ONE CENT!

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

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ONE CENT!

THE WEATHER.

Showers, then clearing and cooler; brisk northwesterly winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 75½c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39½c; cash cotton, 5 5-16c.

FOREIGN.—The French Court of Cassation by Saturday's decision obtained complete control of the Dreyfus case, and the chances for the discovery of the truth are considered better than they would have been if the court had merely ordered a new trial by court-martial. It is expected that the court will order the prisoner to be brought to France at an early stage of the inquiry. The French press is manifesting a conciliatory spirit regarding Fashoda, apparently with a view to preparing the public mind for the recall of the Marchand expedition.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

A football team composed entirely of girls has been organized in Dunellen, N. J.

A little Brooklyn girl accidentally wounded her uncle, a member of the Fourteenth Regiment, while handling a revolver.

Patrick Dillon killed his five months' old nephew in Brooklyn yesterday by imprisoning the child in a folding bed by mistake.

A raid was made on a poker room on Saturday night by a detective who before locking up the proprietor compelled him to cash the chips of the customers.

Señor Rios, President of the Spanish Peace Commission in Paris, is ill, and there may be no joint session to-day. The American case regarding the Philippines is ready for presentation.

Explosive cartridges were found in the handbags of two passengers aboard the Philadelphia from the Spanish Main at Ponce, Puerto Rico, Saturday, and the two men were arrested and held under suspicion of being Anarchists.

Delegates from the chief towns of Puerto Rico met at San Juan yesterday and passed resolutions for the use of the special commission to be sent to Washington. It was clear that the inhabitants are proceeding on the faith that the United States will grant the island territorial rights.

The cremation of the body of Col. Waring was completed yesterday morning at Swinburne Island. The widow will take charge of the ashes. There will be no public funeral service.

Jackson, the colored man who was convicted of manslaughter in connection with the death of his son, whose mangled body was found on the railroad tracks at Tea Neck, N. J., has confessed to Sheriff Herring and Deputy Sheriff Jackson, the latter say, that he murdered the boy with an iron bolt.

Page 2.

Gov. Black will make his first speech of the campaign at Lenox Lyceum to-night.

The Police Magistrates at their meeting today may decide to transfer Tenderloin prisoners from the West Side Police Court to Jefferson Market.

Two sisters of Union Hill, N. J., died yesterday within an hour and a half of each other, one had been ill with consumption, and the other, worn with fatigue, was taken ill with pneumonia.

The Committee of One Hundred, which is conducting the campaign for the re-election of Justices Daly and Cohen, has issued an appeal for funds. A call for volunteer watchers for Election Day has also been made.

Republican shopkeepers in the Eighth Assembly District were complaining yesterday that they had been persecuted by the police because they displayed pictures of Republican candidates in their windows. Capt. O'Keefe of the Eldridge Street Station stoutly denied that there was any ground for complaint.

The Democratic campaign managers yesterday made public a confidential letter sent to Republican County Chairmen by William Barnes, Jr., Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee. It advises the publication of the signatures to the Citizens' Union Party petition as the names of Democrats who had declared for Roosevelt.

Page 3.

Superintendent of Public Works George W. Aldridge issued a reply to the report of the Canal Investigating Commission, in which he denies all the charges against his administration and accuses the Commissioners, in connection with others, with responsibility for the insufficiency of the appropriation of $9,000,000.

At the meeting of the Central Labor Union yesterday a letter written on behalf of Justice Van Wyck and expressing the latter's regret at his inability to accept the union's invitation to address it was read. Col. Roosevelt's reply has not yet been received. The union decided to change its quarters at the end of the year.

Page 4.

The allotment of space for United States exhibits at the Paris Exposition has been increased 35,000 square feet, making a total of 210,000.

Page 7.

The National Civil Service Reform League has written to President McKinley in regard to the proposed changes in the civil service system.

Guy H. Reynolds, who was well known in connection with Lillian Allen Reynolds's suit for annulment of marriage and $50,000 damages, and who had preferred a charge of forgery against Mrs. Cornell, died on Saturday from pneumonia.

A report from Manzanillo says that Gen. Wood, who has just visited that point for the purpose of establishing the American system of government, found great difficulty in the work on account of the differences among certain factions of the Cubans, nearly all of whom want office.

Page 10.

Robert Graham, Secretary of the Church Temperance Society, spoke at the Broadway Tabernacle yesterday on "The Raines Law and the Liquor Traffic."

Dr. De Costa, at the Church of St. John the Evangelist yesterday, discussed the outcome of the recent Episcopal General Convention.

The congregation of the Old John Street Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday celebrated the one hundred and thirtieth aniversary of the establishment of the building.

The anniversary of the consolidation of St. Matthew's and St. Ann's Churches was celebrated yesterday at St. Matthew's Church. Much comment was caused by an anonymous newspaper advertisement, evidently inserted by some opponent of consolidation.

The Rev. F. M. Foster, pastor of the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, in West Twenty-third Street, yesterday preached on the subject, "The Christian Cannot Consistently Vote." One of the reasons given was that the Constitution does not recognize God as the Supreme Ruler and as the source of authority in the Government of the United States.

The British steamship Ormesby, twenty-three days out from Shields, in ballast, was swinging at anchor off Liberty Island yesterday, when her Captain received instructions to unload his ballast and take in 3,600 tons of grain for Europe by midnight to-night. The charterers, it is said, can save about $10,000 by the operation. Their time is worth $7 a minute.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
New Corporations.—Page 8.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 8.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 8.
Markets.—Page 8.
Society.—Page 7.

Suicide in a Detroit Hotel.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 30.—A man who registered at the Michigan Exchange Hotel as J. H. Granfill killed himself this afternoon just as police officers were attempting to prevent the act. The stranger had not quitted his room all day, and through the transom was seen to be pacing about flourishing a revolver. The officers burst in the door, but Granfil shot himself just as a detective grasped his arm. The suicide had previously taken morphine from a bottle labeled by a London (Ontario) drug store. Only 1 cent was found on his person.

The War Investigators Going West.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 30.—The War Investigating Commission is expected to arrive in Lexington from Chickamauga at 5 o'clock to-morrow morning. The programme of the committee for the day is not definitely known here. It is thought, however, that it will not remain here more than one day, leaving for Cincinnati probably to-morrow night.

Heavy Shipments of Poland
are received daily from Maine's famous spring,—adv.

DREYFUS TO HAVE JUSTICE

The Court of Cassation Now Has Absolute Control of the Prisoner's Case.

ALL SECRETS MUST COME OUT

The Dossier, If Still in Evidence, and the Evidence of the Highest Army Officers Available to the Tribunal.

PARIS, Oct. 30.—By yesterday's decision the Court of Cassation obtains the most absolute control over the Dreyfus case. It can demand and examine any documents whatever, including the dossier, of any case bearing upon the Dreyfus matter, and can examine under oath any witness, however high his position. In short, if the Court makes a sincere use of its powers, the truth will have a much better chance of being discovered than would have been the case had it merely ordered revision before another court-martial, whose members might have been actuated by a desire to shield the General Staff.

Having concluded its inquiry, it can present a new dossier to either a civil or a military court for the final decision. Its proceedings will not be public, and there can, therefore, be no objection to a communication to it of the alleged secret dossier, if this is still in existence, while the numerous Generals who have expressed their belief in the guilt of Dreyfus will now be called upon to explain the grounds of their convictions.

Although the liberation of Dreyfus has not been ordered, the Court can order him brought to France at any moment, and will probably do so at an early stage of the inquiry. The Court refrained from ordering his release yesterday because it would have been a presumption of his innocence.

M. Paul Deroulède of the Patriotic League turned the patriotic manifestation at Le Bourget to-day in memory of the soldiers who fell there in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870 into a revolutionary demonstration against the decision of the Court of Cassation. He delivered a violent anti-Dreyfus speech. M. Mareel Habert, member of the Chamber of Deputies, followed with a still more inflammatory harangue. There were, however, no disorders.

As President Faure left the Grand Opera House to-night about 11 o'clock he was greeted with prolonged shouts of "Vive l'Armée!" and "A bas les Juifs!"

Comte Esterhazy, it is reported, has written to several Generals demanding money, under threats of exposure. The Figaro announces that Comte Esterhazy has been deprived of his membership in the Legion of Honor.

Most of the Paris papers approve the decision of the Court of Cassation, although The Gaulois and The Eclair declare that even now the outcome of the case is by no means certain. The Liberté bows to the decision, but does not think it will end the agitation.

The Dreyfus decision seems to have delayed a solution of the Cabinet crisis. M. de Freycinet is again hesitating to accept the portfolio of Minister of War on the ground that, in view of the rôle the Protestants have played in the Dreyfus case, it would be inadvisable for two Protestants, himself and M. Ribot, to hold the portfolios of War and Justice.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily News says the decision of the Court of Cassation on Saturday was given by a vote of 9 against 4.

POSITION OF GEN. MERCIER.

If a Secret Dossier Is Produced It Will Convict Him.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Paris correspondent of The Times, pointing out that a curious dilemma has now developed in the Dreyfus affair, says:

"If the secret dossier is now communicated to the Court of Cassation, it is conceivable that it may incriminate Dreyfus, but it will certainly convict Gen. Mercier, the Minister of War at the time of the conviction of Dreyfus, of a criminal violation of law in communicating to the court-martial documents that were not communicated to Dreyfus and his counsel. It is said that it was in order to shield Gen. Mercier, who acted thus, owing to his weakness or his ignorance, that all subsequent Ministers of War have adopted an obstinate attitude.

"If, on the other hand, there has never been a secret dossier, the whole case rests on the bordereau, and must fall to the ground. How, then, since Lieut. Col. Henry's admission of forgery, could the Generals still have declared Dreyfus guilty?

"The allegation that the dossier, if there be one, contains a letter from Emperor William to Col. Schwarzkoppen (German Military Attaché in Paris) is utterly improbable, in view of the Emperor's character and habits. He could never have written to a Military Attaché."

BRITISH NAVAL ACTIVITY.

A Powerful Emergency Squadron to Go to Gibraltar—French Colonies Menaced.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—There has been the greatest activity to-day at Devonport, the site of the largest arsenal in Great Britain and of two of the finest dock yards in the world. The Government is assembling an emergency squadron, which it is understood will go to Gibraltar.

Despite the fact that the wind has been blowing almost a gale the second-class battleship Colossus arrived from Holyhead, the first-class battleship Howe from Queenstown, and the first-class battleship Benbow from Greenock. The third-class cruiser Calliope, which was on the way to the Canaries, was intercepted, and has returned unexpectedly to Plymouth. Other war ships are coming to join the squadron, and the Government has ordered 200,000 tons of coal.

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 30.—Commotion prevails at Esquimault and in the clubs of the city frequented by naval men. Admiral Palliser is said to have received a long cipher message from the Admiralty, and immediately Her Majesty's ship Amphion, the fastest cruiser of the station, was ordered to prepare for sea. She will sail at once for Coquimbo to meet her sister ship, the Phaeton, and from there the two will proceed to Tahiti, the French settlement of the Society Islands.

The flagship Impéreuse, which has just returned from Comox, is also coaling, and the Leander has been ordered also to return from Comox to prepare for any move that may be decided upon. The other ships here are the Diogo, Sparrowhawk, and Icarus.

The opinion among naval men is that England is dispatching fleets from Halifax to the West Indies and from Esquimault to Tahiti to show the French how utterly her colonies would be at the mercy of the British should she make any warlike movements.

FRANCE TO YIELD FASHODA.

The Recall of the Marchand Expedition Is Foreshadowed.

PARIS, Oct. 30.—The French press is beginning to manifest a much more conciliatory spirit regarding Fashoda, apparently with a view to preparing the public mind for the recall of the Marchand expedition.

THE PLAGUE IN VIENNA.

Another Case Results Fatally, but No More Are Expected.

VIENNA, Oct. 30.—The death is announced of Fräulein Pecha, one of the two nurses who attended the late Herr Barisch of Prof. Nothnagle's pathological laboratory, the first victim of the outbreak of bubonic plague in Vienna.

Fräulein Pecht died after suffering prolonged agony, despite enormous injections of serum. Her remains were buried at daybreak, with the same speed and precaution as marked the burial of the remains of Dr. Muller. The other suspected cases have practically recovered, and it is believed that no more will develop.

In order to prevent crowds assembling, all traces of the graves of the victims have been removed.

PEACE WORK MAY BE DELAYED.

Senor Rios, President of Spain's Commission, Is Ill—Status of the Philippines Question.

PARIS, Oct. 30.—Señor Montero Rios, President of the Spanish Peace Commission, is ill. This causes some doubt this evening as to whether there will be a joint session of the commission to-morrow. If he is unable to attend, it is unlikely that the Spaniards will consent to enter the conference to take up the Philippine question for initial consideration.

There is a strong impression, which has been growing here recently, that the Spanish, upon receiving definite assurances of the American determination to take the entire Philippine group, will quit the conference. However, the Spanish newspapers arriving here to-day are found to have wheeled into line with the Epoca of Oct. 27, which demanded that the Spanish Commissioners sign a treaty in Paris, no matter how onerous the conditions imposed by the Americans.

Despite this attitude of the Madrid press, and despite the statement made on Friday last to the correspondent of The Associated Press by a Spanish Commissioner, who denied that the Spaniards had any intention of withdrawing, the Americans here will not be surprised if one or more of the Spanish Commissioners resign and practically close the negotiations. This feeling is based upon the fact that Señor Rios early last week would have resigned if his so doing would not have imperiled the Sagasta Ministry, and the reasoning is that if, while pressing the Cuban debt, which is not mentioned in the protocol and which the Spanish Commissioners insist should not be left to Spain alone, Señor Rios were inclined to resign, he might, in the open field of contention as to the Philippines, feel that resignation would help Señor Sagasta, on the ground that the demand of the United States for the entire Philippine group would be extortionate.

It is believed here to-night, on the eve of taking up the main question, that the Spanish Commissioners are not likely to acquiesce in any treaty that the Americans would sign. In the Philippine discussion two wearisome contentions are likely to be raised by the Spanish. The first is on the protocol phrase, "control, disposition, and government" of the archipelago, the Spanish doubtless holding that the word "disposition" does not involve possession, though they know that "possession" was originally written in the protocol and changed to "disposition" at M. Cambon's insistence in behalf of Spanish sensibilities. Collateral to this is a second contention, possibly to be merged with the first, that when the protocol was signed there was an exterior moral agreement between M. Cambon and Judge Day that neither the protocol nor its terms should in the treaty negotiations involve Spanish sovereignty in the Philippine Archipelago.

On the latter point, Judge Day, through the Associated Press, has already pointedly denied the existence of an actual, constructive, or implied understanding outside of the protocol, either verbally or in correspondence; and this denial is supported by the French Yellow Book. M. Cambon, however, has given the matter some significance by omitting to deny the report, although the alleged existence of a secret understanding, exterior to the protocol, was first printed in the Paris papers and reiterated directly and by inference.

The joint session, if it is held to-morrow, will begin at 2 o'clock. The American case is ready for presentation.

The President Still Confident.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—At an informal session of the Cabinet, held to-night at the White House, the peace negotiations at Paris were referred to, but were not seriously considered, it is understood. This statement is borne out by the fact that Secretary Hay was not a party to the conference. It is said authoritatively that no new developments in the Paris situation have arisen during the last thirty-six hours. The President is said to believe that the negotiations will be brought to a satisfactory conclusion sooner, perhaps, than is generally expected.

Anxiety in Madrid.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"There is much anxiety in Madrid as to the result of Monday's joint sitting of the Peace Commissions. Inasmuch as Spain only accepted the Cuban articles of the Protocol conditionally, on a subsequent agreement being arrived at on the Philippines question, she will strenuously resist any infringement of her rights in the Philippines without compensation."

THE OCCUPATION OF CUBA.

Arrangements for the Departure of Gen. Lee's Command.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—No definite determination has been reached as to the date when the troops now at Savannah will be sent to Cuba. A prominent Administration official said to-night that the departure of Gen. Lee's corps would be dependent, to a certain extent, upon the movements of the Spanish forces in evacuating the island. The American troops, he said, might sail this week, and they might not sail for a month. It is the intention of the Administration, however, to land Gen. Lee's corps in Cuba before the 1st of January. That date has been fixed definitely as the time for the final evacuation of the island by the Spaniards.

Arrangements for the landing and camping of the American forces practically have been completed in Cuba, although some of the details have not been worked out yet. Col. Hecker and Col. Lee have been recalled from Havana to secure their aid in the working out of these details.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee came to Washington from Richmond last night, but remained only until an early train this morning. His business was purely private, and he called upon no War Department officials. Important orders will be sent to him early this week relating to the movement of his corps, but as yet the War Department has not disclosed their nature.

OFFICERS TO LEAVE HAVANA.

Cols. Hecker and Lee Summoned to Washington by Secretary Alger.

HAVANA, Oct. 30.—Col. Hecker and Col. Lee of the United States Special Transportation Commission received cablegrams from Washington last night directing them to return to Washington by the first steamer available. The date of Col. Hecker's departure is doubtful, but Col. Lee will leave to-morrow by the Ward Line steamer Seneca.

Col. Lee's departure will leave the Commissions on Transportation and the Selection of Camp Sites without a Chairman and the Quartermaster's Department without a disbursing officer. Dr. O'Reilly, upon whom the Chairmanship of the two commissions will devolve, will be appointed to Gen. Wade's staff as Head Quartermaster.

CONSTABLE DOWLING MISSING.

Workmen Near Carteret Said to Have Threatened His Life.

RAHWAY, N. J., Oct. 30.—Chief of Police Wright of this place has for several days been assisting the local constables of Carteret in efforts to ascertain what has become of John Dowling of Carteret. The belief is he was murdered.

Dowling was a constable. On the morning of Oct. 18 he went to New Brunswick in connection with some court business. He started for home late in the afternoon, and reached Rahway, en route for Carteret. Instead of going directly home, he went to see William Weber, a friend, who keeps a saloon in Cherry Street. He remained talking to Mr. Weber until about 10 o'clock, when he started for home. His purpose in visiting the saloon was to invite Mr. Weber to his house on Thursday evening last, when one of Dowling's daughters was to have been married.

From the time Dowling left Weber's place no trace of him can be found. Carteret is a small village near Staten Island Sound, not far from Union Grove. In the vicinity are clay pits and brickyards, and these employ a tough lot of foreigners. Some of these men are known to have threatened the life of the missing constable because he arrested them. Two men who made such threats openly are no longer to be found, and the authorities are now working up the theory that the constable was murdered and his body thrown into the sound.

OMAHA EXPOSITION SCANDAL.

The Assistant Manager of Exhibits Arrested for Forgery, and Threatens Other Exposures.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 30.—H. B. Hardt, assistant manager of the Exhibits Department and General Superintendent of the Transmississippi Exposition, was arrested to-day on two warrants charging him with forgery. Hardt declares that he will make some counter charges to-morrow that will cause more of a sensation than his arrest in exposition circles. The impression is that Hardt will charge crookedness in other departments, and at least claim leniency because he is not alone guilty.

In the meantime a large number of exhibitors representing interests in all parts of the country are crying fraud, and demanding a rehearing and readjustment of awards which they boldly claim Hardt manipulated for value received last week. The warrants for Hardt's arrest were sworn to by H. S. Cochrane, representing Scofield S. Shumer and H. A. Searle of the Monarch Mining Company.

Just before the awards were made last week a certain element among the exhibitors held an informal meeting, in which Hardt was publicly presented with a purse containing over $1,000. When the award list was examined the discovery was made, so it is alleged, that many of those who contributed drew prizes.

A MARINE DIES AT OMAHA.

Said to be the First Fever Victim of His Corps.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 30.—George Self, a member of the United States Marine Corps, who died here of typhoid fever, was given a military funeral to-day. It is said Self was the first member of the Marine Corps to die from disease since the beginning of the campaign against Spain.

Self had seen service throughout the campaign in Cuba. He was also among the escort of Admiral Cervera to the United States. He arrived in Omaha sick Oct. 7, and was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital, where he died. He was twenty-five years old. Nothing is known of his antecedents other than that he was enlisted from Leonardstown, Md., three years ago.

CHICAGO CHURCHES FOR SALE.

Seven Religious Edifices, Abandoned for Various Reasons, Now in the Market.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—Seven churches, some of which were at one time among the most prosperous in this city, are now advertised for sale. The church buildings now bearing "For sale" signs are: First Dutch Reformed, First Christian, Old Welsh Presbyterian, Zion Tabernacle, formerly St. Paul's Universalist; Fifth Presbyterian, St. Paul's Lutheran, and the former K. A. M. Temple, now owned by the Congregation B'nai Sholom.

In some of these cases the edifices have been abandoned because of strife in the congregation, which has led to the disbandment of the organization. In other cases the change has been brought about by the transformation of the locality in which the church building is situated. Either the locality has deteriorated and made removal desirable, or property has so increased in value that it paid the congregation to sell and remove to another site.

Some of the buildings are being put to unusual uses. One is used as an armory for cadets. A religious paper is printed in another, a dancing hall and a negro fortune teller occupy a third, and small sects use the others for meeting places.

ORMONDE REPORTED SOLD.

Believed in San Francisco that the Horse Brought $50,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 30.—If reports speak truly, Ormonde, "The Horse of the Century," the animal for which W. O.B. McDonough paid $150,000 a few years ago, will soon be on his way back to England.

It is said that the Duke of Westminster, his former owner, has offered $50,000 for the famous thoroughbred stallion, and that Mr. McDonough is likely to accept.

It is said that the Duke of Westminster has been trying for some time past to gain possession of the horse. He offered $30,000 several weeks ago, but the information was conveyed to him that a much larger sum would need to be forthcoming before Ormonde would be allowed to leave California.

A CHICAGO CHURCH FIRE.

Blaze in the Fourth Presbyterian Attributed to an Incendiary.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—The Trustees of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, of which the Rev. T. C. Hall, son of the late Dr. John Hall, was recently pastor, and which is facetiously called "the millionaires' club," are investigating a fire which was discovered in the building yesterday morning. They believe that it was the work of an incendiary, who kindled a fire by means of kerosene at the rear of the building. The oil formed a pool on a plank, which was shoved through a basement window, and the fire spread from this to the wainscoting and ceiling of the lecture room. It was put out after only $400 damage was done.

What seems to confirm the incendiary theory is the fact that some one stole the bucket with which the janitor was fighting the fire and which he put down when he ran out to sound the alarm. No oil is used in the church, and it must have been put upon the plank and thrust through the window from the outside. The police are working with the Trustees to discover who did this.

Lockjaw Patient Entirely Well.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Oct. 30.—George Willey of Etna, who contracted lockjaw and was cured at the hospital here by the injection of tetanus antitoxine into his stomach, was discharged from the hospital today as completely cured. Dr. Zabriskie of Westwood and Dr. St. John of Hackensack, who treated him, both pronounced him perfectly well.

Missing Soldier May Be Demented.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 30.—Constable Marsh of Westfield reported to the police here to-day that Sergt. Henry S. Weber of the First New Jersey Volunteers, whose home is in Westfield, is missing. The report says the soldier is probably demented. He is twenty-eight years old, and wore a mustache and goatee. He had on a brown suit and a heavy black overcoat and black derby hat when he went away from home. He is 6 feet 1½ inches in height.

Fatal Crap Game in Kentucky.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 30.—A man named Quinn, a discharged soldier from the Second Kentucky Volunteers, shot and fatally wounded Roy Morgan this afternoon. The trouble between the two was over a crap game.

Howard Gould's Yacht Goes to Sea.

CAPE HENRY, Va., Oct. 30.—Howard Gould's yacht Niagara, with Mr. and Mrs. Gould aboard, passed out of the Capes this evening.

FOND UNCLE KILLED BABY

The Folding Bed Was in His Way and He Closed It.

DID NOT SEE INFANT INSIDE

The Mother Soon Stepped Into the Room and Discovered the Awful Mistake, but Too Late.

Patrick Dillon has been boarding with his brother and sister-in-law at 735 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn. The Dillons had a five months' old baby named Frank, of whom his uncle was very fond.

Yesterday morning the uncle went out to get the morning papers, and on his return went into the front room to read them. A folding bed was open near the window. It had been open and empty when Dillon went out for his papers, and he paid no particular attention to it except to notice that it was in his way.

He pulled a chair up to the window and tried to read, but the open folding bed was in the way, and he could not get near enough to the light. Dropping his papers, he stepped over to the folding bed, closed it, and placed it on end in a corner, in its regular disguise as an article of furniture.

The way was now clear, and he brought his chair up to the window, disposed himself comfortably, and began to read. Half an hour passed, and his sister-in-law entered the room. She cast a surprised look, first at Dillon and then at the folding bed.

"Where's the baby, Pat?" she asked, evidently thinking he had taken the child into another room.

"The baby?" returned Dillon, without looking up from his paper, "I don't know—hasn't been here since I came in."

"Who took him away?" asked Mrs. Dillon.

"Took him away from where?" asked Dillon, still engrossed in his reading.

A suspicion of the truth flashed across the mother's mind. She sprang forward and grasped her brother-in-law by the arm, crying out in a voice of anguish:

"Did you close the folding bed?"

Surprised, Dillon dropped his papers and looked at her in a puzzled way. "Yes, it was in my way," he said.

The mother rushed to the bed and began with distracted hands to open it. Still utterly unable to understand what was wrong, but beginning to see that some terrible disaster had occurred, Dillon helped her. The article of furniture was again a bed stretched out on the floor, and the mother, hastily turning down the sheets, disclosed the lifeless body of the child. She had placed the baby in the bed during Dillon's absence, and it had rolled under the sheets and gone to sleep before he came in.

The woman's distracted cries brought her husband into the room. The unhappy young man was overcome at the sight, almost beside himself with grief and horror, tried in vain to comfort them, and pleaded for forgiveness without being heard. At last, in desperation, he rushed out of the house and went to the Borough Police Headquarters, where he told what had happened. He was at once arrested and locked up in the Gates Avenue Station. He will be arraigned in the Gates Avenue Police Court to-day on a charge of homicide.

CHICAGO RAILWAYS CLASH.

Track-Laying by One Company Interfered with by Another, and Police Are Called Out.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—Last night at 12 o'clock several hundred men began to lay tracks in Plymouth Place south from Polk Street for a storage battery or underground trolley line of the General Electric Company, which has held a franchise for this territory for two years. By many it is thought that this is but a development of the plan of the Chicago City Railway Company to gain an overflow line into the heart of the city to relieve the congestion of its cable lines. The laborers worked till after 2 A. M., when the Western Indiana Railway Company determined to put a stop to it.

By the orders of some one a freight train was backed down Plymouth Place and derailed in such a way as to stop work. The rival gangs clashed and revolvers were drawn, whereupon the police were called out. In order to derail the cars the train was run against the side of the freight house, demolishing it. To-day injunctions were served at the instance of the railway against the officials of the Installation Company, which was laying the tracks. In the meanwhile, however, a car had been put on the newly laid track and kept moving all day. The courts will act on the matter to-morrow.

CONFESSES HE SLEW HIS SON.

Jackson Tells a Sheriff that He Struck the Boy with an Iron Bolt—Involves His Wife.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Oct. 30.—Jackson, the colored man who was convicted of manslaughter in connection with the death of his son, little Louis Jackson, whose mangled body was found on the railroad tracks near Tea Neck last Summer, is said to have confessed that he murdered the boy, and that his wife, Louis's stepmother, was his accomplice.

At the trial witnesses testified that the boy was drowning in a pond, while Jackson stood on the bank looking on. Jackson admitted this, but denied that he had thrown the boy in. The latter, he said, had fallen in, and he was afraid to go after him. He admitted that when the boy had been rescued he started with him to Tea Neck and reached the point where the State claimed he placed him on the rails to be cut to pieces by a train. He claimed, however, that his son fell asleep, that he left him by the side of the public road, and that the boy must have awakened, wandered on to the tracks and been killed by a train.

Sheriff Herring and Deputy Sheriff Jackson, who took the man to State prison after his sentence, say that on the way their prisoner admitted that he murdered the child. He declared, according to the Sheriff and his Deputy, that the story he told upon the stand that the boy fell into the pond was untrue, and that really he tried to drown him. This failing, he took the lad away toward Tea Neck, and when at the spot where the mangled body was found, took an iron bolt and struck the boy a blow on the stomach, which killed him. He then placed the body upon the rails and waited for a train to pass over it, after which he went home.

He is said to have added that the case of the State showing his wife had been instrumental in trying to get rid of the boy was not only correct, but that it was she who planned the murder.

Prosecutor Stagg said to-day he was not yet in possession of the reported confession in detail, but knew the main features of it. He would within a day or so decide just what action to take. Jackson would probably be brought back to Hackensack and taken before the Grand Jury. Mrs. Jackson, being in jail, could be kept there until disposition of her case had been made.

The Prosecutor added that he might himself go to Trenton and take Jackson's statement in full, and that if the prisoner confirmed the statement of the Sheriff and would make oath to it, then the case against Mrs. Jackson would be pressed at once.

A FOOTBALL TEAM OF GIRLS.

Dunellen, N. J., Now Boasts of Such an Organization.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 30.—Plainfield and vicinity boasts of a number of girls' basket ball teams, in which the fair young athletes have distinguished themselves by vigorous playing and a thorough comprehension of the game, but it has remained for a number of ambitious girls in Dunellen, a suburb of this city, to make their début on the gridiron with a football team composed entirely of girls.

The club was organized a few days ago as a result of an agitation for some out-of-door sport in which they could secure vigorous exercise. The young women who have taken the initiative in the football practices are Misses Emma Craig, Mamie Toel, Bessie Vail, Edith Boice, Sarah Ward, Louise Brakeley, and Josie Dealaman, all of whom belong to good families and shine not only in the social affairs of the place, but are active in the local church circles.

The members of the team have decided to have a uniform consisting of a blue skirt, a white sweater, heavy shoes, ankle pads, and a blue cap. Yesterday the athletic girls accompanied the regular Dunellen football team to Westfield, where a match game was played.

EXPLOSIVES IN HANDBAGS.

Passengers on the Philadelphia Suspected as Anarchists, and Arrested at Ponce, Puerto Rico.

PONCE, Puerto Rico, Oct. 30.—A sensation was caused here yesterday on the arrival of the Red D Line steamer Philadelphia from the Spanish Main by the discovery in the handbags of two passengers of a number of explosive cartridges containing dynamite.

The discovery was made by the customs officials, and the passengers were arrested on the supposition that they were Anarchists.

The police, who fear that others belonging to the gang have escaped, are making a strict search.

The Red D Line steamers operate between New York and Venezuelan ports, stopping en route at Ponce.

DETECTIVE HAD CHIPS CASHED.

Customers of a Poker Room Lose Nothing by a Police Raid.

Detective Mooney of the Church Street Station on Saturday night made a raid on a room on the top floor of 68 West Street, kept by John Ackerman. Around a green-covered table were six men, all engaged in playing poker. In front of them were red, white, and blue chips that represented about $40. When Ackerman found himself in the hands of the police, he figured he might as well be killed for an old sheep as a lamb, and he got up, saying he was ready to go to the police station. The six players, too, were much perturbed for a moment, but Mooney assured them that he did not intend to lock up any one but the proprietor.

"What about these chips?" demanded Mooney.

"Oh, I guess they will take care of themselves," replied Ackerman.

"Yes," said the detective, "but these men want money for them. Come, you have the cash, so just start in and cash these gentlemen's chips. If you don't, I will make it go much harder for you at court. Here, I will count them up."

So saying Mooney seated himself at the table, and arranged the ivory wafers in stacks, and quickly figuring the value of them, announced to Mr. Ackerman just what he had to pay. Ackerman decided to take the officer's advice, and the six players got their money and left the place breathing eternal friendship for Mooney. Ackerman was taken to court yesterday, but his case was adjourned.

SOLDIER SHOT BY HIS NIECE.

A Little Girl in Brooklyn Accidentally Wounds Her Uncle.

Frederick Gerling, a soldier of the Fourteenth Regiment, after enduring the privations of camp life and coming home safe and sound from Chickamauga, was shot yesterday in his home at 4,262 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. Gerling, who is 26 years old, has been a hero to his friends and relatives since his return, and they never tire of hearing his stories of the camp. To no one is he more of a hero than to his little seven-year-old niece, Elizabeth Hinz, who sits by the hour and listens with sparkling eyes and flushed cheeks to her soldier uncle's adventures.

Yesterday she entreated him to show her his revolver. Gerling good-naturedly agreed and passed it over to her, with a caution to leave the trigger alone. The little one was careful to obey this admonition, and fingered the weapon for awhile, asking innumerable questions about its different parts.

"And how do you shoot it, Uncle Fred?" she asked, at length, raising the revolver as well as her little hands could grasp it, and pointing it unsteadily at him. "This way?"

As she spoke there was a report and a flash, and Gerling gave a cry, staggered and fell. The child's frightened screams brought the other members of the family into the room, and the wounded man was lifted up and carried to a bed. A physician was sent for, who examined Gerling and found that he had received a painful, but not dangerous, wound in the left leg.

MR. WELLS NOT SERIOUSLY ILL.

The Economist's Physician Declares the Rumor Is Unfounded.

NORWICH, Conn., Oct. 30.—Dr. W. K. Tingley, physician to David A. Wells, the economist, says to-night that rumors of the serious condition of the patient are unfounded. Mr. Wells is seventy years old, and recently took cold, which aggravated his debilitated condition. He is apparently in no immediate danger of dying.

Although he has required the attendance of a nurse for more than a year he has continued his work on the famous series of papers on economic questions which he is anxious to complete.

London Visited by a Tornado.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—During a severe storm last night a small area, about a half mile square, around Denmark Hill, Camberwell, London, was visited by a veritable tornado. Cabs were overturned, windows, doors, lamp posts, trees, and chimneys blown down, and a number of houses unroofed. The contents of numerous hawkers' stalls were carried hundreds of yards in the air by the wind, and many people were injured by the flying débris, which also did immense damage to property.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

Since Saturday night a storm of moderate strength has moved from Lake Michigan eastward off the New England Coast attended by rain from the lake regions over the Ohio Valley and the Atlantic Coast States. A storm centre has appeared in the region north of Montana, causing warmer southerly winds in the Rocky Mountain Districts. The temperature is generally below the normal in the central valleys and thence to the Atlantic Coast. Fair and cooler weather is indicated in the Atlantic Coast Districts, the upper Ohio Valley, and lower lake region for to-day. Fair weather will continue in the Southern States. In the central valleys and the Western States the temperature will rise with rain in the Middle and Upper Missouri Valley. Storm signals are displayed on the lower lakes and information signals are displayed on the coast from Hatteras to Eastport.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	39	46	49
6 A. M.	30	47	48
9 A. M.	42	46	48
12 M.	50	48	51
4 P. M.	47	50	52
6 P. M.	43	49	51
9 P. M.	41	50	50
12 P. M.	41	46	49

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	49¾
Weather Bureau	47½
Corresponding date 1897	41⅝
Corresponding date for last twenty years	50

The maximum temperature was 54 degrees at 5 P. M., and the minimum 44 degrees at 2:30 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 97 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 86 per cent.

THE DEATH OF COL. WARING

The Cremation of His Body at Swinburne Island is Completed.

NO PUBLIC FUNERAL SERVICE

Every Precaution to Prevent Spread of Yellow Fever Is Being Taken—The Alliance Star League's Tribute.

The cremation of the body of Col. George E. Waring, Jr., who died on Saturday morning from yellow fever, was completed at 3 o'clock yesterday morning at the crematory of the Board of Health on Swinburne Island. The ashes will be held at the disposition of Mrs. Waring. Mrs. Waring had not decided last night just what disposition will be made of the ashes, and this will not be decided until all the members of Col. Waring

GOV. BLACK TO TALK HERE

He Will Make His First Speech of the Campaign at Lenox Lyceum To-night.

VIEWS OF THE SITUATION

The Effect of the Rumors of Disloyalty on the Part of Black, Payn, and Aldridge.

Gov. Frank S. Black will speak at Lenox Lyceum to-night, in support of the candidate who defeated him for the Gubernatorial nomination at the Republican State Convention.

This will be the Governor's first appearance on the platform in this campaign, and, with the exception of his presiding at the Roosevelt meeting in Troy on Thursday night, the only one. The fact that this appearance has been delayed so long and that the Governor's speeches for Col. Roosevelt are to be so few in number, taken in connection with certain other recent developments of the campaign, have caused comment of a nature unfavorable to the Governor's friends among Republicans in this city.

These other developments include the receipt at State Headquarters of rumors that the friends of Gov. Black in Rensselaer County and of Louis F. Payn in Columbia County are not making the fight for Roosevelt in good faith. It is also intimated that Republican prospects in Monroe, the home of George W. Aldridge, are not as bright as they might be if Mr. Aldridge had exerted himself as he is capable of doing. At Democratic State Headquarters claims are made of heavy gains in each of these counties, and the Republicans at the Fifth Avenue Hotel say that if these claims prove well-founded it will be a direct reflection on the party loyalty of Messrs. Black, Payn, and Aldridge.

It has been noted that, although Gov. Black made a general tender of his services for the ticket soon after the Saratoga Convention, he has really held aloof from the State Committee throughout the campaign, and such communications as have passed between him and Chairmen Odell and Barnes have been of the most formal and perfunctory character.

Up to last night, Chairman Odell knew nothing officially of the Governor's intention to speak here, nor was he prepared to give any intimation of what he would speak about. The arrangements, it appears, were made entirely through the local committee. It has been further noted that Superintendents Payn and Aldridge have been conspicuous by their absence from the Fifth Avenue headquarters since the canvass began. Each of them has paid one perfunctory visit there, and they have taken no part in the frequent conferences of State leaders that have been held in Chairman Odell's room.

The rumors that have reached headquarters of the alleged lukewarmness in Gov. Black's county of Rensselaer, Mr. Payn's county of Columbia, and Mr. Aldridge's county of Monroe have been somewhat vague, but they have been sufficient to make the managers there fear that they are not totally baseless, and to take steps to stir things up in those counties as much as possible.

Added to these grounds for complaint against the friends of Gov. Black is the publication of Superintendent Aldridge's defense of his canal administration on the very eve of the election and in the face of the opposition of Senator Platt and Chairman Odell. These leaders had agreed that the best way for the canal issue to be handled was just as Col. Roosevelt handled it, declining to go into details, avoiding a defensive attitude, and making a general promise of reform.

When Col. Roosevelt made his reference to the canal question in this city at the opening of the campaign, declaring that if there had been crookedness he would see that it was punished, the men in charge of his campaign declared that that was exactly the proper treatment of the subject, and with the approval of Senator Platt and Chairman Odell, the method has been adhered to.

Mr. Aldridge's publication of a detailed defense, it was asserted last night, threatened to destroy the good effects of this policy, and was, many Republican observers said, calculated to injure Col. Roosevelt's chances by putting the party on the defensive on the whole canal question. Those Republicans were inclined to charge up the publication of the Aldridge defense as another count in the indictment of disloyalty against the leaders who were defeated at Saratoga. They thought that Mr. Aldridge was willing to hurt Col. Roosevelt in order to strengthen himself, and that Gov. Black had been a party to the performance.

The poll of the State now being made at Republican headquarters shows a bad state of affairs in Rensselaer County. It is pointed out, however, that there has long been a bitter factional fight there, and that, as it is the home of Senator Murphy, the Democrats will make a herculean effort to carry it, so that not all the Republican failure is or ought to be charged to Gov. Black's lukewarmness. Mr. Odell said he expected an unusually big Republican majority in Columbia County.

In spite of the alleged disaffection of the Governor and his close friends, the Republican managers are confident of success. Chairman Odell said last night, referring to the estimates of the result of the election published by three morning papers, all of which predicted the election of Justice Van Wyck as Governor, that he felt "more confident of Roosevelt's election than ever."

REPUBLICAN PLAN EXPOSED.

Democrats Get Hold of a Confidential Letter Sent to County Chairmen.

A copy of a confidential letter addressed to an up-State Republican leader and signed by William Barnes, Jr., Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee, was in the hands of the Democratic campaign managers at the Hoffman House yesterday. The letter was as follows:

Dear Sir: Inclosed is a list of persons in your county who signed the petition of nomination of the Citizens' Union Party. Upon this petition appears the name of Theodore Roosevelt for Governor. Doubtless there are a number of men on this list who signed this petition for the purpose of making trouble. If you consider it wise, would it not be well to publish the names of these men as the names of Democrats who have come out for Roosevelt? Certainly, if they have signed the petition for his nomination, they must favor his election as Governor. Your local newspapers will help you out.

Please return the list when you are through with it. Yours very truly,

WILLIAM BARNES, Jr.,
Chairman Executive Committee.

New York, Oct. 21, 1898.

Mr. Barnes's attention was called to the letter. "Yes, it's all right," he said. "We sent it to all the County Chairmen in the State. The presumption is that the Democrats who signed the independent petition did so in good faith. If they didn't, they could hardly afford to admit it. I don't know whether any of the County Chairmen published these names or not. I suppose some of them did and some of them did not."

DEMOCRATIC RALLY IN BRONX.

Senator Grady, ex-Gov. Abbott, and Others, Speak.

Democrats in the Borough of the Bronx to the number of 1,800, counting the women, gathered in the Metropolis Theatre, at One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Third Avenue, last night to attend the meeting of the Tammany Hall Association of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District. Martin Lipps presided. Senator Thomas F. Grady was the first speaker. He said, in part:

"I was in Syracuse some time since when I learned that Col. Roosevelt was to be in town the next day. I wrote him a note asking why Gov. Black was turned down and why 'Tim' Woodruff was turned up. He didn't condescend to answer. I thought the reason that Gov. Black was turned down was that the Republicans were dissatisfied with his record for the past four years, but I could not understand why 'Tim' was not made to bear his share of the burden of disgrace, unless it was because he occupied so small a position that he was too insignificant to notice.

"Col. Roosevelt talks continually about his campaign in Cuba and calls everybody in the audience whom he can 'comrade.' Yet I was in a district the other night where he was fighting a gallant soldier, who was in Cuba before he arrived there, and who staved after he came home."

"Chanler," was shouted from all parts of the hall.

"Yes, he's the man," said Senator Grady, and the audience shouted itself hoarse.

Senator Grady was then followed by Senator Guy. Among those on the platform were Louis F. Haffen, President of the Borough of the Bronx; Assemblyman Richard H. Mitchell, Alderman Lawrence McGrath, Commissioner of Charities Keller, John M. Linck, and G. K. Ackerman.

Rally of German-Americans.

The Campaign Committee of the German-American Reform Union will meet this afternoon at the headquarters in the Grand Central Palace to complete arrangements for the demonstration which the union purposes making in favor of the Democratic State ticket at Cooper Union on Wednesday night. One of the features of the evening will be a parade of German-Americans from the districts below Forty-second Street to Cooper Union. All the candidates on the Democratic State ticket have been invited to attend the rally.

Frank Moss, ex-President of the Police Board, is advertised to reply to Richard Croker's interview on "wide-open" New York, published in yesterday morning's papers, at a mass meeting at Cooper Union tonight under the auspices of the Republican Club. Chauncey M. Depew, President of the club, will preside. Chairman William Leary of the Campaign Committee announced yesterday that no tickets would be issued for the meeting, but that the hall would be thrown open to everybody.

Justice Van Wyck Going to Utica.

Justice Augustus Van Wyck, Democratic candidate for Governor, will leave the Grand Central Station at 8:30 o'clock this morning for Utica, where he will speak tonight from the same platform with ex-Senator David B. Hill. Justice Van Wyck will return to this city from Utica, but will go up the State again on Thursday. He speaks at Poughkeepsie on Thursday, at Albany on Friday, and at Troy on Saturday.

Col. Roosevelt at Home.

OYSTER BAY, Oct. 30.—Col. Roosevelt reached his home about 11 o'clock this morning and spent a quiet day with his family. He received no visitors except local friends. This afternoon the Colonel said that while his voice was giving him a little trouble it was holding out well. The day's rest would undoubtedly do it good. The hard work the Colonel has been doing during the last two weeks has taken some of the color out of his face, and this morning he looked tired.

A PRIEST CHLOROFORMED.

Father R. V. Moise of New Orleans Overpowered by Invading Robbers and Left Almost Dead.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 30.—The Rev. Father R. V. Moise, rector of the Church of St. Francis of Assissi, was chloroformed by three robbers, who entered his room in the rectory this morning.

The robbers, fearful lest he should awake while they were striving to open the steel safe, which stood in one corner of his room, spread a snare of broken glass around his bed, so that when he awoke and leaped from his bed to the floor he stepped upon a piece of broken glass and severed an artery in his foot. Then the three thieves threw themselves upon him. Weak from the combined effects of the chloroform and the loss of blood, he was unable to offer much resistance.

They beat him brutally about the head and body, striking him with the butt end of a pistol. Finally one of the armed men leveled a weapon at the rector and forced him to open the safe. Then they escaped with their booty, leaving him on the floor more dead than alive. Until daylight broke he remained prostrate where they left him. When the cook came she saw him lying on the floor and gave the alarm. The thieves left behind them a note of the most brutally sarcastic tone, thanking the good man they had beaten and robbed for the "hospitality" he had shown them and the "gift" he had made them.

FELL 209 FEET IN A MINE.

Rudolph Neaumann of San Francisco Accidentally Killed in Alaska.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 30.—Rudolph Neaumann, General Agent of the Alaska Commercial Company, while inspecting the Sitka mine Unga on Oct. 10, fell 209 feet to the bottom of the shaft and was instantly killed. His remains were brought to this city on the steamer Portland to-day.

Mr. Neaumann was a nephew of Paul Neaumann, formerly connected with the Hawaiian Government, and was well known on this coast and in New York. He was a member of the Bohemian Club and prominent in social circles. For twenty years he had been interested in Alaskan affairs and every season made a trip of inspection for the company with which he was connected.

REPORT FROM THE WHALERS.

The Arctic Fleet Up to Oct. 10 Had Made About $1,000,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 30.—The steamer Portland, which arrived here to-day from St. Michael, brings important news of the Arctic whaling fleet.

The catch up to Oct. 10 was one of the largest on record—representing in round numbers about $1,000,000.

Calvary Chapel's Anniversary.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the consecration of Calvary Chapel, 220 East Twenty-third Street, began yesterday morning. At 7:30 A. M. there was an address by the dean, S. H. Watkins, and a sermon by the Rev. Floyd W. Tompkins, in which he told of the success of the chapel in former years. There was an organ recital at 7:30 P. M., and a sermon by the rector of the parish, the Rev. Dr. J. Lewis Parks. This evening the Right Rev. W. D. Walker will preach the sermon.

Death of the Rev. Samuel Mutchmore.

The Rev. Samuel Mutchmore, one of the most prominent ministers in the Presbyterian Church, died yesterday at his home in Philadelphia of kidney trouble, aged sixty-nine years. He had been ill for about a year. He was pastor of Memorial Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, for many years. Prior to that he had charges at St. Louis and Louisville. He leaves a wife and several children.

Woman Stricken on a Train.

Mrs. Charlotte Van Borstel, sixty-three years old, a widow, of 511 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, while on a Fifth Avenue car of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad last night was taken suddenly ill. She was removed from the train at Sixteenth Street, and an ambulance was summoned, but she died before its arrival. The body was removed to her home. Death is supposed to have been caused by apoplexy.

Glass Struck a Passer-by.

William Carr, who lives at 114 Frost Street, Williamsburg, while passing Germania Hall, 121 Franklin Street, last night, was knocked senseless by a beer glass thrown by some unknown person. Carr was struck on the forehead and concussion of the brain followed. He was removed to his home in an ambulance.

Tennessee Troops for Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 30.—The transport Zealandia, with the First and Second Battalions of the First Tennessee Regiment, numbering 580 men, sailed this afternoon for Manila.

Miss Sickles Married in Spain.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—At Irun, in Guipuzcoa, Spain, Mr. D. E. M. Crackanthorpe, Secretary of the British Embassy in Madrid, yesterday married Miss Ida Sickles, daughter of Gen. Daniel E. Sickles.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

2:30 A. M.—154 West Thirty-second Street; Fred Merrett; damage, $75.

5:40 A. M.—17 James Slip; James Mahoney; damage, $700.

8:40 A. M.—50 Clinton Street; Simon May; no damage.

6:05 P. M.—633 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street; Wise & Co.; damage slight.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. This Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CONTEST OF JUSTICES

Committee of One Hundred Appeals for Funds to Carry on Its Campaign.

WATCHERS ARE ALSO WANTED

Chairman Preble Tucker Issues a Call for Volunteers—The Coming Mass Meeting in the Grand Central Palace.

The Committee of One Hundred, which is conducting the campaign for the re-election of Justices Daly and Cohen, has issued an appeal, through its Committee on Finance, for funds in aid of the work. The appeal states that "the committee intends to make a resolute effort through meetings, the wide distribution of circulars, advertising, and other desirable modes for arousing public attention, which will require a large expenditure, and liberal subscriptions are needed."

Contributions, it is stated, should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer of the committee, 27 Pine Street.

Preble Tucker, Chairman of the Committee on Watchers, has issued a call for volunteers as watchers on election day, in which he says: "The intricacies of the election law make it essential that the canvass of the vote in this county should be watched by at least two expert watchers, preferably lawyers familiar with the election law, and prepared to make the necessary legal protests against infractions thereof. The election of our judicial candidates may depend upon the care and vigilance with which this work is done. At the last election, in one election district alone, ninety votes subsequently declared by the Court of Appeals to be valid were thrown out by the election officers.

"Experience has shown that many votes can be saved to a candidate by means of well equipped and vigilant watchers of the count. The ordinary party watchers cannot be depended upon to do this work. You are therefore most earnestly urged to volunteer your services as watcher of the count on election day. Your duties will not begin until 3:30 in the afternoon of that day, and will terminate with the finish of the canvass the same evening."

Robert Grier Monroe of the committee said yesterday:

"The circular letter from lawyers to clients promises to be very effective. Many lawyers preferred to send individual letters to clients. The circular letter was for lawyers who did not care to especially prepare a letter of their own. The demand for this has been extraordinary, at least 10,000 having been sent out up to the present time.

"It is our intention to send out this week literature to voters explaining precisely and concisely the vital issue at stake in this struggle of lawyers and business men for the independence of the judiciary. Since our committee organized last Monday, its work has progressed much more rapidly than even the most sanguine members could have foreseen. The work of the Committee on Meetings has been entirely shaped.

"At the mass meeting in the Grand Central Palace next Thursday night, J. Hampden Robb, a prominent Democrat, will preside, and among the speakers will be former Railroad Commissioner John D. Kernan, a fervid suporter of the Democratic Party in 1896; James C. Carter, and Joseph H. Choate. Prominent Democrats and Republicans will speak from the same platform at every meeting. All the work of the committee is of a strictly non-partisan nature.

"The demand for tickets at the Grand Central Palace meeting is as great as at the Carnegie Hall meeting. Applications for tickets should be sent to Henry De Forrest Baldwin, 100 Broadway.

"A force of active workers, which has given and will continue to give material aid in this campaign, are the 600 or more law students in the various law schools. Practically the entire corps of teachers is in sympathy with the movement to maintain the independence of the judiciary. Many have promised to act as watchers at the election polls on election day."

SUNDAY SCHOOL PROGRESS.

Meeting of the Eastern District Association Held in Williamsburg.

The Eastern District Sabbath School Association held its annual meeting Saturday night in the First Baptist Church, Keap Street and Lee Avenue, Williamsburg. President George R. Valentine presided.

Howard A. James, the secretary, read the annual report, which showed that the total number of scholars was 16,172, representing 45 schools. During the year a new school was added to the association, a branch to the German Reformed Emanuel. The schools contributed during the year $14,-563.47.

Samuel H. MacDowell, Vice President of the association, addressed the delegates on the change of date of the annual meetings from the Fall to the Spring. He declared that the meetings in the Fall did not receive the attendance or accomplish the good they should. The remarks of Mr. McDowell were put in the form of a motion and will be presented before a special meeting of the association.

A vote of thanks was given to Howard A. James, the retiring Secretary, for his faithful work. The election of officers resulted in the re-election of the old officers, with the exception of Mr. James. They are as follows: President—George R. Valentine; Vice President—Samuel H. MacDowell; Recording Secretary—M. V. R. Weyant; Corresponding Secretary—A. C. Mitchell; Treasurer—George E. Maulton.

CURFEW FOR NEW JERSEY.

The Women of Plainfield Are Agitating the Proposition.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 30.—The women of Plainfield who are at the head of the Woman's Town Improvement Association have always wielded more or less influence among the members of the Municipal Government, though they have never taken an active part in any political movement except two years ago, when they did their best to have the constitutional amendment adopted making it constitutional for women to vote if the Legislature so decreed.

The progressive women, however, have for some time had a deep-seated, high regard for the curfew bell idea as being necessary for the proper conduct of the rising generation, and now as the time for the city election approaches the town improvement women are beginning to agitate the propriety of having an ordinance adopted by the Common Council making it compulsory for children under sixteen years old to be off the streets at 7 o'clock in the Winter and 8 o'clock in the Summer.

The matter was broached by the improvement women a year ago, but it was laughed down at that time. Since then they have enlisted a number of prominent citizens in favor of the movement, and now they calculate that by agitating the curfew bell as a municipal problem they can arouse sufficient interest to have the idea become an issue in the campaign. Once it becomes a live issue, the women feel that no candidate will have the temerity to oppose it.

It is the purpose of the Woman's Association officers to circulate literature explaining the curfew plan and telling of its benefits where it has been tried in several Western cities, and also to conduct a vigorous personal advocacy of such an ordinance. In this way they hope to inject enough enthusiasm and interest in the plan to bring it conspicuously before the public, who then may learn to appreciate its benefits as felt by the improvement association members.

Would-Be Train Wreckers Arrested.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 30.—Officials of the Western and Atlantic Road have arrested Charles Luke, Thompson Vann, and Lex Cantrell near Acworth, Ga., on suspicion of having attempted on the night of Oct. 8 to wreck a passenger train on the Western and Atlantic Road. One of them has confessed his guilt.

Maine Artillery Going South.

BOSTON, Oct. 30.—The transport Mississippi, with four batteries of the First Maine Heavy Artillery, sailed at 7 o'clock this morning for New York, en route for Savannah and probably Havana. The Mississippi will probably reach New York to-morrow noon.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly, 10c.
Immensely Improved. Superbly Illustrated. Price cut to 10 cents. Buy a copy to-day. Edition limited.—Adv.

B. Altman & Co.

3,500 YARDS 24-INCH IMPORTED BLACK VELVETS WILL BE OFFERED TO-DAY, MONDAY, AT THE FOLLOWING REMARKABLE PRICES:

$2.00	QUALITY AT	$1.10 PER YARD.
$2.25	" "	1.28 "
$2.75	" "	1.85 "

HE PROTECTED "DE INNOCENT."

Martin's Picturesque Version of an Affair for Which He Was Arrested.

According to Detective Mooney of the Church Street Station, the toughest young man in the precinct is David Martin, who lives with his widowed mother at Cedar and Greenwich Streets. Martin, who has served five terms of imprisonment, lately returned from a two years' sojourn in Sing Sing for burglary. On Saturday night Policeman Trum of the Church Street police caught him attempting to rob a drunken seaman at the corner of Dey and Greenwich Streets, and he was arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday morning. Martin leered at the Court, the policeman, and the complainant, and gave his version of the affair as follows:

"Judge, dis is de truf. Dis cop here found dis bloke here on de walk. I was standin' in de middle of de block, but could see dead easy to de corner. When de cop gits to de bloke he told 'im to git on 'is pins, an' when de bloke didn't, because he is too drunk, den dis cop chases his big bunch of fives in de bloke's mug.

"I says, 'Dis ain't on de level,' and yells to de cop to sneak, and den he waltzes up to me an' asks if I am runnin' de precinct. Den he works his 'tink box a minute an' says, 'Say, youse come wid me. I'll make a case of highway agin youse, see? an' send youse away again, see?' And per Honor sees how he is tryin' to do it, but yer Honor ain't goin' to let a men be sent away fer protectin' de innocent. Dat's a cinch."

Magistrate Olmsted decided that the innocent would be better protected if Martin was locked up, and held him for trial in $1,500 bail.

THE LADIES' TAILORS' STRIKE.

The Men Hope Soon to Start a Co-operative Shop.

The Executive Committee of the Church Association for the Improvement of the Interests of Labor met yesterday afternoon in Amity Hall, in Fifty-fourth Street, near Eighth Avenue, and discussed the women tailors' strike. It was decided to hold an executive session this evening in the lecture room of St. Michael's Episcopal Church, at Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, to complete arrangements for starting a co-operative shop for the strikers. A report will be made to the Social Reform Club to-morrow evening.

The committee that had been appointed by the strikers to select a place for a co-operative shop said it had found a house at 15 East Thirtieth Street where three floors could be secured at special terms until May, when the entire building could be leased. It was also rumored that some society women were willing to advance as much as $50,000 to start a co-operative establishment for the strikers.

Secretary Topfstatt of the union said yesterday that the union would have models at the next Horse Show on which will be exhibited riding habits which the members of the union are prepared to make.

A VISIT TO MOUNT LORETTO.

Staten Island Chamber of Commerce Guests of Father Dougherty.

The Staten Island Chamber of Commerce and many other prominent Staten Islanders were on Saturday the guests of Father John J. Dougherty, Superintendent of the Mount Loretto Home at Pleasant Plains, S. I. The party consisted of over 300 persons, many of whom were ladies. They went to Pleasant Plains on a special train.

There was a drill by the 1,200 boys of the cadet corps and interesting exercises of every character. Luncheon was then served and the guests were shown over the buildings and grounds.

The new St. Joseph's home for girls will be finished shortly, and will be dedicated on Thanksgiving Day. The mausoleum in which will rest the remains of Father Drumgoole, the founder of the mission, will be completed shortly.

HAVANA'S TACON THEATRE.

Mr. Manzanilla, Who Says He Owns It, Warns Prospective Purchasers.

TACON THEATRE, HAVANA.

Warning is hereby given to all persons not to deal with the above property except through the owner, J. J. Manzanilla, 142 West 104th St., New York.

Mr. Manzanilla, who caused the foregoing advertisement to be inserted in a Sunday newspaper, came to New York about two years ago from Havana, where he was understood to have accumulated a fortune in the sugar exporting business. The Tacon Theatre, of which he says he is the owner, is the finest playhouse in Havana, located in the best part of the city.

Mr. Manzanilla said yesterday that he understood that certain persons had come to New York to negotiate for the purchase of the theatre, and that he had published the advertisement as a measure of precaution. He said that he considered it necessary to do this in order to protect his interests, but declined to answer when asked if there was any dispute over the title to the property.

Policeman's Queer Delusion.

Policeman Thomas Hallaman, attached to the Mulberry Street Station, was sent to Bellevue Hospital to be examined as to his sanity by Magistrate Cornell, in the Centre Street Police Court, yesterday morning. Hallaman is thirty-six years old and lives with his wife and family at 101 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street. His wife said that up to two years ago he was a confirmed cigarette fiend and contracted a nervous disease, which finally caused his mind to weaken. Hallaman labored under the hallucination that he owned the whole of New York City. At the Mulberry Street Station, where he was transferred from High Bridge a week ago, it was not known at first whether he was joking or crazy.

Daylight Robbery in Mott Street.

Thomas Dorani, seventeen years old, of 234 Mott Street, and Frank Martocci, twenty years old, of 225 Mott Street, were locked up late last night on complaint of Daniel Maie, seventeen years old, of 221 Mott Street. Maie reported to the police last evening that earlier in the day the two boys had robbed him in a hallway near his home, taking 55 cents, all the money he had. When arrested in a café in Elizabeth Street, Dorani had a file and candle in his pocket, and the other boy had a revolver. They are suspected of having committed other robberies.

For Education in the South.

A union meeting in the interest of educational work in the South and of Claflin University of Orangeburg, S. C., will be held on Friday evening, Nov. 4. The Rev. Dr. James M. Buckley will preside and addresses will be delivered by a large number of able ministers and educators. A feature of the meeting will be the musical programme, in which the Claflin University Quintet will assist.

In Interest of Atlanta University.

A public meeting in the interest of Atlanta University and of the higher education of the negro is to be held in the Brick Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, Sunday evening. Hamilton W. Mable, President Charles Cuthbert Hall of Union Theological Seminary, and President Horace Bumstead of Atlanta University will address the meeting. Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke will preside. Dr. Gerrit Smith, assisted by the Union Seminary choir, will have charge of the music.

Gospel Mission Meetings.

Gospel mission meetings for men and women are being held every evening at the Industrial Christian Alliance, corner of Bleecker and Sullivan Streets. This evening the speaker will be the Rev. John S. Allen; to-morrow, Ralph Bryant; Wednesday, George H. Perkins; Thursday, Rufus W. Frost; Friday, the Rev. Henry A. Stimson, and Saturday, Arthur W. Milbury.

TROUBLE IN THE EIGHTH

Republican Shopkeepers Complain of Police Persecution.

DENIAL BY CAPTAIN O'KEEFE

Those Making Accusations Say They Have Displayed Pictures of Republican Candidates in Their Windows.

Republicans of the Eighth Assembly District have been complaining that some of them who have stores and have displayed the pictures of the Republican candidates in their windows have been subjected to annoyances and persecutions by the police and other authorities when they refused to remove the pictures.

Leonard A. Snitkin, one of the leaders of the Lincoln League, a Republican club at Grand and Forsyth Streets, said yesterday that many tradesmen in the district who are Republicans were annoyed by Tammany politicians and the police because they had the temerity to hang up pictures of Charles S. Adler, the Republican candidate, and he mentioned the names of several of them.

Mr. Snitkin also said that he had himself been threatened with personal violence by Martin Engel, the Tammany leader of the district. He said: "Last Monday night there was a contest at Police Headquarters between Adler and Jaffer, the Tammany candidate, as to which of them was entitled to the Silver Democratic nomination in the Eighth. I and Rosalsky appeared as counsel for Adler, but the board decided to throw out both petitions.

"Well, as I was going down stairs Engel came up to me and said: 'See here, Snitkin, if you don't stop speaking about me, I'll gouge your eye out. So you'd better look out.'

"Said I to him: 'Engel, I'm merely repeating what your own candidate, Jaffer, said about you three months ago when he was with Barney Rourke.' Jaffer had said awful bad things about you and had charged him with the meanest kind of practices. Engel scowled at me and passed on and has never spoken to me since."

There is a saloon on the ground floor of the building where the Lincoln Club has its headquarters, and the proprietor has covered the windows with colored pictures of the candidates of both parties, and Roosevelt, in his gorgeous uniform of Colonel of the Rough Riders, hangs complacently alongside of Augustus Van Wyck, and Adler and Jaffer, the opposing candidates for Assembly, seem to be hobnobbing with each other. The proprietor, it is said, loves Republicans and Democrats alike, and all are welcome to sample his beer at 5 cents a glass and take their choice of candidates without any further charge.

When Capt. O'Keefe of the Eldridge Street Police Station was asked about the charges made by the Republicans, he emphatically denied that any of the police of that precinct were interfering with either the Republicans or the Democrats of the district. "We are altogether impartial," he said, "and pay no attention whatever to any one's politics. We confine ourselves to the preservation of peace and order in this precinct."

M. Goldenberg of the firm of Horn, Scharf & Goldenberg, wholesale candy dealers at Forsyth and Hester Streets, is one of the alleged victims mentioned by Mr. Snitkin. Mr. Goldenberg said yesterday: "About a couple of weeks ago a policeman asked me to take down from my windows the pictures of Charles Adler and the other Republican candidates. A day or two later the policeman charged me with violating the law by incumbering the street with straw and boxes. I tried to explain, but the policeman seized me and dragged me to the station house without giving me time to put on my coat and hat. He could not substantiate his charges in the station house and I was released. Last Thursday a Tammany leader came to the store and ordered me to take down the pictures, but I refused, and he threatened to have the Bureau of Incumbrances take away every box from the sidewalk as well as the soda-water fountain in front of the store. But the pictures are still here and will stay here until election day."

Another alleged case of police persecution was that against A. Finkelstein, a Republican election district Captain, who lives on the top floor at 94 Orchard Street. Mrs. Finkelstein is as ardent a Republican politician as her husband, and although she and Capt. O'Keefe admire each other, politics have made them enemies. Mrs. Finkelstein had decorated all the landings of the fire-escape of the house with large placards on which are painted the words "Vote for Charles Adler," and also hung out a large picture of that candidate from the third-story window.

"Hasn't Capt. O'Keefe large mustaches that stand out from each side of his face?" asked Mrs. Finkelstein yesterday. The answer was in the affirmative.

"Well, I just thought so," continued Mrs. Finkelstein. "Several days ago I was walking along the street, talking to a lady, and Capt. O'Keefe passed and looked at me, and said to a man, 'That woman has a magnificent set of teeth,' and I replied, 'And you have a fine mustache.'

"The other day, when I was looking out of the window, whom should I see but Capt. O'Keefe with another man, and they called the policeman who was standing on the opposite side and asked him for his book which contains the names of the residents of the houses in his beat, and then his man came up stairs and told me that I must take down the picture and all the transparencies.

"I said I'd do nothing of the kind, because this is a Republican house. There was a Tammany man on the third floor, and he pulled down the picture. Capt. O'Keefe may have a fine mustache, but if he comes around to make me take down the transparencies I'll throw him down stairs. The transparencies are going to remain where they are until after election."

Man Suffocated by Gas.

Paul Carignan, forty-six years old, a metal burnisher, was found dead in his room in his boarding house, at 69 Grand Street, yesterday afternoon. Gas was escaping from a jet that was turned on full, and the windows were closed. Carignan was in an intoxicated condition Saturday night, and it is supposed by the police that the turning on of the gas was accidental.

CAN'T BEAT KING BARLEYCORN.

From The Washington Post.

"There's nothing more in the name of a horse than there is in the name of anything else," said the Hot Sport of Fourteenth Street and the Avenue, the other night, "but when I got up against a list of horses that ran in an all-aged race at Morris Park, New York, a couple of days ago, I felt like makin' a couple o' side steps and shying. There's a handbook or two made on the ponies in this town, but I didn't think I wanted any of that race. Here are the names of the horses that ran in that race: General Maximo Gomez, General Calixto Garcia, Admiral Dewey, Captain Sigsbee, General Shafter, General Miles, and King Barleycorn. Now, this is a pretty good bunch of nags, and they all read pretty close together in the dope book. I didn't want to play General Shafter to lick General Miles, or vice versa; I didn't want to put my coin on General Gomez or put it on General Garcia, nor did I want to play Captain Sigsbee to canter away from a horse with so good a name as Admiral Dewey. So, says I to myself, 'Look a-here: King Barleycorn in his day has got away with just as good people as Dewey or Miles or Shafter or Gomez or any of 'em. King Barleycorn is bound, all conditions being equal, to get away with anybody that sticks to him long enough. King Barleycorn has never been much of a friend of mine, but I'm not going to saw off my dust on any of those other horses to beat other horses with names just as good. So I'll put my humble little ten-spot on King Barleycorn to win.'

"King Barleycorn got away from the post a rank last, but he won the race galloping, by eight city blocks, to speak a little in extenso and I won my five-to-one bet on him. Which is why I say that you can't beat King Barleycorn, even in a horse race."

A TYPICAL ENGLISH SOCIALIST.

Something About Dr. Watt and the Social Cry That Is Made Against Him.

Annie C. Muirhead in The Boston Transcrip

The English Socialists are the modern knight errants who believe it laid on them as a duty to uphold the cause of the weak and oppressed; no matter at what sacrifice to themselves, whether by making themselves ridiculous, or by interfering with their own pecuniary interests, or what. They are often original and picturesque personalities, and one is grateful to them, if for nothing else, for infusing a little romance into the dull routine of everyday life, and for breaking "the monotony of a decorous age."

One such quixotic Socialist I know in the person of a country doctor, who is a member of several Socialist societies at once—one not being enough to satisfy his activity and his ambition. He is an Irishman and has the Celtic characteristics of pugnacity to the full. He cannot help trailing his coat, and is only too delighted when some one steps on it.

He is tall and handsome—of which little facts he is well aware and innocently vain—and heightens the effect by dressing picturesquely, in a loose flannel shirt, with broad, turn-down collar and soft silk tie, omitting a waistcoat, and wearing a crimson silk sash round his waist instead of suspenders. A soft-crimmed hat on top of somewhat flowing locks gives the necessary finish to his Whitmanesque appearance. His sash sometimes takes the place of pockets, and can accommodate an astonishing number of articles; as I found to my convenience once when marketing in the country in his company. Even a large jar of marmalade disappeared into its folds without causing any perceptible protuberance.

Wherever he goes his picturesque figure attracts attention, and his genial Irish manner easily wins the confidence of simple folk, like our country shopkeepers. The whole village was soon interested in our shopping, and when we inquired in vain for mint at the greengrocer's, a little woman standing near volunteered to procure us some, rather than have us disappointed, and trotted with the whole length of the village to her own little garden, whence she supplied us liberally and refused recompence.

Dr. Watt has had a somewhat exciting career, although for twenty-four years he was doctor in the same little Yorkshire village. During all that time he had been waging war with the Squire of the place, and was evicted at last—though it took all those years for the Squire to get rid of him. Time after time, a rival practitioner had been subsidized in the hope of starving out Dr. Watt by stealing his practice, but the people remained his loyal patients. He and his family were boycotted by society, but that made no difference. When at last the lease of his house had expired, the Squire, who was sole landlord in that district, seized the opportunity to refuse to renew it. Dr. Watt, defiant to the last, refused to budge, on account of some illegality of notice, and was literally turned out at the last moment, his household goods being heaped up on the village green in front of his house. Whereupon the owner organized an impromptu auction on the spot, and made what dramatic capital he could out of the situation in haranguing the crowd on tyranny of landlordism. The Squire's own sister was on Dr. Watt's side, and gave him shelter till he had time to look about him, but it proved impossible to hire another house on the property, and he was forced to shake the dust of his feet against it, and depart to fresh woods and pastures new.

The reason of this persecution was that Dr. Watt had been acting almost exactly the part of Ibsen's "Enemy of Society." The stream from which the villagers got their drinking water had become in a scandalously unsanitary condition when Dr. Watt first went to Horringham, and after several outbreaks of typhoid fever he wrote to the proper authorities and insisted on having the matter put to rights; and the ratepayers who had to bear the expense, chief of whom was the Squire, bore him a lasting grudge for this—incredible as it may appear.

The incidents of Ibsen's play were curiously anticipated in this village drama, even to the throwing of stones through the windows; only they were not thrown at the doctor's windows in this case, but at the parsonage windows, the vicar being one of his allies. Matters were afterward made so unpleasant for the vicar in consequence of his partisanship that he, too, was forced to retire.

With other vicars Dr. Watt was not on such friendly terms. One man he had himself been the means of turning out of the living for refusing to administer the sacrament to a dying woman for no adequate reason, but simply because the vicar's infallible mind chose to consider that she had not sufficiently repented of her sins. As the poor woman explained:

"He thinks I don't repent because I don't cry about it, but I never was one of the crying sort!" Dr. Watt, who always went straight to headquarters, wrote off in indignant haste to the archbishop, the archbishop, having examined into the case, sent his own Chaplain to administer the rite and reprimanded the incumbent, who forthwith resigned.

On another occasion, when an atheist was being buried with religious ceremonies, Dr. Watt, who knew that the man had died an atheist, felt that an unfair advantage was being taken, and rode post haste across the country to the scene of the funeral. Arrived at the grave barely in time, he threw himself off his horse and launched out into a speech of protest, in the course of which he drew comparisons between the dead man's life and that of the orthodox, not specially favorable to the latter, emphasizing the courage of the dead man at the time of a smallpox scare in the village, when the atheist had been the only person besides the doctor who would go near the home to carry food to the quarantined inmates. (There was a superstitious dread of smallpox in those days, which was well shown by the fact that when the same patient died, the coffin bearers had to be made drunk before they could be induced to carry the coffin.) In little ways like these, Dr. Watt made himself objectionable to his neighbors. Always the hot-headed champion of what he considered the weaker side, one can quite understand, nevertheless, how he was the sort of a man whom his enemies would call "a pestilent fellow." His actions may not have been always conciliatory or well-considered, but at least they were calculated to make people think. And if that can be done by the brandishing of shillelahs—perhaps that's as good a way as any other.

AMERICAN WIRE NAILS.

Used in Practically Every Country on the Globe.

From The Washington Star.

The rapid growth in exportation of American manufactures is illustrated by some figures which the Bureau of Statistics has recently compiled regarding the exports of wire nails. This compilation is the result of a recent publication in The British Iron and Coal Trades Review, which says that "it is clear that the United States threatens Europe with a serious competition in the nail trade

MR. ALDRIDGE'S STATEMENT

Superintendent of Public Works Makes His Reply to the Canal Investigating Commission.

ACCUSES THE COMMISSIONERS

They and Others Are Charged with Having Been Responsible for the Insufficiency of the Appropriation of $9,000,000.

ALBANY, Oct. 30.—Superintendent of Public Works George W. Aldridge to-day gave out a statement relative to the report of the Canal Investigating Commission. He says that the findings of the commission are not warranted by the testimony or the facts and that what were mere rumors and stories of mismanagement, and which were denied under oath, are reported as findings.

He calls attention to the facts that the commission commended the quality of the work done on the canals under his direction and that it found that the contracts were regularly awarded and properly enforced. "The commission acknowledges, moreover," he says, "that the freest publicity was given in the matter of calling for proposals and that actual competition among contractors invariably resulted. The commission fails to find any condition, any official act, or any intimation that would warrant a suspicion that I have profited, either directly or indirectly, through the prosecution of this work, and I am minded that had they found to the contrary they would not have been at all slow in reporting such finding."

Taking up the subject of responsibility for the estimate of $9,000,000 for the canal improvement work, Mr. Aldridge says:

One of the chief functions of the commission, and that phase of the whole subject which created rumors resulting in the investigation, was largely lost sight of by the commission, both in its conduct of the inquiry and in the report. I refer to the main subject—Why was the $9,000,000 not sufficient for doing the work directed to be done under the improvement law, and who is responsible for leading the public to believe that that sum would be sufficient? This question is passed over lightly by the commission in its report, though I conceive it to be a most important one. The statement by the commission that the original estimates were based on insufficient data is not at all surprising, in view of the fact that the amount called for was several million dollars below the estimates of the State authorities, based on what the commission acknowledges was insufficient data.

I had supposed that those who conducted the campaign in behalf of canal improvement before the Constitutional Convention, and finally before the Legislature, and who were instrumental in obtaining the services of the State Engineer, would be called upon by the commission to explain the manner in which that campaign was conducted, and also to say why the estimates of the State Engineer had been rejected and several millions arbitrarily cut off in the amount asked for, and also as to what it was actually and honestly expected by them would be accomplished with the $9,000,000. I made bold to suggest the calling of certain gentlemen who could and would have given evidence on this line. It was not thought wise by the Commissioners to act on my suggestion. I leave it to the public to judge, in the light of their wisdom, only pointing out the fact that certain members of the commission were actively associated with the leaders, if they were not themselves the leaders of the campaign for canal improvement.

One of the facts which would have been ascertained as a result of the inquiry on the line suggested by me would be that the member of Assembly who introduced the bill calling for the appropriation of $9,000,000 had in his desk at the time that bill was introduced a bill identical with that bill, except that it called for several million more dollars. The fact would have been ascertained also that the introduction of the bill was delayed pending a conference of gentlemen interested in the subject of canal improvement; that the conference took place, and that main subject of the discussion was as to whether the larger or smaller amount of money should be asked for. It would have been ascertained that the line of the discussion did not run as to whether the work could be accomplished with the $9,000,000, instead of the larger sum, but rather which sum the people were the more likely to grant.

I am aware that these suggestions will have no weight with those people who are pleased to accept a report or rumor as an indictment, even after it has been denied and the denial corroborated, but I do believe the thinking public, composed largely of fair-minded men who have no wish to see one of their fellow-men unjustly accused, and who are not prone to charge an official with dishonest motives, even where the accomplishing of a beneficent act is involved, will be able to see that there may possibly be a motive in the refusal and failure of the commission to satisfy the public on points of deception involved in this question of canal improvement. Perhaps, also, they will see that it was highly desirable, if not absolutely necessary, in order to blind the public as to the responsibility for this deception, to cast aspersions, accuse by innuendo and condemn by wholesale, officials having to do with the expenditure of the improvement funds, even though the work were well done, and even though no suspicion of dishonesty could attach to the public officials in order that they might read their titles clear to further appropriations.

Mr. Aldridge says it is not remarkable that the commission was able to point out instances in which money was expended for which might have been saved if all the circumstances to be encountered had been known in advance. He calls attention to the magnitude of the work and says that all such undertakings cost more than the original estimates.

Superintendent Aldridge discusses the complaint in the report that $1,000,000 from the improvement fund was expended for work which should have been paid for out of the ordinary or extraordinary repair fund, and contends that the money was properly expended. He takes up each piece of work cited by the commission, and defends his action by pointing out that the cost of the work done in restoring the hundreds of miles of tow path to a passable condition was properly payable from the improvement fund, in view of the fact that the tow path had been made impassable by reason of the improvement work.

He defends his action in expending a large sum for advertising the work to be done, and says on this point: "The assumption of the commission that I was influenced to distribute the advertising among a large number of papers by political motives is best answered by a reference to the fact that a detailed examination of the lists of papers in which the advertisements appeared will reveal that a large share, if not actually the majority, of the papers were those hostile to myself and to the party to which I belong, and also that this was especially true of New York City papers. Had I not made free use of the newspapers, and thus failed to give wide publicity to the plans and specifications for work, with a result of little competition, I would have been open to the charge of endeavoring to assist favorite contractors."

As to the criticism of the commission that an excessive number of inspectors was employed, Superintendent Aldridge denies absolutely that an unnecessarily large number was employed during the seven months referred to in the commission's report, from May to November, and says that, contrary to the commission's suggestion, the work was not closed down during those seven months. During the open season the work progressed materially. Such work as the cutting of stone for vertical walls, timbers, &c., went on at his direction, and the work of raising the tow path, the slope walls and bridge abutments, dams, and other improvements, and furnishing roll on the tow path was prosecuted, and all of this work required the services of Inspectors. There was no inducement for him to employ such unnecessary number from a political standpoint, for the reason that all such employes were appointed from the civil service eligible list.

As to the use of cinders for lining on rear slope walls, Superintendent Aldridge declares that as soon as it came to his attention that the specifications were being violated in this regard he gave immediate and explicit orders that the use of cinders should be abandoned for that purpose, and declares that the practice was promptly abandoned. The stories to the contrary come from employes who had been discharged for incompetency and infractions of discipline. As to the criticism that the material from the excavation of the canal was not deposited on the embankment to raise the tow path, he declares that it had been found by experiment that the material was absolutely unfit for the purpose, and that its use, had it been continued, would have entirely interrupted navigation.

Superintendent Aldridge, defending the action of the department in the matter of extra work and special agreements, says they were necessary in the prosecution of the work, since conditions which could not have been foreseen, and which the commission acknowledges could not have been foreseen, were met with, and that only by special agreements could this extra work be accomplished. The cost to the State in the aggregate, he says, does not overrun what would have been the cost had all the conditions been known.

"I wish to say finally," says Mr. Aldridge, "that every expenditure from the $9,000,000 can be justified in a court of law. No work has been done and paid for out of the fund excepting that which needed to be done, and which is incident to the general improvement. The sweeping statement that $1,000,000 has been unlawfully expended I repudiate as false, as I do the other suggestion that $1,000,000 or more has been wasted. Because a sum aggregating upward of $2,000,000 has been expended for work which hurried plans and surveys could not foretell as needing to be done, is not warrant for any man or any body of men to make the sweeping statement that that sum has been misspent. The proofs that that sum has been misspent or spent unlawfully do not accompany the report.

"I repeat, that every item specified as spent unlawfully was regularly passed upon by the Canal Board, whose members are in every way qualified to judge of the regularity of such expenditures, since they were familiar with the canal law and with all special acts, as well as with the condition of the canal before the improvement began. It is a point of difference of opinion between the Investigating Commission and the Canal Board and should be regarded as such. It does not warrant the version which sensational party papers are pleased to place upon it, and which after several repetitions has actually been translated into a direct charge of missappropriation of funds.

"One of the eminent engineers attached to the commission has been so fair as to say that the whole trouble lies with the system. While I am willing to be judged by my acts, I claim it as unfair that I should be held responsible for a system that has been the outgrowth of three-quarters of a century's conduct of the State's affairs. This same engineer has also said that the State Engineer and myself have done as well as, and accomplished as much as any others could have accomplished under the same conditions, and also that the money paid out has procured as much work done as could probably be expected. I desire to go further and make the prediction that if the improvement is to be continued no better work will be obtained or less money expended for the same character and amount of work."

STANDS BY THE CANAL REPORT.

Frank Brainard Will Not Discuss Mr. Aldridge's Charges.

The members of the Canal Investigating Commission who reside in this city are Darwin R. James, ex-Mayor Franklin Edson, Frank Brainard, and A. Foster Higgins. The only one of these who could be found last night was Mr. Brainard, and he declined to discuss Mr. Aldridge's charge that members of the commission and others had been instrumental in getting the appropriation of $9,000,000 for the canal improvement, knowing that sum would be insufficient. To a NEW YORK TIMES's reporter he said:

"The report is in the hands of the Governor, and he is required to transmit the same to the Legislature. Under the circumstances, I do not think it proper for me to discuss the report in any way. It, however, speaks for itself."

THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

Justice Van Wyck Unable to Accept the Invitation to Address the Organization.

Replies to the invitations sent by the Central Labor Union to the Democratic and Republican Gubernatorial candidates to visit that body and explain their views upon organized labor were received yesterday. A brief letter from Chairman B. B. Odell, Jr., of the Republican State Committee stated that Col. Roosevelt had been out of the city, and that the invitation of the Central Labor Union would be referred to him upon his return.

Another and longer letter was received by Secretary Pallas from Chairman P. H. McCarren of the Democratic Campaign Committee, and read as follows:

Dear Sir: Your invitation to the Hon. Justice Van Wyck to attend the meeting of the Central Labor Union on Sunday, the 30th inst., has been referred to me.

On behalf of Justice Van Wyck I would reply that owing to his engagements that he must keep next week he is obliged to regret his inability to be present, and to say that he is in hearty sympathy with every movement that has for its object the amelioration of the condition of the laboring men of every description, and it points to the platform of the Democratic Party in this State as an evidence of the position of the Democracy toward the laboring interests of the Empire State, and he assures that the people whom you represent are entirely familiar with the record of the party concerning labor legislation.

Believing that he will receive the favorable consideration and support of your organization, he remains yours truly,

P. H. McCARREN, Chairman.

The letters were placed on file, and the body will wait to hear what Roosevelt has to say.

Delegates William A. Farley and Philip Kelly, in behalf of the Arbitration Committee, reported on a case of an alleged non-union man whose discharge from work had been asked for by the Eccentric Firemen's Union. On investigation the committee had found the case to be one of persecution by the union in question of an innocent and hard-working union man.

John Kesley was the victim of the persecution. He had formerly, the committee said, been a member of the Steam Fitters' Helpers' Association, had served as Master Workman of that body, and was highly respected there. He changed his occupation, becoming an oiler in a newspaper machine room, and obtained a transfer from his union to that of the Eccentric Firemen that is connected with District Assembly No. 49, Knights of Labor.

Kelsey, the committee continued, lived on Staten Island, and somehow or other he incurred the ill-will of some in the union, and his failure to attend a quarterly meeting was seized upon as a pretext for imposing a fine upon him. He was willing to pay the fine, but time was not given to him, and he was suspended. "During his suspension he kept paying his dues, and when he asked to be reinstated and offered to pay his fine and a new initiation fee the request was refused, and the Central Labor Union was asked to demand his discharge.

The committee went on to say that Kelsey had been a good union man for thirteen years and that it would be wrong to comply with the union's demand.

The meeting passed a resolution concurring in the report of the Arbitration Committee.

Delegate Johnson reported, in behalf of a committee that had been appointed to find another meeting place, where both union beer and cigars were sold and union waiters were employed. The committee visited several places, but found only one hall, at 213 East Thirty-third Street, where everything was union. "In one place in Eighth Street," said Delegate Johnson, "the proprietor said he was obliged to have non-union beer, but was willing to accommodate us on our meeting days by buying a keg of union beer and putting it on a buck in the meeting room." The committee recommended that the strictly union hall be engaged.

"What will you do with the Labor Exchange?" asked Delegate George H. Warner of the Machinists. "It is a solid organization and no flyaway scheme, and is also a part of the Central Labor Union that created it."

Delegate Philip Kelly of the Theatrical Protective Union remarked that he understood the Labor Exchange was one of the "pluck me" stores, where employers compelled their workmen to trade at.

"It is nothing of the kind," retorted Warner. "We have already supplied 22,000 union cigars there, and we can supply union shoes, too. I'll bet that most of your shoes are non-union, and if Brother Kelly pulls off his shoes he may find that they are also non-union. Brother Kelly is ignorant."

"We all know that you are the wise man of the Central Labor Union," sneered Kelly.

Delegate Brown of Cigarmakers' Union 144 exclaimed angrily: "There are plenty of good union manufacturers whom the exchange undersells, and who have a right to make a living. Your Labor Exchange cigars come from Pennsylvania, and they are enough to kill any man who smokes them for a year."

"Oh, you are crazy!" exclaimed a delegate.

"No, I am not crazy, but I am telling the truth," replied Brown.

The meeting decided to move its quarters at the end of the year, and to take the Labor Exchange with it.

Delegate Thimme of the Druggists' League said that the opponents of that organization had induced the members of the Board of Pharmacy to revoke the certificates of members of the league and prevented them from earning a living at their trade.

He mentioned a certain N. Francis Murray, who, he said, had been daring enough to boast of his connection with the league, and then went on to say: "At a meeting of the Board of Pharmacy Murray's certificate of registration as a pharmacist was revoked in order that he might be thrown out of his position and deprived of his means of livelihood on the grounds of error."

Shot to Death in a Newark Saloon.

NEWARK, Ohio, Oct. 30.—James Mullen of Geneva, N. Y., was killed and James Ryan of New York was badly wounded in a saloon row among horse jockeys last night. The shooting was done by Charles Moon of this city, who became implicated in the quarrel.

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Wild Boar Tusks, Stag and Other Handles,
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HOW TO MARK THE BALLOT.

What the Election Law Provides When the Voter Would Split His Ticket.

The following letter of inquiry calls for information respecting the election laws that is of more than the usual popular interest this year, owing to the large number of persons who desire to vote for Justice Daly on the Republican ticket and yet to vote the Democratic State ticket:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Pardon me for asking for a little further information as to the method of voting the Democratic ticket entire, except for Judge, the Democratic candidate therefor being replaced by Daly, who is on the Republican ticket. Will placing the X in the circle at the head of the Democratic ticket not be interpreted to mean a vote for the candidate named therein? Will that candidate be left out in the count if I put a cross opposite Daly's name on the Republican ticket? If so, that is what I wish to do. If not so, what can I do?

A TIMES READER.

New York, Oct. 27, 1898.

Perhaps the best way to make the provisions of the law plain to "A TIMES Reader" and others who, like him, are in doubt, is to suppose the tickets of the two principal parties (the others being negligible) to be before the reader for his choice, thus:

Emblem. ○ REPUBLICAN.	Emblem. ○ DEMOCRATIC.
Roosevelt.	Van Wyck.
Woodruff.	Danforth.
Other State Officers.	Other State Officers.
Congressman.	Congressman.
Legislative Nominees.	Legislative Nominees.
Cohen.	Andrews.
Daly.	Fitzgerald.
Taft.	Leventritt.

The names of the judicial nominees are given in the foregoing order because that is their order on the certificates of nomination filed with the Police Board, and Gen. Rodenbough, Chief of the Bureau of Elections, said yesterday that they would be put on the official ballot in their order on the certificates.

The law contemplates and provides for straight party and for split tickets. If a voter wishes to vote a straight party ticket he can do so by making a cross X mark in the circle above the name of the party at the head of the ticket, providing he makes no cross mark in the voting space before any name on any other ticket. If, as in the case of "A TIMES Reader," he wishes to vote the Democratic ticket in the main, but to have his ballot counted for Justice Daly on the Republican ticket in the manner in which he should proceed is governed by Rules 4 and 5 under Sub-division 2 of Section 110 of the election law, which are as follows:

Rule 4—When two or more persons are to be voted for for the same office, as two or more Justices of the Supreme Court or Presidential Electors, and the names of the several candidates therefor are printed on any ticket under the title of the office for which all are running, and the elector shall have made a voting mark in the circle at the head of a ticket, and shall also have made a voting mark in the voting space before the name of one or more of a group of candidates for such office on other tickets, providing that he shall not have marked the names of two or more of such candidates upon the same line upon the ballot, he shall be deemed to have cast his vote for all the candidates for such office so individually marked and for those marked in the circle, except as to those candidates under such circle so marked whose names are upon the same line on the ballot as the names of the candidates so individually marked, or written in the blank column, unless in addition to making such voting mark in the circle at the head of the ticket he shall also have made a voting mark before each one of the group of candidates for such office for whom he desires to vote in the blank column provided in the circle; provided, further, however, that:

Rule 5—When two or more persons are to be voted for for the same office, as two or more Justices of the Supreme Court or Presidential Electors, and the names of the several candidates therefor are printed on any ticket under the title of the office for which all are running, and the elector shall have made a voting mark in the circle at the head of the ticket, and shall also have made a voting mark in the voting space before the name of more than one of the group of candidates for such office printed on the same line on the ballot on other tickets, or by writing the name or names of a candidate or candidates in the blank column, he must also indicate by voting marks in the voting spaces on the ticket so marked in the circle the individual candidates of the group of candidates on such ticket for whom he desires to vote, or his vote shall only be counted for the candidates for such office which are so individually marked on other tickets or written in the blank column.

Gen. Rodenbough, upon being asked for an official interpretation of the foregoing rules, as they apply to the question propounded by "A TIMES Reader," said:

"If your correspondent places a voting mark in the circle at the head of the Democratic ticket and another in the voting space before Justice Daly's name, his vote will be counted for all the candidates on the Democratic ticket except Judge Fitzgerald, whose name will be on the same line of the ticket as that of Justice Daly. If the voter is indifferent as to which one of the Democratic candidates for the Supreme Court he 'scratches,' that method will answer his purpose, but if he wishes to vote for both Judge Daly and Judge Fitzgerald, the only way for him to proceed after marking the circle at the head of the Democratic ticket is to place a voting mark in the space before the name of each of the candidates for the Supreme Court for whom he desires his vote to be counted. In that way he can vote for Justice Daly and for any two of the Democratic candidates, but he must be careful not to place voting marks before more than three names, as that would invalidate the vote as affecting candidates for the Supreme Court are concerned. When the ballot is marked as I have described, the cross at the head of the column counts in favor of all the State, Congressional, and Legislative candidates on the Democratic ticket, while the votes for Justices of the Supreme Court is determined solely by the individual crosses."

Voters should exercise care in making up a split ticket, for it has been decided that if an elector in voting a split ticket does not place his mark in the voting space and opposite the name of the candidate voted for, according to the strict letter of the election code, his ballot cannot be counted.

ADVICE TO CARELESS VOTERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me a few remarks in reference to your leader on "How to Rebuke Croker."

It is not the argument, but the method advised, that I wish to discuss.

To the best of my knowledge, if a voter should follow your advice in voting for Judge Daly he would simply lose his vote for the Supreme Court Judges, because to place a cross in the circle under the emblem means that the voter wishes to vote a "straight" ticket. Now placing a cross in front of Judge Daly's name would mean, of course, that he wished to vote for Judge Daly, but he would virtually be voting for four candidates. This being impossible, his vote for Supreme Court Judges would be thrown out. To vote for Judge Daly, he must make a cross in front of Judge Daly's name and in front of the names of two more candidates for the Supreme Court Judgeship. Then he will be sure of having his vote counted.

Now as to the vote of the intelligent citizen. It seems to me that he ought to be encouraged to take more pains, not as to his right of franchise, for he does that, but as to the method of exercising it. I mean he ought to ascertain "how to vote." He thinks himself too smart, too intelligent to inquire about that, but it is due to this overconfidence that the up-town districts show such a large number of "thrown-out" ballots after the polls close. The illiterate and less intelligent voters have the method drilled into them for weeks, and for that reason seldom make mistakes. I have been watcher in Italian districts, and out of 350 votes cast only one was disfranchised.

Now let the intelligent voter take the trouble of getting a "sample ballot" to study at home, not by putting it in some pigeon-hole of his desk or the newspaper file, but by looking at it carefully and reading the instructions thereon, and on Nov. 8, before going to the polling place, let him look at it again and then vote as the instructions read, and he will be sure of having his vote counted. S. SCHMALBACH.

827 East Thirteenth Street, New York, Oct. 27, 1898.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

INDEPENDENCE OF CANDIDATES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Hornblower's letter in your issue of the 19th inst. is certainly interesting reading, and must be especially so to those Democrats who during the last few years have drifted away from their party on account of its free-silver tendencies and its corruption in this city under the auspices of Tammany Hall. "To sum up the matter in a word," writes Mr. Hornblower, "the Democratic Party in this State is wholly right. The Republican Party is wholly wrong on State and National issues, with the single exception of its position upon the silver question, and this question has absolutely no relation to State politics." One is tempted to make on such a delightfully sweeping statement as this the philosopher's observation—"important if true"—and thereupon take up again one's quest of light on the duty of an independent Democrat on election day.

Mr. Hornblower prepares the mind of the reader for the above-quoted edict by stating that the voter should not be influenced by the argument that a Democratic victory will give comfort to the free-silverites throughout the country, and argues, it is conceded with much force, that the result of one election in this country does not furnish us with any reliable indication of the result of the next. However, it is not a question of the next election, which will not occur for some time, but of the immediate encouragement a Democratic victory here would give to the propaganda through the country of not only free silver, but of what generally goes with it in the West under such leaders as Altgeld. Now, it is submitted that if the Democratic Convention had wished to prevent the success of its party in this State giving any comfort to the demagogues who have dragged the name of Democrat in the mire of Populism, it would have come out squarely in its platform for Democratic principles pure and undefiled, even to the extent of repudiating in so many words the Chicago platform of 1896. I do not suppose that Mr. Hornblower would have us believe that the Syracuse Convention omitted all reference to the free-silver question and Bryan simply and solely because it desired to confine its campaign to State issues.

When Mr. Hornblower reaches in his review of the political situation the question of personal qualities and independence of the candidates, it seems to me that he is face to face with the question, the determination of which should decide, the vote of all those in doubt. The effect of the candidates therefor are printed under the title of the office for which all are running, and the elector shall have made a voting mark in the circle at the head of a ticket, and shall also have made a voting mark in the voting space before the name of one or more of a group of candidates for such office on other tickets, providing that he shall not have marked the names of two or more of such candidates upon the same line upon the ballot, he shall be deemed to have cast his vote for all the candidates for such office so individually marked and for those marked in the circle, except as to those candidates under such circle so marked whose names are upon the same line on the ballot as the names of the candidates so individually marked, or written in the blank column, unless in addition to making such voting mark in the circle at the head of the ticket he shall also have made a voting mark before each one of the group of candidates for such office for whom he desires to vote in the blank column provided in the circle; provided, further, however, that:

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827 East Thirteenth Street, New York, Oct. 27, 1898.

position to commend them, or who owe their position to preferment at the hands of a political boss as the price of stifling "independent" aspirations.

There need not be the slightest apprehension that the pettifogging methods employed by the Bar Association manipulators will have the slightest effect in the campaign. But self-respecting members of the legal fraternity should see well to it that the profession is not disgraced by allowing their representative professional organization to be used for such base political chicanery.

MAX COHEN.

New York, Oct. 21, 1898.

THE TWO PARTIES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The State elections have assumed a singular aspect. The differences between the two old parties appear to me to be of no vital importance, yet the attitude assumed by the Republican faction strikes one as being very hypocritical and fantastic—hypocritical, in view of that party's pretensions of horror and abhorrence of Democratic "corruption," and fantastical, in the light of Mr. Roosevelt's pranks and devices under the guise of "Rough Rider." I am disappointed and disgusted in this connection. I always took that gentleman to be a man of sense and sterling worth. I ever admired his courage and "independence" of character; that is to say, I believed him to be a man of parts and intrinsic merit. But it is impossible any longer to disguise the fact, in the light of recent revelations, that he is a mere timeserver and politician; while, as regards his abilities and sterling worth, he stands greatly in need of common sense and moral courage. No one disputes his physical courage. But an aspirant for Gubernatorial honors in an enlightened State stands in need of something more than animal qualities. I would not give a fig for a man of physical courage only, for such a one may or may not be an extremely mischievous and turbulent factor in all matters about which he directly concerns himself—just as a bull in a china shop is apt to be. The Asiatic tiger is a "courageous" beast, and the lion, of all animals, is the "king," in so far as "courage" is an attribute; yet either one would be an extremely disagreeable beast with which to come in direct contact. Just so, only in minor degree, is the man of uncultivated temper and understanding, who is conspicuous chiefly on account of his physical courage—he is pretty sure to develop into a public nuisance. The best thing to do with such a character is to retire him into the "cold shades," for a period at least.

But if Mr. Roosevelt's courageous parts were compounded of moral and physical elements, leavened by pronounced intellectual attributes, in sufficient proportions as thereby to constitute him a true man of parts and attainments, and such as to stamp him as pre-eminently a safe, firm, and independent public man, one would rejoice, as an independent, in his election over the Democratic nominee for the Governorship of this State. As it is, however, I fail to see wherein he merits a greater degree of esteem and support in this contest than his opponent, and I can readily conceive the probability of his being held in much less esteem. For really, as between the Republican and Democratic Parties in this State, as far as I have observed, but little apparent difference. There are no vital issues at stake, in my humble opinion, and both parties are tainted with common corruption, duplicity, and treachery. Both parties make common protestations of regard for the public interests, and both prove the trust once elected to office. Both parties are fertile in electoral tactics, and are expert and conscienceless regarding their devices and methods. Both alike are prolific in their denunciations of the "corruptions" and malpractices of the other. The Republicans in particular are experts in this connection; yet if ever corruption were rampant and had attained special magnitude in any particular political faction, it has so attained it in the Republican faction under the Black administration. The only difference in degree of guilt and culpability between the corruptions of the Republican and Democratic Parties, in my estimation, consists in manner, rather than in matter. The Republicans rob us like gentlemen; the Democrats like highwaymen. The Republicans steal by the millions, and their nefarious mulctings find their way into the coffers of the favored few; while the Democrats steal on a minor scale, and their pilferings find their way into the pockets of a number. The Republicans "legislate" their steals into "respectable" seemliness, under pretenses of either "patriotism" or "canal improvements." They either "protect" or "improve" by these means, but delude the people and pilfer with impunity—instance the McKinley tariff and the canal steal. As between the two evils, then, I am disposed to prefer what I believe to be the lesser, and in default of an independent ticket I shall vote the Democratic way.

ST. GEORGE.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 2, 1898.

AN INDEPENDENT'S POSITION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I ask the courtesy of your columns, and for this and past favors return thanks?

Having participated in several so-called independent movements in Brooklyn, and always, as now, an ardent Republican, my present position seems to be generally misunderstood. I am not less firmly intrenched in my political faith than heretofore, but I have foresworn allegiance to "boss" politics and ring methods, which, it seems to me, is the logical conclusion an honest man must arrive at, sooner or later, having once set out to secure for his party, in city, State, or Nation, results based on honesty in the administration of public affairs. The independent movement that elected Mr. Schieren and gave to Brooklyn the best administration ever had was followed by the election of a machine candidate and the machine administration of Mr. Wurster, with the usual machine results.

He entered office with such a load of preelection obligations, it may fairly be said he never secured control or direction of the various departments of city government.

There is not a loyal Republican in Brooklyn to-day who does not blush whenever he realizes his moral responsibility in connection with that election. The records of the Grand Jury tell the shameful story to all who will read. The effect on the Republican Party is best expressed by calling attention to the majority for Mayor in 1894, Schieren, approximating 33,000, whereas Mr. Wurster had less than 2,000. The independent movement resulting in the election of Mr. Strong in New York secured like good results for the time being, followed by the defeat of Mr. Low, which was the direct result of machine methods and boss rule, many Republicans at the dictation of the boss voting for the Democratic nominees to insure the defeat of the independent candidate.

Every movement thus for has been followed by a relapse leaving the independents where they started, but also leaving the boss in possession, and sometimes two bosses in coalition.

Conclusively this shows that party reform cannot be had within the party while the "boss" controls party machinery. No movement of the people, at its inception, is strong enough to overpower the "boss" intrenched behind the party machinery.

The activity of many Brooklyn independents is being beautifully illustrated by their agility in supporting successively first the independent and then the machine nominations, and always playing into the hands of the "boss." To be successful, independent efforts must be independent, and must also be continuous. Mr. Black's election was followed by Mr. Aldridge's appointment, and per consequence the canal scandal.

What we escaped by the defeat of Mr. Aldridge in the Saratoga Convention we inherited as an ante-election obligation, controlling Mr. Black's action after inauguration. The general situation to-day is the direct result of ring methods, with a "boss" to run it.

It would seem no Republican, desiring the good of his party, and cognizant of the facts, can fail to join in a protest against them.

That is precisely what I am doing, having learned from experience that nothing short of this will ever prove effective. No other course will ever destroy the existing coalition between the two leading parties, through the party "bosses," and consequently, we must step outside of party lines in order to destroy party machines.

To do this, it is necessary to create an organization pledged, irrespective of party affiliations, to an honest administration of public affairs in the Empire State.

For this reason I am in the independent movement, and here I shall abide until the Republican Party in this State has broken the shackles that bind it to a machine and a "boss," who has made the party in New York a disgrace to the party in the Nation at large for many years.

On National lines I have always been, and always expect to be a Republican, but I am unalterably opposed to the sacrifice of fundamental principle to party expediency in municipality, State, or Nation.

The independent movement is gaining strength everywhere, and it behooves the Republican Party to take cognizance of the fact, or it will lose its supremacy in the National Government.

I labored as best I knew for many months in recognition of that fact, to bring about a situation that would consolidate every independent vote on the head of the Republican ticket in this State.

The original resolution to nominate a full State ticket was offered by myself in the Central Cities Committee of the Citizens' Union. It was debated for months, and finally referred to a committee of which I was a member. An independent movement outside the Citizens' Union was then started, and as soon as practicable a ticket was put in the field.

The Citizens' Union Central Cities Committee indorsed it with only three dissenting voices.

Conference after conference was had with Mr. Roosevelt.

He was, as I believe, fairly and honorably committed to the independent movement, and such action on his part was in keeping with all that was known of his previous political record.

When it became apparent to the "boss" that no candidate that could be put in nomination could successfully oppose him on the independent ticket, he sought to destroy the independents by nominating their candidate.

The conditions made are shown by the action had. Suddenly Mr. Roosevelt discovered he had always been an organization Republican! Such political claptrap never before deceived any one.

The result was the immediate and irrecoverable loss of 50,000 Democratic voters who would have sustained and elected him on an independent ticket, but who would not vote for him as the exclusive candidate of the Republican "boss" and organization. They immediately returned to their party fold, preferring their "machine" to ours.

Who can blame them?

If Mr. Roosevelt is defeated, he has defeated himself!

If a third party is founded, indirectly it was founded by himself, at the dictation of another.

His action immediately consolidated in one body all those independents who, irrespective of party affiliations, demand honesty in the administration of public affairs and intensified their feelings of opposition to the existing party organizations and "bosses."

Their ultimate triumph has been postponed, but only to a time that will destroy the Republican Party in this State, for it is a fact that whenever the independent vote does not support the Republican Party, it will be defeated in the State of New York. The situation was explained to Mr. Roosevelt with the utmost care at the conference had with him at the City Club in New York. He refused to listen to an appeal made by myself, on behalf of the Republican Party, and was doubtless honest in his convictions when he did so, but he threw to the winds his much-vaunted independence of a lifetime, and, it seems to me, a fair deduction to say, he acted in accordance with the understanding and agreement had with his new commander, the "boss" of the Republican organization.

The existing situation cannot be clogged by the injection of National issues into this campaign. The present National Administration needs not the defense of parties or individuals at this time. The integrity of the Executive has established for him a place in the hearts and affections of the American people not exceeded by a single predecessor unless it be the martyr President.

The independents are not making war on the National Administration, but on the maladministration of bosses and rings in coalition for evil purposes in the State of New York and the demoralization and corruption that is the logical result. They are tired of and ashamed to see the Executive and the Legislature controlled by a "boss" and unable to enact a single statute without his sanction. "Whom the Gods would destroy they first make mad."

It remains to be seen who is mad in this struggle. Irrespective of the results of this campaign it may ultimately prove the independents are actuated by honorable motives and are quite as honest, manly, and fair in the conduct of their campaign as those whose present occupation seems to be limited to personal abuse.

It is quite within the possibilities of the case that when their position is clearly understood the people will have something to say in defense of their rights and interests, and in time they will see action through an independent movement (rather than through discredited party machinery, and at the dictation of party bosses,) is a necessity.

Then, once more, let us hope the Republican Party will have become strong enough to run without a "boss," and in the State of New York represent honestly the principle of government by the people. A golden opportunity to consolidate the independent votes in the Republican Party has been lost. Thrown away!

Thrown away, in order that the "boss" might vent his spite on and destroy the independents. Instead of which, he finds a third party confronting him that will abide until he and his machine are swept from power.

The position called for magnanimity and patriotism. He has shown no evidence of either. As a place hunter for men who will do his bidding, he is a triumph; as a boss, he is a tyrant; as a leader, a failure.

For and because of the reasons stated, I shall vote for the independent ticket, headed by Theodore Bacon for Governor, Thomas M. Osborne, Lieutenant Governor, &c.

I can wait on the fulness of time to vindicate my course, and all I ask of the good citizens of Brooklyn is to believe me honest in principle, sincere in motives, and earnest in effort, until the contrary can be established.

ABNER S. HAIGHT.

No. 8 Spencer Place, Oct. 26, 1898.

To cure that Gout drink
Londonderry
Lithia Water.

W. & J. S

The Wanamaker Store

French Cashmeres

A Bargain Really Great

GIVEN fair weather, this is a tale of a day. There are 2,500 yards of these goods this morning;—there will be none left to-night.

You know the quality? Of the Henrietta class, but heavier than the usual Henrietta. Heavy, yet fine,—there are 78 twills to the inch, as against 60 or 65 in the kinds you oftenest meet.

There are eighteen shades in the assortment, running a chromatic scale from a very dark green to a very delicate pink, and including almost all the wearable tones of blue, brown, green and gray.

Regular value, a dollar a yard, and sold at that price everywhere.

Price, 55c. a Yard,

as long as they last. The goods are almost all 48 inches wide. The narrowest is 45 inches.

A Glimpse of Little Paris

The little French Store, second floor. Here daintiness is domiciled, and excellence has its habitation. It claims your admiration with the frank imperiousness that is permitted only to acknowledged beauty.

Matinees, Negligees, Tea Gowns and Lingerie, and the greatest of these is Lingerie. Description of such a collection is utterly futile. One could but clutch hopelessly at the term "Exquisite" and launch himself into a sea of words.

Mlles. Poret and Corne, Mme. Agnes and Levey Freres supply most of these indescribably exquisite things. You recognize in looking them over what possibilities lie in needle-work, when the best-trained fingers in the world follow the promptings of the world's greatest exponents of daintiness.

Every article here is our own express selection and importation, and most of the finer pieces were made especially for us.

It is a feature of the store that should not be overlooked by visitors any more than by intending purchasers of the finest Lingerie made in the world.

Women's Capes, Wraps and Coats We hate commonplace things almost as badly as we hate trashy things. We cannot say that too often. A garment may be made and trimmed to perfection, but it must have more than that to recommend it.

When you join the thousands a day that examine and buy wraps here you will understand what else a garment must have to secure admission to our exclusive circles of wrap society.

Not that it must be costly. We have many styles at only $5, that are valued visitors here, and others at $6,50, $7.50, and $10, that are high favorites.

Style, merit, reliability of stitch and color, fair price and good workmanship. Those are the passwords, and the coat or cape applicant must possess them all.

Women's Jackets, $5 to $130.
Golf Capes, $9 to $44.
Capes, $5 to $500.
Opera Wraps, $17 to $500.

Second Floor, Broadway.

Cashmere Wrappers Comfortable, of course. But no less attractive. The materials are in various pretty colors, and the garments are both stylish and well trimmed. Prices begin at $3.50 for a wrapper of good quality cashmere, in navy blue, garnet or black. It has a full front, with 3 rows of satin ribbon running bias, and a fitted back with Watteau plaits; pointed bretelles, sleeves and collar trimmed with ribbon; lined to waist. A very good value, as are the many other kinds, which run up to $11.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

A Sale of Sash Ribbons Here's a lot of very handsome sash ribbons, 6½ and 7 inches wide. Patterns are Roman stripes and fancy checks, and very effective patterns they are. The rest of the story can be told in four words and a few figures, thus:

Regular Prices, $1.25, $1.50 Choose at 50c. a yard.

Broadway and Tenth street.

Men's Imported Collars These are the round corner kinds, both turned points and straight standing—stylish collars, good dressers say. Besides they have a little arrangement that prevents the scarf from rising upward,—you'll appreciate that. 25c. each.

Ninth street.

A Show of Beautiful Draperies Glad to be able to tell you of these popular madras and crete curtain goods, interest in which has been growing so rapidly during the past year. A splendid new collection has just come in from noted Scotland mills. Rare effects, choice colorings, and excellent quality, and the moderate cost of these handsome goods will doubtless keep them in good favor for a long time to come. In this new lot are:

Soft toned crete curtains at $7.50 and $8 a pair.
Richly colored madras curtains at $10 and $10.50 a pair.
Cream colored 50-in. madras at 35c. and 40c. a yard.
50-in. madras, beautifully colored, at 70c. and 75c. a yard.
There's also a new shipment of fine Japanese embroideries, comprising silk and satin mantel lambrequins at $1.50 to $23 each; table covers at $1.25 to $13.50, and pillow squares at 65c. to $1.75.
A few handsome pillows made up of these goods at $4 to $9.50.
Velour table coverings, slightly damaged, are newly priced, thus: $7 kinds for $4; $8.50 kinds for $5, and $12.50 quality for $7.

Third floor.

All for the Children Fast approaching Winter days find us as always ready to supply the needs of the little ones. Cute little bonnets, warm and stylish coats and dresses, and the popular kilt suits for boys, are all shown in excellent assortment. Priced to win your approval, too.

COATS
At $2.75—Of plain and fancy materials; large collars, trimmed with braid or ribbon; 2 to 4 years.
At $4.25—Of plain materials; variously trimmed with plain and fancy braid.
DRESSES
At $2.25—Of navy blue and cardinal cashmere; Gretchen waists of small plaits; revers of velvet, trimmed with braid and buttons.
At $3.50—Of navy blue and cardinal cashmere; full waist, round yokes; yoke and bretelles trimmed with rows of white braid.
KILT SUITS
At $2.75—Boys' kilt suits of flannel; box-plaited from neck; sailor collar and belt; embroidered in black.
At $4.75—Boys' blouse suits of cheviot; shield front; handsomely braided and embroidered with red and white.
At $7—Boys' vest suits of black velvet; handsomely braided with silk braid and trimmed on vest and jacket with buttons.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Best Shoes for Women's Wear We mention three sorts, two at top-prices, one at a medium price. We have never known better values at either.

Our shoe business is extending the circle of its friends at a rate that is decidedly a delight and something of a surprise. So long as we can offer shoes like these at these prices there need be no fear of that circle's ever narrowing.

At $6—Finest black kidskin, with patent leather tips; flexible welted soles and Louis XIV. heels; either laced or buttoned; a high class boot that custom shops usually supply at $10 and $12.
At $6—A high cut, laced shoe, with broad heavy soles, stout uppers, lined with natural leather; square heels; brass eyelets; for golfing, stormy days or hard tramping; has the swagger masculine foot effect.
At $3—Of kidskin; welted stout soles; patent leather tips; square foxings, military heels; durable, handsome, and cheap in price only; every detail looked after as in the high-cost shoes.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Quadruple Plated Ware at Unusually Low Prices Doubly interesting this, for the prices are doubly cheap—you gain by our large buying, you gain by our large buying *cheap*.

Some pudding dishes, covered and uncovered, several pretty designs, are $4.75 each. Regularly they bring $8 and $10.
Handsome butter dishes at $2.50 each. The $3.50 and $4 kind.
Syrup cups, some with trays, others with patent tops, at $2 each.
Candle sticks, at $2.25.

Basement.

Fine and Fairly Priced Table Linens Time was when table linens were for the few only. Advanced methods of manufacture have brought goods of flax down to easy reach. And with our restless searchers for the world's best and the direct and enormous buying we do, offerings of fine qualities at less-than-usual prices, like the following, are frequent:

TABLE LINEN
35c. yd.—Good grass bleached German; 54 in. wide; a few washings will whiten.
45c. yd.—Heavy, well made, half bleached; 56 in.
50c. yd.—Bleached Irish damask; 67 in.
75c. yd.—Handsome bleached damask; 67 in.
$1 yd.—Extra heavy, grass bleached double damask; 70 in.
$1.35 yd.—Satin finish Scotch damask; 72 in.
NAPKINS
$1 doz.—20-in. Bohemian drill.
$1.50 doz.—18-in. German damask.
$2.25 doz.—22-in. bleached Scotch damask.
At $2.75 doz.—Full bleached Irish damask.
$3.25 doz.—Full bleached double damask, Scotch.
$3.75 doz.—Satin finish Flemish double damask.

Fourth avenue.

Women's Tailor-made Suits A little story of suit values that should sing itself into the hearts of contemplating purchasers, and give no rest until the desired suits are their own. Selection will be easy enough. Assortment unexcelled anywhere. These, as suggestions:

At $10—Of blue or black serge; silk-lined jacket, and percaline-lined skirt; well-made and good-looking.
At $13.75—Of mixed tweeds, in grays and browns; entire suits silk-lined throughout.
At $20—A variety of desirable shades of tailor cloths; beautifully silk-lined throughout; exceptionally low priced.

Second floor, Broadway.

Fine White Aprons Only about 100 when the store opens. Be early if you'd share in the good fortune. White aprons, with fine embroidery insertions and rufflings, $2, $3 and $4 qualities. Pick at $1 each.

Broadway.

The New Steamer Rugs Handsome golf capes these will make. They've just come in—have backs of light and dark brown, blue, green and dark gray, with plaid linings. On view to-day.

Ninth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

The Wanamaker Store

What Do You Know of the Famous Old Classics?

MANY a man who missed a college education has wished for a familiar acquaintance with the famous old classics, but most of those who have attempted to read them in translations have been discouraged at the outset.

He naturally begins with Homer, but the greater part of the Iliad and Odyssey are dull reading for any except the classical scholar. The same is true of Virgil's Aeneid, Herodotus, Æschylus, Plato, Demosthenes, Cicero, Livy, Horace and the other great writers of the Golden Ages of Greece and Rome.

There are large portions of these writings, however, which are alive with charm and interest. The editors of the INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY OF FAMOUS LITERATURE have selected for you the best from each of these great writers.

Their qualifications for this choosing are beyond question. Andrew Lang, one of the editors, is everywhere acknowledged as the greatest living student and translator of the classics. The selections are not mere scraps and tasteless bits but poems, orations, stories and mythological legends in their entirety.

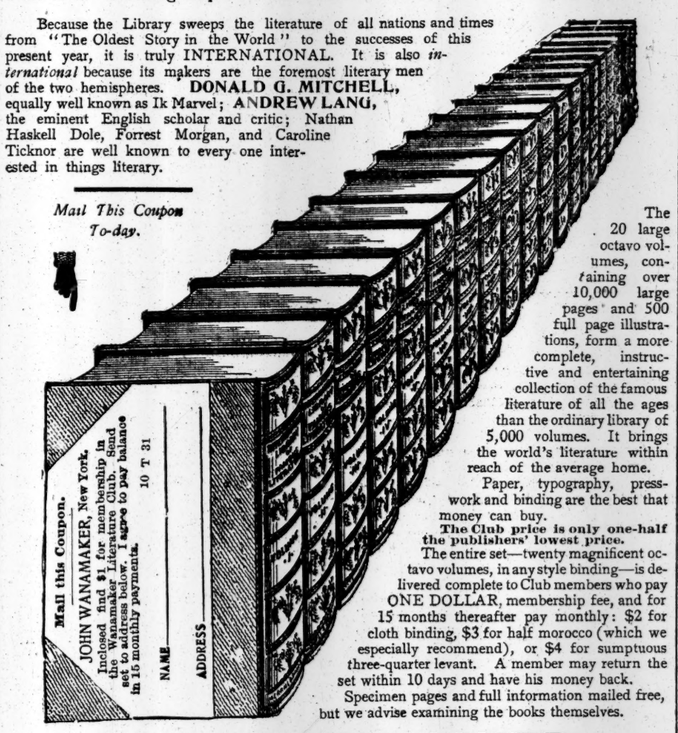
Only one-tenth of this great Library is devoted to the classics, but this portion alone is well worth the Library's entire cost to anyone who cares to know about these great writers who lived and died ages ago. You couldn't purchase this classical literature alone for many times the cost of the entire INTERNATIONAL. The following names, selected from this part of the Library, suggest its range and scope:—

Ethics of the Heroic Age
Atalanta in Calydon
Eros and Psyche
Damon and Pythias
Sappho
Anacreon
Greek Wit: Aristippus, Bias, etc.
Homer and Homeric Themes:
Achilles and Agamemnon
Parting of Odysseus and Calypso
Odysseus and the Cyclops
Menelaus and Helen of Troy
Song of Phæacia
Ulysses
Circe's Palace
The Golden Fleece
Virgil:
The Cylops
Dido in Love
Hyperion
Athene
The Labors of Hercules
Thucydides
The Pass of Thermopylæ
The Spartans
Greek Myths
Macaulay's Horatius and Virginia
The Story of Lucretia (Livy)
Tyrtæus's War Songs
The Olympic Games
Herodotus
Æschylus
Sophocles
Euripides
Aristophanes
Plato
Alcibiades
Socrates
Xenophon
Demosthenes
Pausanias
Plutarch
Lucian of Samosata
Sallust
Cicero
Cæsar
Cleopatra
Quintilian
Catullus
Lucretius
Horace
Tacitus
Pliny
Seneca
Juvenal
Epictetus.

Do some of these names look strange—and suggest dry reading? Not a bit of it. Nothing stupid is admitted to the INTERNATIONAL'S pages.

Because the Library sweeps the literature of all nations and times from "The Oldest Story in the World" to the successes of this present year, it is truly INTERNATIONAL. It is also *international* because its makers are the foremost literary men of the two hemispheres. DONALD G. MITCHELL, equally well known as Ik Marvel; ANDREW LANG, the eminent English scholar and critic; Nathan Haskell Dole, Forrest Morgan, and Caroline Ticknor are well known to every one interested in things literary.

Mail This Coupon To-day.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JOHN WANAMAKER, New York.
Inclosed find $1 for membership in the Wanamaker Library Club. Send set to address below. I agree to pay balance in 15 monthly payments.
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The 20 large octavo volumes, containing over 10,000 large pages and 500 full page illustrations, form a more complete, instructive and entertaining collection of the famous literature of all the ages than the ordinary library of 5,000 volumes. It brings the world's literature within reach of the average home.

Paper, typography, press-work and binding are the best that money can buy.

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Specimen pages and full information mailed free, but we advise examining the books themselves.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th Sts., N. Y.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Janowski the Chess Player on La Touraine—Iceberg in Midocean.

Passengers who arrived yesterday on the French Line steamship La Touraine had a fine view of a big iceberg on Thursday morning. The berg was seen in latitude 45 degrees 58 minutes, longitude 49 degrees 12 minutes. La Touraine passed close to it.

Among the passengers on the French steamer were E. de Bocande, agent of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique in New York; Jacques Bars, the tenor; M. Albers, the baritone, and his wife; Prof. and Mrs. Charles E. Dana and Miss Dana, Le Grand Howland, Joseph Peabody, Count Gérard de Lancry Prouleroy, G. G. Juillard, Manuel Lepuente, and Daniel Janowski, the chess player, who is going to meet the Kentuckian, Jackson W. Showalter, ex-champion of America, whom he challenged at Cologne. Though of Polish extraction, Mr. Janowski has lived ten years in Paris, and at the Café de la Regence he has met all the leading players of France. Mr. Janowski took third place at Vienna, fifth at Nuremberg, fourth at Berlin, and had a like standing in the Budapest game.

One of the most conspicuous features of his playing is described by his critics as his weakest point, and that is his apparently unconquerable disposition to adopt brilliant tactics, which are not always the safest ones when pitted against a strong player, yet he is said to be a much-feared man in a tournament. After playing with Showalter, Janowski will make a tour of this country, playing match games, and giving blindfold exhibitions.

Brakeman Has a Fatal Fall.

George McCarthy, thirty-one years old, of 121 Nelson Avenue, New Brunswick, N. J., was employed as a freight brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad. While at work in the Bay Street freight yard at Jersey City yesterday he fell from a car and fractured his skull. He died while being removed to the City Hospital. His relatives were notified, and the body was removed to New Brunswick.

William P. Douglass Returns Home.

Ex-Judge William P. Douglass, who mysteriously disappeared from an Albany Line steamboat, leaving a suit of clothes in his cabin, and was at first supposed to have committed suicide, has returned to his home, at 16 Brinkerhoff Street, Jersey City. This was admitted last night by Mrs. Douglass, who declared that her husband was ill and would neither see any one nor make any statement.

Big Cargo of Soda Nitrate Arrives.

The British steamship Venetia arrived yesterday from Iqueque with 5,001 tons of nitrate of soda, consigned to W. R. Grace & Co. It is said to be the largest cargo of nitrate of soda ever brought to this port.

OUR POST OFFICE AFFAIRS.

The Second Assistant Postmaster General Arraigns the Star Route System—Cost of the Service.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The immense work of transporting the mails throughout the United States is dealt with in the annual report of Second Assistant Postmaster General Willam S. Shallenberger, which was made public to-day. The main feature of the report is a vigorous arraignment of the existing star route methods. Mr. Shallenberger refers to the present system of speculative bidding for star routes as "discreditable to the Government." He says the bidders cut a little under the old contract prices and risk being able to sublet at a profit. The competition results in the greater part of these contracts being awarded at very low rates, some bidders or their agents often using deceit and misrepresentation in securing sub-contracts from poor and ignorant men as principals and sureties.

"Then there are the unscrupulous contractors, it is added, who fail to pay their carriers, which causes hundreds of claims against the contractors to be filed in this office and necessitates voluminous correspondence to get the claims adjusted. Again there will be a bidder who in his inexperience and eagerness will make his bids at rates lower than those for which he can secure subcontracts. There follows a general failure to perform the service awarded him, and the department is put to the trouble and expense of arranging temporary service and reletting the contract."

The conclusion drawn is that the profit to contractors must be considerable, and if the department could deal directly with the men who do the work, the total amount paid by the Government being put into the service without any margin to speculative middlemen, it would undoubtedly produce better mail service. It is conceded that exclusion of speculative bidders would increase the cost to the Government, and recent examinations at the request of Congress indicate that the additional cost would be $1,500,000, which, however, would go into effect gradually.

The belief is expressed that a considerably larger sum for faster transportation would be well expended if it resulted in improved equipment, "as many of the horses and vehicles now used in carrying the mails present such a dilapidated and disreputable appearance as to be a strong argument in condemnation of the present system."

The report shows the number of mail routes at the close of the year was 33,705, total mileage, 480,461, and averaging on each route nine trips per week. There were 434,332,691 miles traveled on these routes, costing almost $107 per mile of length each, or almost 12 cents per mile traveled. The total annual rate of expenditure for both routes within the United States and in the foreign mail service is $53,023,454.

The report commends the use of the pneumatic tubes, but voices the regret that in some cases the tubes are not fully utilized. This service in Boston is especially cited as operating twenty-one hours daily and carrying all the first-class mail. The New York Postmaster, however, takes the position that it has not been possible to make such reductions in the regular mail wagon trips as it was thought would result from instituting the tube service.

The expenditure to railroads for mail transportation, so far as shown by accounts stated to Sept. 30, was $30,449,837.

Concerning the Railway Mail Service, the report shows there were 1,268 miles of traveling Post Offices, and recommendation is made for a reclassification of the service; legislation requiring newspaper publishers to make primary separation of their papers and periodicals for mailing; requiring postal clerks to wear a badge instead of the present regulation cap, and for general establishment of postal stations in railroad stations.

For ocean mail transportation in the fiscal year $1,215,400 is estimated. Over 4,000,000 letters and postal cards have been distributed in transit in our international sea Post Offices, and only 1,500 errors were reported.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Increased Allotment of Space for United States Exhibits.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—Director of Exhibits J. H. McGibbon received yesterday from General Commissioner Peck, at Paris, a telegram announcing that 35,000 square feet of additional floor space had been allotted for United States exhibitors, and that he had secured every special concession demanded. The floor space for American exhibitors at present amounts to 210,000 square feet, besides ground for a Government building and space for a pavilion in which agricultural implements will be installed and a complete railway train will be in operation. Mr. McGibbon said yesterday that it is probable that Commissioner Peck has also secured space in which to install the furniture exhibit.

Director McGibbon said that Mr. Peck's statement that he had secured every special concession demanded meant that he had secured the choicest locations for the American exhibits. They will be places with those of England, Germany, and Russia.

The division of floor space is as follows: Educational department, sciences, and arts, 12,000 square feet; general machinery and electricity, 50,000; transportation and civil engineering, 20,000; agricultural and food products, 24,000; horticulture, 4,000; forestry, chase, and fisheries, 4,000; mines and mining, 8,700; general manufactures, including furniture, decorations, threads, textiles, and wearing apparel, 57,000; army and navy, 6,000; chemical industries, 5,000; social economy, 2,200; fine arts, 10,000.

The above figures do not include about 10,000 square feet of floor space, the allotment of which has not yet been made known to Mr. McGibbon. Applications for exhibition room are still coming in, and are said to be from the largest and most desirable manufacturing concerns in the country.

CURRENCY AND CONGRESS

Pleas for the Election of Representatives Pledged to Support Sound Money.

LETTERS SENT TO H. H. HANNA

Voters Urged to Take Such Action at the Polls as Will Prevent Control of the Next House by Silver Men.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 30.—A statement regarding the importance of the election of a sound-money House this Autumn was made public to-day by H. H. Hanna, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Indianapolis Monetary Conference. Mr. Hanna in his statement says:

"I regard it as of the greatest importance to the business prosperity of the country that the House of Representatives chosen next month should have a clear majority for sound money. This issue is being obscured in some quarters, and an effort is being made to evade it. It cannot be evaded in Congress, nor could the effect of a silver victory be obscured in its influence upon the prosperity of the country. It is almost, if not quite, as important as it was in 1896 that the friends of sound money should act together to secure a majority in the next Congress.

"The country is upon the threshold of a revival of business activity, which will mean work for many hands and increased wages in many pockets. The election of a silver majority in the House might not check this revival absolutely in respect to current production, but it would exercise a far-reaching effect by preventing the organization of new enterprises requiring time for their development. The abandonment of such enterprises would react upon all industries and interests by diminishing the demand for capital and the employment of labor.

"What I consider important, and what I think the business community generally consider important, is that the majority of the next House shall be pledged to organize the House for sound money. The really important question is not so much the exact shade of opinion professed by a candidate upon the money question, but whether he intends to vote for a speaker who is a friend of the gold standard or a supporter of the free coinage of silver.

"This question, in my opinion, ought to be squarely answered by every candidate for Congress: 'Will you vote under any circumstances for a candidate for Speaker who is favorable to the free coinage of silver?' A candidate who answers it in the affirmative or who evades it should not receive a single sound-money vote from either party, no matter what haze he seeks to throw over his personal views upon the silver problem.

"I think the importance of the election of a sound-money House is beginning to be appreciated throughout the country, and that the issue will be more distinctly drawn during the closing days of the campaign than it has thus far been. I am receiving a great many letters referring to the importance of this issue and the necessity for a sound-money victory. The writers have given me permission to make their letters public, and I have chosen the following as representing the views of some of the most thoughtful and influential men of the country:

"Ex-Senator Edmunds of Vermont says:

"The safety of the Nation and the maintenance of our National honor demand the election of a sound-money House. It is plain from the declarations of the Democratic leaders that they still regard the money question as the principal issue between the two parties. The election of a Democratic House would mean the immedfate passage of a bill providing for the double standard. Such a calamity would be worse than the war with Spain or the yellow fever epidemic among our troops.

"John Claflin of the H. B. Claflin Company of New York says:

"General prosperity seemed almost at hand when the Maine was blown up. That sad event and the subsequent war with Spain greatly retarded progress in many directions. Now that that war is over, improvement in business seems almost certain unless the coming Congressional elections should shake the confidence of lenders and investors by sending to Washington Representatives who do not realize the close connection between an absolutely safe and undoubted currency and low rates of interest.

"The present time offers an opportunity to this country which it has not had before. The great accumulation of gold in the Treasury renders it practicable now to correct the evils of our currency without the slightest danger, and a correction of those evils, insuring absolute stability of value combined with flexibility which would give facilities for borrowing to the farmer and the planter greater than ever before enjoyed, would certainly mark such progress for our whole country as has not been experienced since the resumption of specie payments in 1879.

"Ex-Senator John M. Palmer of Illinois says:

"The importance of electing a sound-money delegation from Illinois has compelled me to announce to the public that I will vote for Mr. Isaac R. Mills, the Republican sound-money candidate for Congress, against Mr. B. F. Caldwell, who is the so-called Democratic candidate, and who, if elected, will favor, as he says, the unlimited coinage of silver on the ratio of sixteen of silver to one of gold, with enforced legal-tender quality.

"I regard the election of a House on the sound-money issue as of the greatest and most decisive importance.

"William E. Dodge of New York City writes:

"We must elect Congressmen who are above prejudice and sectionalism, and who can be relied upon to stand surely by sound money and the proper adjustment of our present unfortunate and dangerous currency and banking system. The curious silver fallacy has not died out. Sordid interest and old prejudice still continue to work against wise, conservative action.

"The money question, however adroitly hidden in the platforms of some late Democratic conventions, is still the great issue between parties and must be fought out to the end. There is need of strong work on the part of all citizens and a hearty and generous support of all agencies for educating the people.

"Seth Low of New York City says:

"As I see the need of the hour, it is fundamentally important that the Republicans should control the House, and thus control both its organization and the legislation to be had upon this subject. A member of Congress who is a sound-money Democrat, from this point of view, is undoubtedly much to be preferred to a Democrat who stands upon the Chicago platform of 1896, but if the sound-money Democrats of the country are wise they will take pains to be sure that sound-money Democrats elected to the next Congress are such as will consent to no organization of the House which is not distinctively friendly to the sound-money cause.

"Because it is so difficult for a Democrat who differs from his party perhaps only on the issue of sound money to vote otherwise than with his party for the organization of the House, I think that the sound-money men throughout the country, irrespective of party, ought, in this crisis, to support Republican candidates for Congress wherever possible. If this opportunity is lost, the whole financial question slips back again to where it was in 1896, and we must fight out again the old issues, with the disadvantage to the sound-money side that nothing has been accomplished. On the other hand, if the sound-money men can organize and control the next House of Representatives there is no reason to doubt that the present House will pass a satisfactory bill upon the subject which will in due time be passed by the Senate, for the bill reported by the Banking and Currency Committee has the approval of the Indianapolis Monetary Convention and of almost all students of the subject who have examined it carefully.

"Foresight and forethought on the part of the people of the country who believe that sound money is fundamentally important to every interest in the United States seem to be all that are needed in order to place this question at last in the way of a permanent solution.

"John K. Cowen of Baltimore, receiver of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway Company, says:

"I do not see how any Democrat who believes in the gold standard and stable currency can possibly vote in this campaign for a Democratic candidate. The Democratic Party, as a National party, is to-day hopelessly committed to the free-silver and greenback heresy. To-day the Congressional campaigns are being run by the Democratic Congressional Committee, which is free silver from top to bottom.

"Now what can a so-called 'gold Democrat,' elected on the Democratic ticket from Maryland or elsewhere, do in Congress? In the very nature of the case he must support the Democratic candidate for Speaker; that Democratic candidate will, of course, be an out-and-out free-silver man—16 to 1. A Democratic Speaker, if elected, will have the appointment of the committees, and any one who knows anything about legislation at Washington realizes that Congressional government is government by committees.

"I happen to be brought into close contact with large financial operations. I do not hesitate to say that the election of a Democratic House by the present Democratic organization would have a strong tendency to depreciate every American security, both on the Exchanges of this country and abroad. The financiers of Europe would regard such an election as a step backward, and the timid capitalists would fear to invest in our securities. Capital at home would likewise hesitate to make new investments, and many enterprises would be delayed and restricted while capital was waiting to see what would be done.

"Everything now points to an unusually prosperous period for some years ahead. We have unquestionably turned the corner, left hard times behind us, and are now on the upward road. The manufacturing, mercantile, and large financial interests would receive a shock and a chill if a free-silver House was to be elected, and if a Democratic House was to be elected under the present Democratic organization it would be a free-silver House with a free-silver Speaker.

"It must be perfectly clear to every impartial observer that the Democratic Party, as it is now constituted intends to force the free-silver issue in 1900. Why should we handicap ourselves now with a Democratic House and be required again in 1900 to renew the fight, when the so-called 'gold Democrats within the party' will be found voting with the free-silver Democrats for Bryan?

"Stuyvesant Fish of New York, President of the Illinois Central Railway Company, says:

"The campaign of 1896 was notably one of education, and that our people then learned much about finance was shown in Mr. Bryan's defeat. It remains, this year, to push the good work then begun to a conclusion by electing both a House of Representatives and a Senate which will carry out the pledges made by the Republican Party in 1896. Failing this, the commercial progress of the country will for a time be set back; but as 'truth is strong and will prevail,' the work, though now neglected, will be done over again, and more thoroughly, at some subsequent election.

"Let us seize the present opportunity without subjecting ourselves to the risk of another panic, which will surely come if the slightest question is allowed to remain or arise as to the power and intention of the Federal Government to at all times redeem in gold each and all of its promises to pay dollars.

"J. Sterling Morton of Nebraska, formerly Secretary of Agriculture, writes:

"The election to Congress of any man who advocates the debasement of the currency—a lowering of the standard of value—is a menace to the Commonwealth. The money question overtops all other questions.

"Ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Charles S. Hamlin of Boston says he believes it to be of the highest importance that a sound-money Congress be elected in the coming election."

LETTER FROM MR. HARRISON.

The ex-President Asks Indianans to Vote for Sound Money and to Stand by the President.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 30.—Chairman Hernley of the Republican State Central Committee recently invited ex-President Harrison to take part in the campaign. Mr. Harrison has sent a letter in which, after saying that important legal business will occupy his time for several weeks, he discusses National questions as follows:

In New York, where I was recently, the Democratic Party has pushed aside the free-silver question and is making a campaign upon the theory that National issues, and especially the free-silver question, are not involved.

In Indiana the case is quite different. The Democratic Party here has affirmed with emphasis the Chicago platform of 1896, and in our own district I understand the Democratic candidate for Congress is strongly urging upon the people the issue of free-silver coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1.

Now, whatever may be the case in New York, here a Democratic success would distinctly set forward and strengthen the propaganda for free-silver coinage. In New York many gold Democrats who affiliated with the Republican Party in 1896 are saying that the silver issue is not involved, but men of that faith certainly cannot say so in Indiana. It seems to me that it would be a distinct setback for the cause of honest money and a distinct injury to the State of Indiana if, in a year so prosperous as this, a majority of our people should vote for the free coinage of silver.

Honest money Democrats who have hoped that that issue might not meet them again in a Democratic National Convention will help to make its appearance there certain if they aid in securing a Democratic victory in Indiana this year.

The apparent settlement of that issue in 1896 contributed immensely to bring the prosperity which we now enjoy, to give confidence to capital, and to secure work and wages in good money to the workingmen. These classes were awake then to the vital importance of this issue, and responded with an overwhelming negative. It would be an unpleasant thing to contemplate if, while in the enjoyment of the fruits of that victory, any of those who supported the cause of sound money in 1896 should now, either from lethargy or pique, or through the influence of minor questions, be led either actively or passively to give their aid to the revival or perpetuation of this disturbing influence.

I cannot understand why any Republican in the State should withhold either his influence or his vote from the Republican ticket. Small differences as to the details of Administration and smaller differences growing out of personal disappointments should be put utterly aside.

Another consideration I think should strongly influence the voters of the State. The Nation went into a war with Spain, supported by the moral sentiment of the great majority of our people of all parties. It was felt that as to Cuba there was a distinct call on the United States to interpose for the ending of Spanish cruelty and misgovernment there.

The firing lines have been withdrawn and our ships are largely in our own harbors, after achievements on land and sea that have given increased fame to American arms; but our foreign relations are still acute and unsettled, and the appeal to which the response was so generous and non-partisan at the beginning of the war, to stand by our own country and its Executive and administrative officers, should still be felt and responded to.

Our election results should not give, or even seem to give, encouragement to those who would find in our discords and divided counsels their advantage.

Our British cousins have the good habit of standing by when their nation is conducting delicate and irritating foreign questions.

SINE WAVE TELEGRAPHY.

Recent Experiments on Ocean Cables Promise Important Results.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The annual report of Gen. Greely refers at some length to the discoveries of two young physicists, Prof. A. C. Crehore and Lieut. Col. George O. Squier, who have lately pursued under the direction of the Chief Signal Officer of the army certain scientific investigations that promise to work a revolution in methods of ocean telegraphy. Gen. Greely expresses his belief that these discoveries and inventions have assumed such form as to be of the greatest value to the commercial world.

The discoveries outline the true scientific method of telegraphy known as the sine wave system. The superiority of the system having been decided by experimental apparatus, the next step was to construct transmitters for actual commercial conditions. Two special appliances were devised, one for operating land lines and the other for the transmission of messages over long cables. The cable transmitter was completed and the land instrument advanced when the late war interrupted the work, which has only lately been renewed by direction of Gen. Greely.

The first practical tests of the cable transmitter have just been made through the courtesy of George Clapperton and other officials of the Commercial Cable Company of New York. The experiments were made over the cable between New York and Canso, which has a length of 827 knots. These tests were made between Sept. 25 and Oct. 16, and were very successful.

The necessity of increased speed over ocean cables, Gen. Greely's report says, while not generally appreciated, is strikingly obvious when examined from a commercial standpoint. Since every cable spanning the Atlantic Ocean costs several million dollars, the value of any discovery that will increase the working power of these cables is at once apparent. Gen. Greely says he has no hesitation in expressing his opinion that the sine wave system, which admits of easy duplexing, will within a year or two increase very materially the working capacity of every cable to which it is applied.

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GOSSIP OF THE HORSEMEN

Racing Will Shift Next Week from New York to Washington.

STRANGE SPORT AT AQUEDUCT

"Tod" Sloane's Popularity with the British Racing Public Has Fallen Off Considerably Since He Attacked the Officials.

Eight more days of racing remain of the Queens County Jockey Club's allotment of fourteen days, and then the scene of racing will be shifted from the metropolis to Washington. It is just as well perhaps for many who are engaged in racing at this season that the end of the season is so near at hand, and it is perhaps a fortunate matter for the speculative public, too, for some of the performances at Aqueduct have been of a weird sort, and the searchlight of investigation would perhaps bring unpleasant things to the surface. It is not that the Queens County Jockey Club countenances anything of the sort, for Mr. Reilly and his associates are ambitious and have made every effort to have the sport at their track kept clean and as free from scandal as is possible, but horsemen, especially the owners of cheap horses, have ways of their own by which the necessary money for Winter oats may be secured, and if some of them have not used this knowledge during the Aqueduct meeting the results in some of the races seem to imply that they have.

A number of jockeys, too, might find it to their advantage to do better work than they have done since the meeting opened. "Shadow" Burns has not been much in evidence at Aqueduct to excuse the defeat of his mounts by blaming the shadows that fall across the track for frightening them, but he has several successors. Doggett seems still to be pursued by some "hoodoo" when he has the mount on a favorite, but, as a matter of fact, the "hoodoo" might be chased away if he did not lose so many lengths with his mounts on the outside of his field when making the turns. Another thing that might tend to break the influence of his "hoodoo" would be a disposition to ride his mounts out instead of giving up all idea of winning when his mount is not in front at the head of the stretch. He might have done better with Nana H. one day early in the week if he had avoided these things, but in spite of the fact that the mare trailed in last on that occasion, and again finished in the ruck a few days later with another jockey up, it would be well for bookmakers, and speculators as well, not to hold her too cheaply, for she is much better than her races would indicate, and will probably win before the Aqueduct meeting ends.

Jockey Clawson is another who might find it advantageous to ride his mounts out for every ounce of speed they have in them, for he has a good engagement with a prominent stable for next season, and it would be a good thing to ride in a manner to retain the confidence that his previous work has won for him in the estimation of the public. On Saturday he threw a race away with Charentus purely for the sake of having some fun with the ten-year-old jockey Daly, the son of "Brother Mike" Daly, and nephew of the famous "Father Bill." He had a horse under him that was much better than Frohman, who won, but he thought it a pleasant pastime to "jolly" little Daly. But "jollying" is an art that any member of the Daly family can give California boys cards and spades at and a beating as well, and this much Master Clawson learned to his sorrow. The backers of Charentus also learned it, too, to the tune of thousands of dollars, but for them there was no redress. Instead of being "jollied," the youthful scion of the Daly family had "jollied" the more experienced jockey, and his chubby face showed that he realized it, for as he got Frohman home a winner by a head, after a clever piece of finishing, it was wreathed in a tantalizing grin. Clawson looked thoughtful, and may have been taught an invaluable lesson.

The card for to-day at Aqueduct is as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For fillies two years old. Five furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Sparrow Wing	110	Exit	101
Lady Dora	107	Miss Order	101
Village Pride	107	Coquina	98
St. Sophia	104	Crown	98
Incandescent	104	Fallela	98
Lady Exile	101	May Landis	93

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and an eighth.

Doggett	110	Tanis	103
Prey Lance	110	Banquo II.	102
Estacs	106	Talisman	102
Knight of the Garter	106	Merlin	94
Continental	104	Frohman	90
Myth	103	Charagrace	88

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for all ages. About seven furlongs.

Kinnikinic	124	Swamp Angel	103
Swiftmas	122	Takanassee	102
Sanders	119	Dan Rice	95
Blueaway	109	Prince Auckland	95
Sensational	108	His Majesty	90
Diminutive	105	Exception	88

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five and a half furlongs.

Camotop	110	Leando	100
Anagram	109	Bessie Taylor	99
Greatland	108	Colonel Tenny	98
Rare Perfume	108	Lepida	95
Handcuff	102	Morning	95
King's Pride	101	Holdup	92

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and forty yards.

Nosey	106	Bona Dea	99
Glonoine	104	Prince Auckland	91
Blarneystone	100	Ruby Lips	88
Flax Spinner	100		

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens three years old and upward. One mile.

Game Boy	110	Becky Rolfe	107
Staysail	107	Judge Magee	95
Hardy C.	107	Imitation	95
Genaro	107	Happy Knack	95
Stain	107	Pirate M.	95
Dr. Withrow	107	High Water	92

When Tod Sloane became a popular idol in England he achieved what few Americans, of no matter what calling, have in Great Britain, but the pity of it is that he did not retain the hold he had taken on the British public. People in England showed more enthusiasm over Sloane's successes than was ever manifested by them over their own Fred Archer's triumphs, for they followed him from meeting to meeting, betting on his mounts blindly, no matter what horse he rode, nor against which, and he could have had anything within reason for the asking from them.

Turf writers fought against giving up their ancient prejudices against anything foreign on the English turf, but in the end were obliged to lay down the pens that had formerly poked fun at the American jockey's methods, and to take up new ones to praise the methods that made Sloane seem almost a wizard on a horse's back. They found scientific reasons for his successes, showed that his crouching position, which lessened the resistance to the wind, gave his mount an advantage of twenty pounds, and even counseled their English jockeys to copy his style of riding.

But, like most idols of an hour, Sloane has had his fall, and in this instance it was because of the personality which has made him unpopular with many people here. Sloane seems to think that Sloane is the race track, Sloane is the Steward, the Jockey Club, starter, and all the officials combined, and that anything contrary to the standard of right fixed by Sloane is wrong. The actions of the racing officials in England did not suit him, and he did not hesitate to say that he was being treated unfairly. That statement sealed the doom of his popularity, for in several instances the English racing officials saw to it that he was given satisfaction when irresponsible parties tried to injure him, and no matter what else may be said, the English racing officials are known to the English public to be fair men—lovers of fair play. Sloane's star of popularity in England is on the wane, even though the fact remains that he is a splendid horseman, and has shown English jockeys some things they did not know about riding race horses.

Ben Halladay, the long-distance champion, did not win many races at Morris Park, but the Morris Park Handicap, and the Municipal Handicap were rich enough to make his owners, Eastin & Larabie, the leaders in the list of winning owners. Among the stables that won $1,000 or over were:

Eastin & Larabie	$9,645	Deimel & Farrell	$1,697
Rogers & Rose	5,370	J. J. McCafferty	1,690
James Galway	4,975	W. A. Pinkerton	1,625
F. J. Dwyer	3,935	C. Fleischmann's Sons	1,593
E. O. Pepper	3,905	A. J. Joyner	1,580
Sydney Paget	3,315	James McLaughlin	1,560
S. C. Hildreth	3,211	George J. Long	1,425
W. H. Clark	3,135	M. L. Hayman	1,290
F. V. Alexandre	2,615	C. Littlefield, Jr.	1,255
Oneck Stable	2,360	P. J. Miles	1,200
Bromley & Co.	2,280	O. L. Richards	1,200
W. B. Jennings	1,955	Goughacres Stable	1,175
A. H. & D. H. Morris	1,915	J. A. McCormack	1,105
W. Hendrie	1,905	J. W. Schorr & Son	1,055
W. L. Oliver	1,895	J. E. Madden	1,040
E. S. Gardner & Co.	1,845	M. Clancy	1,020
F. R. & T. Hitchcock, Jr.	1,842		

***

Samuel Gamble has been East for some months collecting choice trotting stock to take to California. He left Terre Haute recently for the Golden Slope with the string. Among the lot is Garnetta, by Axtell, out of Alice Black, sister to the promising Woodtell, that was killed this season by jumping from a car. She has been bred to Grand Baron, 2:18. Another is Bertella, by Axtell, out of Merrythought, 2:22, by Happy Medium, dam of Lurline McGregor, 2:11¼. The third is La Delta, 3, by Bow Bells, out of Lottie Thorne.

***

Frank Caton, who for several years has been training and driving trotters in Russia, has returned. He has been remarkably successful, the stable winning from April, 1897, to April, 1898, 266,000 rubles. In his stable is the famous filly Cleopatra, by Prince Warwick, (American,) out of an Orloff mare who won thirteen straight races as a three and four year old, netting $14,000.

***

Ornament was sent to Kentucky last week to take his place in the stud owned by H. P. Headley and W. L. Norton. The son of Order has taken on flesh, and at present is in superb condition. He should make as great a name for himself in the stud as he has gained on the turf.

***

Briar Sweet, the best filly of the year, has been shipped west, together with the rest of the string trained by Walter B. Jennings. Some of this stable will be raced at San Francisco during the Winter.

WHEELMEN'S JUBILEE PARADE.

Dr. and Mrs. McIlrath Will Lead the Parade Up Fifth Avenue.

With fair weather the wheelmen's jubilee parade to-night promises to be an interesting event. The parade will be formed with the right resting on Broadway, at Tenth Street. The line of march will be down Broadway to Fourth Street, through Fourth Street to University Place, through University Place to Washington Square North, to Fifth Avenue, and up Fifth Avenue to One Hundred and Twentieth Street. The parade will start at 8:30 o'clock. The order of formation will be as follows:

Grand Marshal—Milo M. Belding.

Dr. and Mrs. McIlrath, the world girdlers, escorted by the Century Road Club of America, couriers.

Band on bicycles.

First Division, Military and Naval—Capt. Staubach, Marshal.

Second Division, New York Club—Dr. Le Roy, Marshal.

Third Division, Women's Clubs—Adolph Stahl, Marshal.

Fourth Division, Long Island Clubs—H. B. Fullerton, Marshal.

Fifth Division, Decorated Wheelmen—Perry Ansorge, Marshal.

Sixth Division, New Jersey and Out-of-Town Clubs—Thomas Lynch, Marshal.

Seventh Division, Grotesque Riders—J. M. Campbell, Marshal.

Eighth Division, Unattached Wheelmen—Lester W. Bond, Marshal.

Ninth Division, Trade Display and Automobile—Sidney B. Bowman, Marshal.

Col. Wallace S. Downs, who had accepted the position of Grand Marshal, will be unable to officiate, owing to the delay in mustering out the Seventy-first Regiment. Recorder Goff and Judge Simms will act as judges. The reviewing stand will be at One Hundred and Eighth Street and Fifth Avenue.

ECHOES FROM THE LINKS.

Ocean County Club at Lakewood Abandons Its Tournament.

The Ocean County Hunt and Country Club of Lakewood has decided to abandon its open golf tournament, scheduled for Nov. 17, 18, and 19. That week therefore is vacant for any ambitious club that has not yet been able to crowd in an open event. It is also rumored that the Knollwood Country Club, near White Plains, may abandon its November tournament. The club held one last Spring, and probably believes that one is sufficient for a year.

On Nov. 10 there will be a thirty-six-hole scratch medal play tournament at the Baltusrol Club, Short Hills, N. J., open to amateurs and professionals. The first prize will be $100, with second and third money prizes for the professionals, and a silver cup for the amateur winners. The Greens Committee reserve rights as to entries.

James H. Oliphant, President of the Crescent Athletic Club, has offered a cup for competition by the golf members, and Cornelius B. Van Brunt has given a consolation cup, to be played for at the same time. The first contest will be held next Saturday, and only those members are eligible to compete who have won a scheduled tournament. The eligible list includes A. A. Adams, Charles Adams, F. Boultbee, George S. Barnes, H. S. Bowns, W. S. Banks, William M. Campbell, George C. Cassells, R. F. Krackowizer, C. E. McMahon, H. G. McKeever, Sidney Maddock, F. O. Merrill, G. H. Moore, A. L. Norris, J. C. Powers, H. G. Plimpton, W. B. Rhett, W. R. Robinson, E. L. Snedeker, J. M. Sloane, W. T. Smith, James L. Taylor, W. R. Thompson, Dr. H. A. Tucker, and C. B. Van Brunt.

GOLF CHAMPIONSHIPS.

James A. Tyng and Mrs. William Shippen Win at Morris County.

The semi-annual championships for men and women of the Morris County Golf Club were decided last Saturday on the club links near Morristown, N. J. James A. Tyng won the men's event, defeating Henry P. Toler, who won the championship last Spring by eight strokes. It was a thirty-six-hole match. Ten members turned in scores, and they are, the score of the winner given in full:

James A. Tyng—First round:

Out	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	5	6	—50
In	4	5	6	6	7	4	4	5	5	—46— 96

Second round:

Out	4	4	4	7	0	5	6	4	6	—46
In	4	6	5	6	4	3	5	5	5	—43— 89

Total 185

	First Round.	Second Round.	Total.
Henry P. Toler	99	94	193
W. L. Thompson	104	100	204
F. D. Bacon	102	103	205
Robert Grannis	104	103	207
John I. Blair, Jr.	108	100	208
A. H. Bond	105	104	209
A. Ward Ford	107	105	212
W. Fellowes Morgan	112	114	226
Oliver Adams	112	114	226

The tie for the women's championship between Miss Helen Shelton and Mrs William Shippen was played off and the latter won by two strokes. The scores are:

Mrs. William Shippen:

Out	5	4	6	7	7	7	8	8	5—	57
In	5	7	7	10	8	5	4	6	7—	59

Total 116

Miss Helen Shelton:

Out	5	5	8	6	9	7	7	4	6—	57
In	4	7	10	7	7	5	6	7	8—	61

Total 118

FOOTBALL NOTES.

The story in circulation, to the effect that the excellent showing made by the Carlisle Indians in the first half of their recent game with Yale was due to the fact that they knew the Yale signals, is scarcely to be credited. The truth is, as even impartial Yale men must be forced to admit, the Indians had more dash and quickness than Yale at the outset and showed themselves better and surer tacklers. The difficulty was that they did not seem to be able to stand the pace. One thing clearly is certain, that it was not a knowledge of the Yale signals that enabled Hudson, the Carlisle quarter, to kick a goal from the field at the 45-yard line.

***

Speaking of Hudson, it is not too much to say that he is one of the best, if not the best, field-goal kicker playing. He has a surprisingly happy faculty of kicking goals at unexpected times—as a reference to last year's games will show.

***

It is a remarkable fact that this year as well as last the Carlisle Indians lost their game with Yale by almost the same number of points. Last year's score was 24 to 9; this year the score was 18 to 6. The Indians' score last year with Brown was 14 to 18, and with Pennsylvania 10 to 20, losing in each case.

***

Not including Saturday's games, but including all others, a total of the scores made by Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania, and Cornell shows that in the number of points scored Pennsylvania is easily the leader, with Princeton second and Harvard third. Cornell follows very closely, while Yale is far behind. The figures are: Pennsylvania, 277, against their opponents' 15; Princeton, 220, against their opponents' 0; Harvard, 202; opponents, 8. Cornell, 197; opponents, 17; Yale, 126; opponents, 11. Princeton, it will be seen, is therefore the only college that has not been scored against, with Harvard next, with eight points against her, six credited to Bowdoin, and two to Amherst. Yale's eleven are made up of six points by Brown, and five by the Indians; Pennsylvania's adverse fifteen were made in the single game against State College; while Cornell's seventeen were made as follows: Colgate, 5; Indians, 6; Princeton, 6.

***

Wesleyan continues her very creditable record, having beaten Amherst (who scored against Howard) by 28—0, and Williams by 23—0.

***

At present it looks very much as if Pennsylvania State College might become a very formidable factor on the gridiron for next season. Her victory over the University of Pennsylvania (15—5) was fairly won, if ever victory was, while in her game with Princeton that team had all it could do to score its single five points, and at the same time keep State College from scoring.

***

As was expected, Yale will undoubtedly have the benefit of ex-Capt. Hinkey's services as coach in a very few days. Hinkey is now at his home in Tonawanda, and was asked by letter several days ago to go to New Haven. He replied that he would be unable to do so. The Yale men, however, would not take no for an answer, and immediately telegraphed that he must come. And of course that means that he will shortly be seen in New Haven.

***

Now that Wheeler, last year's full back on the Princeton team, has come into the game again, Princeton stock has risen considerably. Wheeler easily ranks with the best men in the back division in the country, being a superb punter and one of the most aggressive line breakers playing.

***

Superintendent McNair has refused to allow the Annapolis team to meet West Point this season, so the much-vexed question whether, in football matters, the landsmen or the seamen have at present the stronger arm cannot be settled.

***

The formation of the National Football League, made up of clubs in Newark, Bayonne, New York, Paterson, and neighboring towns, has been completed and the schedule arranged. The first game will be played Saturday at Arlington, between the Arlingtons and Baysides, and the last not until Feb. 27. All told, about fifty-five games will be played.

***

In practice the other day, Outland of Pennsylvania made ten goals out of twelve tries from the 30 and 35-yard lines, while Hare took a goal from the 50-yard line.

***

Yale has more cripples than any other team on the field; but happily for her she has fewer important games before the championship matches than any of the other colleges, and her players will in consequence have a much better opportunity for recuperating.

***

There will be a striking innovation in the game between Wisconsin and Chicago University on Nov. 12, in that the coaches are not to be allowed on the field during the game.

FRENCH BOXERS IN ENGLAND.

Attempt to Popularize Self-Defense by a New Style of Kicking.

From The London Daily Mail.

More than ordinary interest attaches to the arrival of the professors of the so-called French style of boxing, and people who are qualified to express an opinion begin to see in the exhibition a huge joke. It is from the humorous side of "Les Boxeurs Français" that Mr. C. Dundas Slater, the up-to-date manager of the Alhambra, expects the biggest results, and he fully expects that the show will draw the public, who will come to laugh and be amused rather than to learn the intricacies of the French art of self-defense.

On Monday next the French boxers, who are professors in French gymnastic schools, will give their first public display at the Alhambra. "La Savate," the old style of "scientific" kicking, has died out, and "Le Chausson" has taken its place. According to Savate rules, the kick could only be delivered on the leg from the knee downward, but the French have brought their art to such a pitch of "scientific" perfection that the blow can now be delivered in any part of the body from the head to the foot. Frenchmen do not see anything unsportsmanlike in the use of the foot, any more than in the use of the fist, as a weapon of attack, and in a circular issued by M. Georges d'Armorie, the manager of the troupe, he agitates for the use of "all fours" as Nature's gifts.

This is not the first time that Gallic professors have tried to inculcate the mysteries of their art into English minds, but it is the first time that the matter has been gone into so seriously as to obtain a show at an important house like the Alhambra. The "boxeurs" will box as well as kick, and will use eight-ounce gloves and have their feet covered with stout gymnasium shoes. Boxing and kicking will both be illustrated, and all the exercises of the lead, the parry, the counter, and the upper cut will be shown by means of the legs and feet, as well as by the arms and fists.

According to the rules of the French box, a competitor can catch his opponent by the foot, if the kick is so unadroitly delivered as not to touch the spot, and throw him over. He can then rest on his hands and do the back kick, in donkey fashion, or he can catch his opponent's jaw on his knee and deliver an upper cut in that fashion, which would mean an awful blow. But Mr. Slater does not think there will be any great damage done, as the fighting will be more of the exhibition class. But he does think there will be a great deal of amusement, and he declared, "The audience will go into fits of laughter, as the show is one of the funniest in the world."

M. d'Armorie is anxious to popularize, or, as he says, "vulgarize, in this, the country of sportsmen par excellence, a method of self-defense very little known here"; but it is hardly likely that his efforts will meet with much success, and the main reason is that this really is the country of sportsmen who look upon men that kick as a degrading and cowardly set of curs. But for all that, they will go to the Alhambra to see "Les Boxeurs Français," just for the fun of the thing. Whether or not they will have any sympathy with the professors of the Chausson from "gay Paree" is quite a different matter.

Savings Banks in Schools.

From The Chicago News.

It does not need reference to the well-known maxim, "Just as the twig is bent the tree inclines," to show the importance of inculcating frugal, saving habits among children. Practically, however, in most schools this is a matter of precept only, and even that is not in most cases made prominent by proper insistence. The difference such habits wisely directed may bring about in the lives of children is certainly vast enough to make the subject of inculcating habits of thrift and economy a feature of the public schools.

This has been done in many of the schools of the city, as shown in The Daily News yesterday, by the establishment of the penny savings bank system, through the aid and co-operation of the teachers and certain banks. The system is so arranged as to require but little time on the part of teachers and Principals. The Tilton school, up to last June, had savings amounting to $400, the system having been in operation since the 22d of March last.

One of the immediate and gratifying results in that school of the saving habit, according to the Principal, has been the practical abolition of gum chewing and cigarette smoking—results in themselves worth all the extra time and attention given by the teachers, to say nothing of the benefit financially and physically to the children themselves.

LEE HAS A CHINESE FARM

It Is Near Washington, and the First One in the East.

FOUR ACRES OF QUEER CROPS

Success of a Celestial in Cultivating the Strange Herbs for Chop-Suey and Other Celestial Delicacies.

From The Washington Star.

From the flatiron to the plow is a long stride, but it has been taken by one Chinaman in the District, and the results have amply compensated him for the gold venture.

Lee Poit, a moon-eyed Celestial, arrived in Washington last April, with his savings tied up in a buckskin bag. He came directly from California. Lee found the laundry field crowded, and his capital was too small for him to consider the establishment of a grocery store.

One Sunday Lee dined at the Chinese restaurant on Lower Pennsylvania Avenue. Lee, who has an inquisitive mind, questioned the proprietor about the source of supply for the many queer vegetables and herbs which form a part of every Chinese dish, and learned that they all came from St. Louis, two days distant by rail from Washington. None was raised nearer the capital. Here was Lee's chance to invest his money, and he was quick to see it.

The next day Lee began to visit the suburban districts in search of a suitable place for his farm, and after a week he decided upon a little four-acre tract of land near Terra Cotta Station on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, as the spot best suited for his purposes. The owner of the land has a number of colored farming tenants, but he was mildly surprised when Lee, with an interpreter, for Lee speaks little English, called upon him "to lent farm." Mr. Lynch made the rent reasonable, and in an hour Lee was in possession of the farm. His entire outfit, aside from his clothing, consisted of two four-gallon watering pots and a yoke, such as the coolies in China use for carrying burdens.

Lee got down to business at once. The day after he took possession he employed a colored man, who lives near by, to plow up his little farm. Seeds were obtained from San Francisco, and Lee worked all day and sometimes on moonlight nights in his little farm. Beds were laid out in regular checker-board fashion, and with a hoe, borrowed from a neighbor, Lee pulverized the soil, carefully removing every stone.

FIRST CROP A FAILURE.

At first there were many things to contend with. Lee did not understand the new soil, and his first crop was a failure. Then he began intensive farming. Large quantities of fertilizers were put on the beds and a new crop was planted. Every morning before the sun was up, Lee, with his yoke on his neck, watering pot on each side, watered the tender sprouts of green, which were just bursting out of the ground. His water supply was obtained from a ditch 100 yards from the beds, and the operation was tedious. With the energy and perseverance of his race, Lee would plod back and forth between the ditch and the beds until every plant on the place was given its share of water. Again in the evening were the beds watered by the same slow process.

Finally Lee's unremitting toil began to tell. The crop, forced by fertilizers and water, was even better than the industrious owner had hoped for. It matured rapidly and was gathered and taken to the city, where he received an advance on St. Louis prices for it. Since then Lee has gathered four crops, and another is now ready for the market.

STRANGE VEGETABLES THAT THRIVE.

In all Lee's farm there is not a single plant which is known to his neighbors, who are thoroughly familiar with American farming. Near the railroad there are half a dozen rows of what he calls Chen Fok, or Chinese cabbage. The plant looks not unlike a huge turnip, but the taste is peculiar, hot and slightly spicy. Below the cabbage bed, supported on sticks which take the place of trellis work, there are a number of rows of yepmein, a little green gourdlike melon, which is much sought after by Chinese epicures. Lee has been particularly successful in raising these, and they bring excellent prices. Further on there are melons, hard, queer-shaped things, a whitish green in color. They ripen in November, and when full grown sometimes weigh as much as sixty pounds. When they ripen these melons will be the first ever brought to Washington. There are none raised, it is said, nearer here than California.

On the hillside, just back of the barn, several beds are planted with aromatic herbs and strange-looking vegetables with unpronounceable names. Many of these help to make up that mysterious but none the less toothsome dish known as chop-suey. The plants are all dwarfish, but very luxuriant. Beans a foot long, bent and twisted in every conceivable shape, take up a couple of beds. They are black in color, and have a sweetish, insipid taste. Chinese lentils are given space in the beds, and they are very successfully raised. Next year Lee intends to attempt the cultivation of bamboo sprouts in the damp land along the ditch. If he succeeds his income will be materially increased, as the sprouts now used at the restaurants are all imported in cans from China, and are very expensive. Every morning Lee gathers his vegetables in large sacks, and prepares to go to the city. The sacks are attached to the yoke, and with his heavy load the industrious Celestial trudges down the road to University Station, a mile away, where he takes an electric car for Washington. All his produce is spoken for the day before, and it is easy work for him to deliver it. It is all sold on Lower Pennsylvania Avenue, where the Chinese colony is located, and before noon Lee is back and at work on his farm.

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POOR AMERICAN POLITICIANS.

Mr. Carnegie Corrects a Statement that Wealth Is Necessary to an American Career.

Letter to the Editor of The London Spectator.

"Mr. Bayard has the honorable distinction, rare among prominent American politicians, of having died a poor man." These words we find in The Spectator of Oct. 1, foremost and most powerful of all the organs which labor for the unity of our race. Never were more surprising words written. So far from Mr. Bayard being a poor man, as "prominent American politicians" go, he was able to accept the Ambassadorship to Britain, which very few are, and was quite well-to-do. Prominent American politicians of his rank (Cabinet Minister, Senator, Ambassador,) rarely die as rich as he. There is not in the Senate to-day more than perhaps half a dozen out of the ninety who have the assured income which the lamented Bayard possessed, and in the House of Representatives not, perhaps, more than a score out of the 354. Consider even the past Presidents in our day. Lincoln had no fortune, neither had Grant, Garfield, Hayes, Cleveland, or Harrison. These were all very much like the present President, Mr. McKinley, very poor men; not one of them had sufficient income to live at the rate of £1,500 per year when they retired—only one of them had anything like that—and President McKinley is said not to be nearly as "rich."

It is not seldom that the most prominent American politicians leave no provision for their families. President Grant's book provided for his. Mr. Blaine's "Twenty Years in Congress" did the same; but for President Garfield's family a public subscription was necessary. Ex-President Hayes turned poultry farmer for a living. Ex-President Harrison and ex-President Cleveland have returned to the practice of their profession. Secretary of War Stanton, and his successor, Secretary of War Rawlings, left no provision for their families. There is one reason why the most ambitious public men do not seek wealth. It is fatal before a nominating convention. No candidate for the Presidency, for instance, would be thought of who had a large income. There never has been a comparatively rich President since Washington, (and I think Madison,) who had Virginia estates. The choice of the people for any high office, and especially for the Presidency, must have a record of hard work, plain living, simple tastes, and honest poverty. The only rich Vice President in our time was Mr. Morton, whose extraordinary personal charm made him a universal favorite and excused his fortune.

Some of the extreme Western States of small population have sent a rich Senator now and then, but this class passes away as the States become populous. In short, Mr. Editor, there is no record for "honest poverty" among politicians in any country comparable to that of the great Republic. Whether it be well for the political leaders of a nation to die generally as poor as die the prominent public men of the United States, may be a question, but that poverty has been and is their lot almost without exception admits of no question. I have known many of the prominent politicians of the Republic, of both parties, and perhaps as much of their affairs as most, and I cannot recall the name of more than one or two who died rich, and not one who made anything but pecuniary loss through political life. They have had to live upon their salaries, and have done so, rarely leaving even modest provision for their families. If The Spectator will investigate the facts, I am confident it will regret the words quoted, which are bitterly unjust and cannot fail to sting. I am, Sir, &c.,

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

Skibo Castle, N. B., Oct. 4.

Philadelphia's Wealthy Men.

From The Philadelphia Times.

William Weightman is now the owner of more real estate in value than any other of our citizens, with the possible exception of John Wanamaker. Mr. Weightman next year will probably pay the largest tax on real estate of any man in the State, although allowing for his payments of mercantile taxes, Mr. Wanamaker will continue to be, as he is now, the largest individual taxpayer. Discussing the question as to the comparative wealth of our very rich men, a well-informed broker says: "It is a popular error that Andrew Carnegie of Pittsburg has more wealth than any other Pensylvanian. I should say that that place belongs to at least one Standard Oil magnate of Pittsburg. He could, I have no doubt, count up nearly $40,000,000 of assets. Mr. Carnegie probably comes easily next, and probably Mr. Weightman is a close third. The latter is worth more than $12,000,000, and the former probably between $25,000,000 and $30,000,00. Unless it is Mr. Wanamaker, whose wealth is variously estimated, but is now less than $10,000,000, there are probably no capitalists in this city whose wealth can be counted in more than seven figures. The late A. J. Drexel left about $30,000,000, but his estate has been divided. There are two Philadelphians who may possess fortunes of nearly $10,000,000. These interesting gentlemen are A. J. Cassatt and Henry Charles Lea. The real estate holdings of the latter are enormous, and the investments of the former are very large. Of the traction trio, as they are sometimes designated, Mr. Elkins, Mr. Widener, and Mr. Dolan, the former is to be put at the head of the list in point of wealth. Mr. Elkins's fortune is generally, and I think conservatively, estimated at $6,000,000, that of Mr. Widener at $4,000,000. Mr. Dolan must also be a very wealthy man. He is conspicuous in more varied enterprises probably than any other of our millionaires. I should say that Mr. Dolphson's wealth nearly reaches, if it does not exceed, $10,000,000. Of the politicians James McManes is the most wealthy. Probably no man who has been closely identified with politics in Pensylvania, except perhaps J. Donald Cameron and Christopher L. Magee of Pittsburg, has so much wealth as Mr. McManes, who is probably five times a millionaire. Magee may not be worth so much. Cameron probably is worth more. There are twenty men in Philadelphia who are worth $5,000,000 and over, and nearly 200 whose wealth exceeds $1,000,000. In fact, I made up a list some time ago of 145 men who I had reason to know are worth more than a million."

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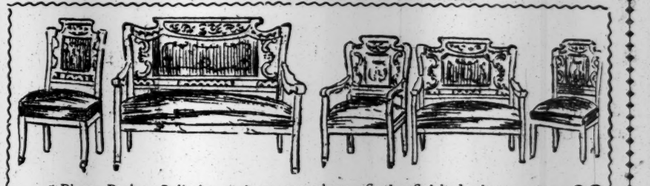

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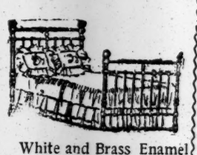

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THE NEW ROOSEVELT

Col. ROOSEVELT is still in the conditional mood. He will soon be in the past tense. Certainly the people of this State are too intelligent to wish to have as their Governor a man who refuses to talk to them honestly and frankly about the public business which he asks them to intrust to his management.

So long as we were permitted to suppose that the Republican candidate had not read the report of the Canal Investigating Commission his amazing way of treating the notorious scandals growing out of the expenditure of nine millions for deepening the canals could be excused on the ground of ignorance. At Utica on Friday evening Col. ROOSEVELT declared that he had read the report. Yet he continued to treat the proved findings of that commission precisely as he had treated them in his earlier speeches. Here is his reference to the subject:

"I have read it, and I wish to state again what I have before, that if the abuses existing in the canals prove to be due to any defect in the system I will see that the system is changed. [applause;] that if it appears that any public officer has been guilty of inefficiency or extravagance he shall be removed, [applause,] and that if it appears that any man has been guilty of corruption he shall be punished, wholly without regard to any question of personal or party consideration, to the uttermost of my power."

That "if" is costing the Republican ticket a great many votes. To be entirely frank about the matter, men now see that they have been mistaken about Col. ROOSEVELT's character, courage, and independence. They thought him incapable of such truckling. The THEODORE ROOSEVELT of their dreams was a man who would throw away a thousand Governorships rather than curb his tongue when speaking of a public crime. They see him stooping to deceptions and dodgings in his campaign that destroy both their respect and confidence.

The Roosevelt idol was damaged a good deal when the Colonel was found to be hobnobbing with PLATT before the nomination. He shocked all except his machine supporters when he unreservedly indorsed the administration of BLACK. His prancing jingoism disgusted the thoughtful, and his disingenuous parading of the non-existent sound-money issue to cover up the issues of Republican corruption which he dared not discuss filled all conscientious voters of his party with misgiving. Now, although he has read the proofs, he has the hardihood to treat the canal frauds as not proved, and to relegate that issue to the time when he shall be Governor; and he goes about on terms of campaign intimacy with GEORGE ALDRIDGE, the responsible author of the canal iniquities.

This explodes the Roosevelt myth. The stalwart reformer and fierce foe of public corruption tumbles from his pedestal, and in his place appears the smirking and plausible politician, motley with his many disguises, slippery and evasive, condoning vice, dodging and paltering with a public crime, and consorting familiarly with smirched men.

We no longer put faith in Col. ROOSEVELT's promises to punish crime after he gets into office. He has forfeited his title to be trusted. In his campaign he stands upon the bank of a pool of corruption. He declares that it is not corruption. He wallows in it and says it is good. If he will do that now the profligates and thieves have no more reason to fear him than they have had to fear BLACK.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT in the Governor's chair and aspiring to the President's chair would still dodge and palter. The "bee," that notorious destroyer of manly spirit, would never permit him to incur the hostility of so powerful a boss as ALDRIDGE or to offend PLATT by persecuting his friends. The canal frauds would go unpunished, and until the canal frauds are punished the people of this State will never vote another dollar to complete the work in which Republican officials have buried nine millions.

The election of THEODORE ROOSEVELT means beyond much doubt the ruin and abandonment of the canal system of New York.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

The announcement frankly made to THE TIMES by the Secretary of State that the Administration would look with disfavor upon the grant of a new canal concession by the Government of Nicaragua and that it would be gratified if Congress, when it meets and receives Admiral WALKER's report, would take up "the pending matter" is one of great interest and importance.

The "pending matter" is the bill guaranteeing $100,000,000 of bonds for building the Nicaragua Canal under the concession granted to the Maritime Canal Company. The terms of the bill give the Government practical control of the enterprise and of the completed canal. It is not impossible, in view of recent vivid illustrations of the need of a trans-isthmian canal, that the Government may decide to build as well as own and operate the canal.

The concession to the Maritime Canal Company will not expire until Oct. 31, 1899. Its concession from Costa Rica has still four years to run. This concession is essential, as the route runs in part through Costa Rican territory.

The reference in the dispatch from Washington printed in THE TIMES yesterday to the dissolution of the syndicate organized here to carry out the Nicaragua project gives further evidence of the interest of the Government in the completion of the canal. It is understood that the syndicate was dissolved, after ample capital had been secured, because of intimations from Washington that the Administration would prefer not to be embarrassed by having too many canal companies and concession seekers in the field. The arrival in Nicaragua of a party of representatives of this defunct syndicate and the report that they have applied for a concession are facts of interest in the situation. Evidently this means that some of the parties to the syndicate have decided to go ahead on their own hook. It remains to be seen whether they will pursue their plans in disregard of the objections of the Government.

With the Administration actively favoring the prompt construction of a canal and Congress reflecting the popular belief that a ship channel between the two oceans is an imperative National necessity, it is unlikely that the coming session will pass without definite action. The arguments from commercial necessity have always been held to be convincing as to the need of a canal. Our possession of Hawaii and our prospective interests in the Philippines make further delay unwise and unsafe. The voyage of the Oregon was an object lesson, which her return voyage to Manila, just begun in company with the Iowa, repeats and emphasizes. We have very good reasons for believing that a complete understanding exists between the United States and Great Britain which will remove any difficulties that might be expected to arise out of the terms of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, by which each power bound itself not to seek exclusive control of any canal that might be constructed across the isthmus. The time was never more propitious for the undertaking.

A VERY PRACTICAL SERVICE.

Among the numerous public services rendered by the late Col. WARING there is one that deserves particular attention because of the qualities required in him and its bearing on some of the most important questions of modern social and industrial life. We refer to his system of securing efficient work and settling all disputes in the force of the Street Cleaning Department.

The essential idea of this system was that every complaint by or against any workman or any officer of the force should be brought before a committee in which the workmen and the officers were equally represented, should there be carefully examined and candidly discussed, and, if possible, should be adjusted by common agreement. Only in case of disagreement between the representatives of the workmen and of the department was the matter referred to Col. WARING for final decision. How well this system worked is shown by the fact that during its existence only a small number of cases—three, if we remember correctly—had to be sent to the head of the department, and these were decided in favor of the view taken by the workmen and against that taken by the officers.

The principle applied by Col. WARING is one that may be applied in a very large proportion of the cases in which considerable bodies of men are employed. It is true that in the Street Cleaning Department he had certain advantages. The wages were high, and there was no competition with other employers as to the task to be accomplished. On the other hand, he had to deal with men mostly of the grade of unskilled workers, the great body of whom had been used to lax discipline involving much favoritism and some downright corruption. His principle was, in one sense, novel; it was absolutely unknown in public administration, and practically so in private business. It owed its force to common sense and fair dealing, but the prospect of making that force effective was, on the face of things and in the light of general experience, not brilliant. On the whole, most men would have said that the difficulties far outweighed special advantages, and that the experiment was visionary and hopeless. Col. WARING made it a complete practical success.

The qualities that enabled him to do this are of the highest value and are relatively rare, though some of them ought not to be. In the first place, he had a profound confidence that fairness would work. He was a very just-minded and candid man himself and believed that at heart the average man was so. Then he was a man of natural courage. Of cool judgment and unusual foresight, he habitually knew what trouble he might have to face, but it is doubtful if it ever occurred to him to turn back from it. If his judgment was at all misled concerning it, it was apt to be through his eagerness to overcome rather than to avoid difficulty. When he laid down the novel principle that was to guide the relations of his force it did not take long to convince every one concerned that it would be firmly carried out. Finally, what we call executive capacity was with him a native quality, developed by long and varied training. In this case it showed itself especially in his choice of subordinates, made with the single purpose of getting the best for the particular task. One of the most trustworthy was a Tammany man from the old force, who all the politicians expected would be among the first to go. Others were from widely varying walks of life, but they had this in common—each was fit for his work.

It is clear that this experiment, with its success, is of substantial value with reference to what is called, by both employers and employed, the "labor problem." It was a distinct acknowledgment that there are two sides to all the questions involved in that problem; that it is neither fair nor practicable for either party to enforce its own views solely. And it was, within its own limits, a demonstration that the differences which are inevitable can be better adjusted for all concerned by agreement reached through discussion based on full knowledge than by more or less blind conflict. In other words, Col. WARING courageously applied the principle that underlies democratic society to a complex and troublesome business, employing a large number of men, not above the average in intelligence, for a considerable period, and applied it with complete success. This, it seems to us, is a service which, if he had rendered no other, entitles his name to grateful remembrance by all sensible and right-thinking men, and appeals to no class more strongly than the workingmen, of whom, indeed, in the truest sense, he was always one.

THE CHANGE IN ENGLISH CRIMINAL LAW.

A correspondent of THE TIMES set forth yesterday some interesting facts as to the working of the new law in England by which a person accused of crime is now allowed to go on the witness stand and testify in his own behalf. It is a curious instance of English conservatism that this change has been so stoutly resisted and for so long a time after it had been made in the United States, and had worked extremely well. But it is to be remembered that in England the general view taken of the courts is quite different from that taken with us, and is one that makes all change much more difficult. The fact that all the more important Judges are appointed for life by the Crown and the further fact that their discretionary powers are in many respects much greater than those of our courts tend to preserve their idea of the law from general criticism and require a strong public opinion to secure action by Parliament. In our country numberless experiments are constantly being tried in the various State courts. The instability of legislation regarding these has its disadvantages, but it has some good effects, and the greater ease with which a real reform can be got is one.

The Saturday Review of London, which has been very zealous in the general cause of law reform, welcomes this as "a step in the right direction," but a halting one. It is of the opinion that one provision of the law will be of much service to the habitual criminal. So long as an accused person refrains from bringing up his own previous good character as a defense, and does not make any accusation against the prosecution, "no question may be put to him tending to show what his past history has been, however bad his past may have been, or however important it is that his character should be known." This is an immunity not accorded to other witnesses who both in England and in this country are often subjected to cruel and impertinent inquiries. Nor does it seem in the interest of truth and justice. If a man's past throws light on his credibility as a witness it does not cease to do so when he is accused of a crime and denies it. It is certainly fair to infer if a man has really been condemned for crime in the past that he is more likely to be guilty of the one of which he has been accused. The protection thrown about the habitual criminal by this provision—for he is the only one who will avail himself of it—is probably a survival of the time when most accusations were malicious and the courts were the only defenders the accused had. That state of things has long since passed away. It is open to question, at least, whether in our day the criminals do not come pretty near being a privileged class.

A LESSON FOR MR. ALGER.

One of the curious apologies offered for the breakdown of the War Department in its care of the soldiers in the war with Spain is that things were as bad during the civil war. This is a convenient statement for the obvious reason that it cannot easily be disproved. It is simply impracticable to make any accurate comparison, but of one fact there is no doubt whatever, and that is, if the experience of the civil war had been studied and its lessons learned and applied, the care of the soldiers would have been much—very much—better in the late war than actually it was. One lesson especially would have been of inestimable value—that afforded by the organization, methods, and achievements of the United States Sanitary Commission. What these taught is very simple. It is this: Given the intense desire of the country that the army should receive the best care possible and the unlimited resources of the Government, an organization, official or semi-official, could have been formed, with men of adequate ability and experience, that would have provided supplies, physicians, nurses, &c, with prompt and convenient means of transport, and reduced sickness, suffering, and death to the lowest attainable level in every mobilizing camp and in the three expeditions that were sent out.

It is fair to infer that this could have been done, because in the civil war, conducted on a far larger scale, so much of this sort of work was done by a purely voluntary association, the officers of which had no official authority, and imperfect official co-operation, with revenues and supplies obtained solely by gift. The secret of the efficiency of the Sanitary Commission is an open one, and the War Department in the Spring of this year was in duty bound to know it and to apply it. It was the secret of doing the business it undertook on business principles, through carefully chosen and devoted agents, with no thought of politics and with the sole purpose of doing the work in the best way. Undoubtedly in its chief executive officer, Mr. FREDERIC LAW OLMSTED, the commission had a man of very rare gifts, but had the Government sought sincerely and wisely, there is no question that from the American people of to-day a man of equal fitness could have been secured.

Some ten years ago the Massachusetts Commandery of the Loyal Legion published a series of letters from the headquarters of the Sanitary Commission during the peninsular campaign in Virginia in 1862, written by Miss KATHARINE PRESCOTT WORMELEY. These have recently been republished by ROBERTS BROTHERS of Boston, under the title of "The Cruel Side of War." In the introduction the general plan of the Sanitary Commission is briefly but very clearly set forth. The letters themselves, written on the spot by one actively engaged in the work of the commission at one of the most trying and serious crises of the famous campaign, including the transfer of the army from the Pamunky to the James River, and a series of bloody battles, with the care of thousands of sick and wounded men, give a most impressive and accurate idea of what that work was and how it was done. We refer our readers to this little book because it covers an experience in the civil war singularly like that of SHAFTER's expedition to Santiago. An unhealthful climate, arduous operations, an army moved rapidly and in much confusion, with imperfect provision for the wounded and sick—these are common to both. But what is to be noted is that in Virginia an enormous amount of suffering and loss of life was prevented by the work of the Sanitary Commission, which, with reasonable forethought and fidelity, might have been imitated in Cuba.

The Sanitary Commission obtained from the Government four large transports, with some tenders and smaller boats. The transports were fitted up as hospital boats, and made regular trips from and to New York, Fortress Monroe, and Washington. The commission provided from its own stores the necessary supplies—beds, bedding, linen, clothing, stimulants, special varieties of food, delicacies, &c. Each of the vessels was duly fitted out, and, as far as possible, supplies were kept at headquarters, first on the Pamunky, and afterward on the James. All the supplies on the vessels and elsewhere were properly sorted and packed, marked and instantly accessible. The force of assistants was small and greatly overworked, but they were zealous, capable, under intelligent guidance, and what they did told. The transports, as they came into the hands of the commission, were filthy. It took a day to cleanse them, a day to put up the bunks, a day to ship the supplies—this was done by four young men and four young women, under the charge of the Director of Transportation and Commissariat—and the vessel was ready. On these boats some thousands of sick and wounded men were received, promptly and quietly made as comfortable as possible, and then taken North. Nor was this the only work of the commission. Take this single extract from a letter written June 8, 1862, after battles:

"The past week is wholly indescribable. Our own boats filled up calmly and comfortably with the wounded of Saturday. Then the Government boats began to fill, and such fearful scenes as we have passed through since then until noon of yesterday, I would not tell you if I could. From 500 to 800 men have been sent down daily; no authorized officials to receive them; no arrangements made of any kind. * * * No stores, no beds, no hospital stewards, no food, no stimulants. Then it is that the medical authorities fling themselves on the Sanitary Commission, and the commission gives everything with a generous hand. It has done all that has been done on three-fourths of the Government boats, and that at the last moment, without notice, and when its supplies were heavily taxed in fitting out its own boats. * * * Never did men work as ours have worked."

Such a passage as this gives some color to the plea of the War Department that the department in the civil war was also unequal to its task. But it shows how defects were in part made up. The system by which they were thus made up was at that time so well worked out, its achievements over the whole field of operations from the Potomac to the Mississippi were of such value, its record is so complete and instructive, that there is no excuse thirty years later for the utter failure to study, know, and adopt its simple and adequate principles.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Courteous objection is made by one of our Albany readers to the expression in this column of the wish that all practitioners of what, by a double falsehood, is called "Christian Science," might expiate in jail the consequences of their violations alike of reason and of law. This, our correspondent thinks, was not a "recommendation permeated by a broad liberality and toleration." Well, THE TIMES is not afraid to confess that its liberality and toleration have limits in many directions, and that neither of them covers delusions at once dangerous and degrading, or the acts of persons who, to common knowledge, inculcate suicide as a religion and turn homicide into a profitable trade. If that is narrowness THE TIMES is content to be narrow. Another point which our correspondent attempts to make is that interference with "belief" will result in intolerable oppression. "The gold monometallist," he says, "might easily argue that, whereas certain persons are publicly agitating the adoption of financial methods calculated to work untold harm to our currency, and in their propaganda bring many weak-minded persons to agree with them, therefore these mischievous agitators should be imprisoned and deprived of their liberty until they see fit to recant their heresy. And in precisely similar language might the silver advocates retaliate." That is truly a strange argument. Men believe what they choose in regard to finances, just as they do in regard to the healing of diseases, but in the former case they are prevented from doing what they please until they can persuade a majority of their fellow-citizens that what they please to do would be advantageous to the Nation. If, as the law now stands, anybody refuses to pay his debts in hundredcent dollars he will immediately be subjected to what our friend in Albany describes as "violent and coercive measures." The same course should be pursued when the "Christian Scientist" makes himself a criminal, not by believing this or that, or arguing in favor of this or that, but by presuming to render services which the law says shall be rendered only by persons with qualifications which the "Christian Scientist" utterly lacks. Tolerance is a most excellent thing, but like other excellent things it can easily be carried too far.

—One more word concerning this wretched superstition: We have noticed in many papers a disposition to couple "Christian Science" with Mormonism. That is cruel injustice—to Mormonism. To be sure, the arguments which justified a vigorous effort to suppress one custom of JOSEPH SMITH's followers fully warrant equally severe measures against those of Mrs. MARY BAKER EDDY, but there the analogy ceases. Polygamy apart, Mormonism, while not admirable as a whole, does possess certain meritorious features and many which are inoffensive. The man who invented it was a rather absurd humbug, but later his system was modified and manipulated by marvelously intelligent and practical people. They founded a little nation in a desert and made it self-supporting. They solved more than one problem that has proved too much for other economists and philosophers, and they not only practiced, but they were highly successful in making others practice, certain rude virtues of a very valuable kind. And polygamy itself, it must be remembered, is not incompatible—at least up to a comparatively recent period the most advanced part of humanity did not deem it incompatible—with true greatness of mind and a correct walk in life. "Christian Science" can offer no such excuses for existence. Originated by a woman who could not write two sentences of intelligible English to save her life, it demands of its followers a complete and permanent abandonment of reason, an obstinate denial of facts, and a blind neglect of the teachings of universal experience. For not inconsiderable numbers Mormonism is an elevation, mentally and physically; "Christian Science" is a degradation to all who believe in it, and a danger, far from inappreciable, even to those to whom it is most abhorrent. Voodooism, not Mormonism, is the "religion" with which the latest vagary of weak minds should be grouped.

—Among the most difficult problems which our acquisition of Puerto Rico presents are those connected with the numerous concessions which the Spanish rulers of the island have granted to foreigners. Take, for instance, the situation as regards railway franchises. In 1884 it was decided to build a road circle the whole island and running to several inland cities. An English syndicate made a survey and offered to do the work, but its terms were not approved, and the concession went finally to a French company. Construction began in 1887 under a guarantee from the Spanish Government of 8 per cent. interest on an average expenditure of $18,000 in gold per kilometer, the estimated total cost being between $11,000,000 and $12,000,000. The company's contract gave it a complete monopoly of railway transportation in Puerto Rico, but it built only such portions of the line as presented few engineering difficulties, and even now, after eleven years, only isolated sections, such as from San Juan to Aricibo, and from Ponce to Yauco, have been completed. The Government gave the company $800 per month for working expenses, besides the stipulated interest on the amount invested, and it appropriated 75 per cent. of the total receipts. The concession is still in force, and includes the right to build some 350 kilometers of additional line. The question is whether the United States will or will not recognize the continuing validity of the old agreement. If it refuses to do so, complications with France are more than likely to arise, for that country may be expected to support the claims of its capitalists. Many other concessions in the shape of monopolies for tramways, gas works, match factories, and various industrial enterprises were similarly granted to persons not Spaniards, and all of them would be voided by an enforcement in the island of the fundamental principles of American law.

—Such interest as was taken in the President's war investigators when they began their cautious questionings of judiciously selected officers has now disappeared, and by the time they are ready to report the public will have forgotten their very existence. Distrusted from the beginning, the Commissioners soon turned distrust into disbelief, and now, even if they should criticise the conduct of the war with some severity, nothing whatever would be settled. The object of the inquiry was made almost ludicrously obvious by the treatment which was received by the few witnesses adverse to the Administration that received a hearing. That object, everybody believes, was to draw a favorable comparison between this year's happenings and those of the civil war, and the absurdity of that course is self-evident to disinterested observers. The people have decided that a real investigation can be expected only from Congress, and they are not bothering their heads about the proceedings now in progress.

—Once a year there is delivered before the Royal College of Physicians in London a "Harveian Oration," in the course of which some eminent doctor passes from a eulogy of the discoverer of the blood's circulation to a consideration of whatever medical topic he considers of the highest and most timely interest. This year the orator was Sir DYCE DUCKWORTH, and after praising the mental and moral attributes of the great HARVEY he took up and vehemently denounced the new "conscientious scruples" by which compulsory vaccination has been abolished in England. "I stigmatize it," he said, "as a piece of panic legislation—a lamentable concession to ignorance, fraught with serious peril to the whole community, and unworthy of the duty and dignity of any British Government. By many of us the report of the Royal Commission on Vaccination was considered by no means too strong, but, alas! it has been left to the countrymen of EDWARD JENNER, by sanction of what has well been termed a "tremendous experiment," to place England, hitherto foremost in State medicine, in a humiliating position before the world. Let us try and imagine to-day the contempt our HARVEY would have felt for the men who so treated the revelations of truth sought out from nature." The assembled lights of medical science applauded these remarks vigorously and unanimously.

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

A Canadian mint, where the gold of the Klondike and other producing sections of the great Northwest may be minted, is demanded by the Canadian Bankers' Association, which had its annual session in Toronto last week. The home Government is to be petitioned to permit the necessary action in the premises.

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Wiltwyck Hose Company of Kingston, N. Y., thinks it has the finest parade carriage in America. It cost $10,000, is decorated in gold and silver, with a lot of imported statuettes, fire bells, nine signal lamps, and a mass of carving and filigree work. Of course it is useless for fire purposes, but it is "a daisy" at parades.

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Friends of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee have advised him not to enter the Senatorial race in Virginia for the seat of United States Senator Martin, which will be vacant in 1901. Gen. Lee has a host of political enemies in the State, and they will all oppose him because he is suspected of being opposed to the 16 to 1 silver business, though he never so declared himself, being in Cuba at the time of the Bryan campaign. Senator Martin wishes to succeed himself, and Congressman William A. Jones, Attorney General Maguire, and ex-State Senator Walton Moore are already in the race for the place. The real contest begins with the election of a Legislature a year hence, yet political fences are being rapidly erected thus early.

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It is well within the memory of men still young and interested in such matters when experts declared that Iron and Pilot Knob Mountains in the Ozark range of Missouri was declared to be hills of iron that would average over 60 per cent. of easily mined ore to the ton. Hundreds of thousands of dollars were invested in mining companies that exploited the territory, and the stockholders made many thousands of dollars for a short time. Now St. Louis papers advertise those "hills of solid iron" as for sale for farming or stock raising purposes. The iron and the miners have both gone. The "hills of solid iron," of which geographies of a generation ago told, have been stripped of their riches. Those proved to be only caps and pockets of iron ore, which were completely exhausted after a few years of mining, and there is not enough ore on either hill at the present time to pay for the expense of mining it. Scientists have now agreed that the deposits were aqueous and not igneous, as they at first decided.

A POST-MORTEM STORY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Great Roosevelt and Depew Railroad Circus and Special Political Menagerie which is now rushing through the State must leave a weird impression with the people who listen to the "words, words, words" of oratorical stars. The late world-renowned manager of the sawdust ring would have wished for no better programme of humbug, for Mr. Barnum believed that humbug paid. And so it did, but Mr. Barnum always had the people's half dollars in his pocket before the people got the humbug, but the traveling show of 1898 is not out after half dollars, but votes, and the people will have plenty of time to think over the humbug before they pay for the show.

For instance, they are told every day from the tail end of a car that the flag must wave forever; that the President must be supported; that the dignity of the army must be maintained, and that the only way to do this is to vote against the Democratic ticket. It is not even attempted to tell these people just why this should be so, and the railroad train starts up and is off before the people have a chance to ask. But they do a good deal of thinking afterward. They remember plainly enough that in the Spring, when war was declared, and the flag needed men to take it from its peaceful staff and follow it far across the sea and to fight for it, yes, they remember well how they themselves, their sons, their neighbors, and their neighbors' sons enrolled their names in answer to the proclamation of the President, and that the enrollment was free from either political, sectional, or religious coloring. And now, to tell these people day after day that they must vote the Republican ticket or undo all their good work of the Summer, let the flag droop, hamper the President, and impair the army! This idle talk will hardly gather votes, for the people of to-day are thinking more about politics than they ever did before, and they want facts, and if they do not get them from the Roosevelt and Depew combination they will gather them from another source.

The people demanded the war, they fought the war, and they won the victories, and with this record of the wisdom of public sentiment they may be depended upon to vote for the right man, and public sentiment to-day points clearly to Mr. Van Wyck.

Mr. Depew seems to be gaining a reputation, especially at Hornellsville, where he spoke to-day, for second sight. He told the people that he saw prosperity about him, and a man without a job asked him, "Where?" With the vague generality that has characterized the campaign speakers of the Platt coterie, the famous orator replied, "Everywhere," and then, seeming to realize the ambiguousness of the reply, he began to specify by saying that a hundred men were to go to work in a glass factory, and that every train had its full complement of cars, and what more he might have told will never be known, for the train on which he stood pulled out of the station, and the man without a job is looking around for the glass factory that wants a hundred hands, and if he don't find it before election day he is going to vote for Van Wyck.

I remember that in Albany, some years ago, there lived a very popular Irishman named Mike Looney. Mike was a politician with a considerable following, and worked very hard during the week preceding a hard election. He found he was sick one day, and doctored himself for awhile, but without relief, and when he was finally unable to leave the house on election day he sent for doctors.

They treated him with no success, however, and he died. The day after his death the two doctors called again, and after offering expressions of their sympathy to Mrs. Looney, the elder of the two cleared his throat to make known the real object of their visit. "We would like," he said, "to hold a post-mortem on the body of your husband." "A poost-morjem; and phat moight thot be?" said the widow, in astonishment. "Oh, it's just something to find out what he died of. What disease he had, you know."

"An' is it to foind out phat was the matter wid him that ye'll be for havin' a poost morjem? An' phy didn't yez have the poost morjem before he died, and not be coming here now, whin he's bein' dacintly waked? To the divil wid yez, inyhow."

Now the case of the Republican Party of this State is a little different from that of Mr. Looney, insomuch as the autopsy has been held before election and the voters know that it will die on Nov. 8, and that the demise will be obstructions of the alimentary canal, together with a combination of diseases. NICKOLAS NIX.

New York, Oct. 25, 1898.

REMEMBERING COL. ROOSEVELT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Much is being said by the Republican campaign speakers about the record of Col. Roosevelt, but they fail to speak of that part of it New Yorkers are most familiar with—when he was President of the Police Board of New York City.

We remember how old, unused (by universal consent) laws were put into operation, wasting the time of the Police Department, and causing much annoyance to a large proportion of our citizens.

We remember the "Roosevelt dudes," sent out to trap unfortunate women; we remember how excess followed excess, until it was positively unsafe for a woman, reputable or disreputable, to be on the streets at night unattended. New York remembers Col. Roosevelt as both high-handed and autocratic.

In his official capacity and among his colleagues, all who disagreed with his erratic course he regarded as personal and public enemies, and in this regard he seems not to have changed.

It is probable that the charge on the libertics of the people made by Mr. Roosevelt will be better remembered than his charge as Colonel of the Rough Riders on San Juan Hill. And it is not difficult to imagine that when Col. Roosevelt made the remark attributed to him that "one Rough Rider was equal to ten volunteers," he was standing, in full uniform, before a looking glass. Such a remark is entirely in keeping with Col. Roosevelt's character, for ever since his entry into such public life as permitted it, he has made of himself a notoriety-loving spectacle.

Why Col. Roosevelt has, by positive insinuation, if not by direct allegation, charged the Democracy of this State with disloyalty, or in what manner he considers the Santiago campaign has fitted him for the Governorship are questions equally hard for a layman to understand and decide. In the first case, charity would impel us to believe his meaning to be that Democracy is antagonistic to imperialism, which assuredly it is. In the second case, the only plausible explanation seems to be that he expects something more substantial than the "well done" which the American people have bestowed so generously on Col. Roosevelt and his regiment. Undoubtedly Col. Roosevelt was a brave soldier, and did his duty well, but this fact does not warrant him in using his war record as a shield for a corrupt party as the price of his nomination by that party, nor does the part he took in the war either make him the custodian of the flag or a necessary factor in the peace negotiations, as he seems to imagine.

It will be, indeed, surprising if the voters of this Empire State allow the wool to be pulled over their eyes in this manner.

Col. Roosevelt's record has been marked by self-conceit, arrogance, usurpation of power, inconsistency, pernicious activity, bigotry, and fanaticism, and in this campaign he has added deceit to this list of accomplishments.

Or does his record as a soldier blot out all of this, together with the corruption of the present administration?

The Democracy of New York State has placed in nomination for your suffrage Augustus Van Wyck, long a Supreme Court Judge, a man with a spotless record—cool, sober-minded, honest, impartial, and simple in personal character—a true disciple of Thomas Jefferson.

Voters of the Empire State, the choice is with you. W. G. THORNTON.

Brooklyn, Oct. 25, 1898.

DR. GILMAN'S GOOD ADVICE.

From The Washington Star.

Dr. Gilman, like a true American and a man of courage, reads history with comfort and encouragement on this point. He is not cast down because Spain, after 400 years, has registered a disastrous failure with colonies. Nor because France has done so little with them. He very properly turns to England and finds there a success which has blessed the world. And what England has done we may hope to do. Why not? We are of the same stock. We are moving in the same direction, and we employ in our progress many of the same agencies. England has trod no path of roses. Nor shall we tread such a path. But as she went forward we must go forward, minimizing no obstacles, nor faltering before the greatest of them.

The duty of the hour, as Dr. Gilman sees it, calls for a careful and thorough examination of the whole question presented. Men in office as well as men out of office should study it in all its aspects. The country needs the best possible guidance, and therefore those who shape its policy toward the new possessions should proceed cautiously and with full understanding and appreciation of what is before us.

This is the true note to sound at this time; and coming from high and thoughtful sources it will have an influence for good wherever it is heard. It will have an especially good effect in offsetting the pusillanimous pessimism of men like Prof. Norton, of Harvard, which has come to attach as a stigma to American scholarship in connection with the country and its future.

NUGGETS.

He Was Slandered.

Edith—They are telling some strange stories about young Mr. Weasle.

May—Yes; but I can scarcely credit them, for he plays golf divinely.—North American.

A Natural Sequence.

"The doctors had a consultation yesterday."

"What was the result?"

"I understand that the family lawyers are now in secret session."—Brooklyn Life.

Changing the Fish.

A down-East paper says the factory erected to extract gold from sea water is to be used as a sardine canning establishment. It came pretty near being that when Jernegan used it, only he worked upon suckers instead of sardines.—Denver Post.

To be Sure.

"In London they call a store a shop, don't they?"

"Yes."

"And an elevator's a lift, isn't it?"

"Yes."

"Then I suppose they call an elevator boy in a store a shoplifter?"—Chicago Tribune.

Self-Convicted.

After he had kissed her and pressed her rosy cheek against his and patted her soft, round chin, she drew back and asked:

"George, do you shave yourself?"

"Yes," he replied.

"I thought so," she said. "Your face is the roughest I ever—" Then she stopped, but it was too late, and he went away with a cold, heavy lump in his breast.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

THE TANGLE IN TODDVILLE.

George V. Hobart in Baltimore American.

I wisht the Board of In-quiry would come down here an' set
On this here question which has got us in a mighty fret;
The town is all upsot because nobody seems to know
Jest who should git the credit and jest where the laurels go.

It happened thisaway, to wit: Jim Jenkins owns a mule,
An ornery little cuss with which nobody dasts to fool;
His legs behind are thirteen-inch projectiles, an' fer fight
They show up better than them guns containin' dynamite.

It happened jest a week ago down in Jim Jenkins' shed,
A tramp broke in an' tried to steal most everythin' he had.
The mule was sleepin' in that shed, an' Mr. Tramp says, "Gee!
I reckon I'll jest make this mule move these here goods fer me!"

The tramp he goes to work an' packs the loose things lyin' round,
Then, with a prod, he starts to wake the mule 'at's sleepin' sound.
The mule rose slowly to his knees, fer action cleared each hoof—
Bang! went his thirteen-inchers, an' the tramp went through the roof.

Jim Jenkins at the time was down at Diggses grocery store,
An' didn't reach the scene until the fightin' it was o'er.
But when he saw ject what his mule had done he swelled with pride,
An' posed as hero of the day 'fore all the country side.

Some people says, "Jim Jenkins, you ain't got no cause fer airs!
It wasn't you 'at went an' laid the tramp up fer repairs."
"Why not?" says Jenkins. "Didn't I tie up that mule jest so
His heels could reach intruders and proceed to lay them low?"

Some other folks they says, "Why, Jim, when all this happened you
Was at the store a-talkin' crops, with Diggs and Deacon Crewe!"
"I know," says Jim, "where I was at; but can't you fellers see
This mule has kicked accordin' to the plans layed out by me?"

Says Deacon Crewe, "We 'preciate the good the mule has done;
He gits the credit, but fer you—you ain't deservin' none!"
"You're wrong, thar, deacon," answers Jim; "accordin' to the rule
The glory ought to come to me—the man behind the mule!"

I wisht the Board of In-quiry would come down here an' say
Who gits the credit fer the work so nobly done that day.
The question agitates us all—in store an' church an' school:
Does Jenkins git the laurels or does Mr. Jenkins' mule?

CUBANS EAGER FOR OFFICE

Clamoring for Patronage at Manzanillo, They Greatly Worry Gen. Wood.

HIS WORK IN THE PROVINCE

The Mayoralty and Municipal Government of the Towns Eagerly Sought by Rival Factions Among the Insurgents.

MANZANILLO, Oct. 30.—The visit of Gen. Leonard Wood, Governor of the Military Department of Santiago, has been instrumental in bringing all the elements among the Cubans to the front. No fewer than 1,000 insurgents, of whom 500 are officers, want offices, and their clamor almost amounts to a demand.

There are two leading factions, one headed by Gen. Jesus Rabi and the other by Gen. Rios. At present most of the offices are held by representatives of the Rabi faction, including the Mayoralty and the Custom House Inspectorships. Gen. Wood, in order to pacify the Rios faction, has given them six positions on the rural police force and turned over to one of their people the lighthouse at Cape Cruz, together with several other minor appointments.

But neither party is satisfied, each thinking that it ought to have all the offices. Gen. Rios does not dare express his opinion publicly of Gen. Rabi, but he feels that this is his district, as he has had the nominal charge of it for three years, and that it ought to belong to him, so far as appointments of Cubans to office are concerned, and all the more so because he represents Gen. Calixto Garcia.

The majority of the insurgents here have no money and go about living from hand to mouth and wondering what will happen next. Armed men are not allowed rations. As the Cubans will not disband and will not work, nothing remains for them but to strut about the city with machetes and revolvers. Some of them are poorly clad, others appear in long-legged patent leather boots, with shining spurs, wearing superb Toledo machetes. A few wear immaculate white suits and Panama hats. These are for the most part the New York contingent.

Except when he is on board the gunboat Hist, which brought him here, Gen. Wood is besieged by these seekers for office. Among the interviews he has had was one with Gen. Rios, who wanted the Mayor of Manzanillo, one of Rabi's faction, dismissed, and his own man appointed to the Mayoralty. Gen. Wood asked him on what grounds the dismissal could be sustained. He said, "Is not the Mayor a competent officer? Has he not an excellent reputation? Did he not serve bravely and effectively throughout the entire war?" To all this Gen. Rios replied in the affirmative; but he insisted that his own nominee was entitled to the position because he was a Rios man. The interests of the city and the locality were apparently minor considerations in the mind of the Cuban commander. But this appears to be the case everywhere among the Cuban insurgents.

Gen. Wood and Col. Pettit regard the outlook as rather discouraging. Still, they hope that some means may soon be found to break up the Cuban Army. The members of the rank and file are anxious to work, but the leaders refuse to allow them to do so, and the men do not dare desert, as they would certainly be shot if captured.

Gen. Wood is hoping that the other towns he will visit in his trip around the province will not present the same vexatious conditions as prevail in Cuba, where the Cuban problem is presented in a very difficult form, the most difficult he has yet encountered.

It was necessary to send a detachment of the Fourth Immune Regiment, under a Sergeant, to the Rigney plantation, in order to compel the armed Cubans to allow men to work there. The undertaking, however, proved successful, and 200 men are now regularly employed.

The latest advices from Santa Cruz del Sur, the meeting place of the Cuban Assembly, report the arrival there of Gen. Maximo Gomez, but there are persistent rumors that the friends of Gomez, who are delegates to the Assembly, will endeavor to embarrass Gen. Calixto Garcia and his supporters.

Lieut. Young and the officers of the Hist have been most enthusiastically welcomed here by the Cubans, who are grateful for the help many times extended to them. The gallant little boat during the war was as much an object of love to the Cubans along the coast as of fear to the Spaniards. She was quite as well known to both parties as the New York City Hall is to the residents of the metropolis.

Lieut. Young has formally claimed on behalf of the United States Navy the wrecks of the Spanish gunboats that went ashore or were sunken by the United States gunboats in the memorable engagement off Manzanillo on July 1.

After a final conference with Col. Pettit regarding the management of the district, Gen. Wood left for Santiago at noon today on board the Hist. On Wednesday he will proceed to Guantanamo, from which point, after first returning to Santiago again, he will leave for the north coast of the province, to be gone probably a week or ten days.

Two companies of Col. Pettit's immunes are to be sent immediately to Bayamo.

THE KAISER AT JERUSALEM.

His Spectacular Entry Into the City.—Religious Observances.

JERUSALEM, Oct. 30.—The approach of their German imperial Majesties to the city yesterday was made through triumphal arches and amid banners, garlands, and ever-growing crowds, displaying in every way their enthusiasm and delight. The formal entry through the Jaffa Gate was heralded by the roar of guns at the citadel, where the Turkish band played the German anthem.

From the Tower of David Emperor William and Empress Augusta Victoria proceeded on foot amid wild cheering to the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, where they were received by the Catholic, Greek, and Armenian clergy, whose Patriarchs presented addresses eulogizing the devotion of Emperor William, who has since conferred decorations upon the Patriarchs. Their Majesties then proceeded to the German Evangelical Church, where the pastor presented an address. At 6 o'clock in the evening a reception was held at the German Consulate, and later there was a general illumination of the city, with a display of fireworks.

To-day the imperial pair attended service at the Evangelical Church in Bethlehem, afterward paying a visit to the Church of the Nativity. The weather to-day has been beautiful, and everywhere the greatest enthusiasm has been displayed.

Emperor William and the Empress, while at the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, visited the various portions of the sacred shrine and spent ten minutes at the scene of the Crucifixion. Their return from the church was the occasion for another outburst of popular enthusiasm, palm branches being strewn along the way and the cobble stones laid with carpets.

After the excursion to Jericho Ijevad Pasha, former Grand Vizier, recently Turkish Governor of Crete, and now attached to the person of Emperor William as a special representative of the Sultan, will leave the imperial suite. It is rumored that this is due to some unpleasantness.

Emperor William has sent his portrait in brilliants to Tewfik Pasha, Turkish Ambassador to Germany, who was among the high Ottoman dignitaries that received the Emperor and Empress in Constantinople.

Turkish Warships Behind Time.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"According to private information received here, Emperor William's reception at Haifa, Palestine, was anything but a success. The Turkish ironclads that were ordered to fire a salute did not arrive until four hours after the Emperor's departure, and nobody was allowed to witness the imperial landing from the windows."

The Empress Elizabeth Interred.

VIENNA, Oct. 30.—Yesterday the remains of Empress Elizabeth of Austria were transferred to their final resting place in the vaults of the Capuchin Church, where they are beside the remains of Crown Prince Rudolph.

The Pope to Discuss Anarchy.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says the Pope will shortly issue an encyclical on Anarchism.

Hail Destroys Fruit in France.

MENTONE, France, Oct. 30.—This district was visited by a terrific hailstorm this afternoon, which is continuing this evening. The stones are of immense size. The olive and lemon crops have been completely destroyed.

A Great Fire in India.

BOMBAY, Oct. 30.—Yesterday a great fire in Serinagur, one of the capitals of Cashmere, in the Vale of Cashmere, destroyed all the public buildings and many residences. One man was killed. The damage is estimated at ten lacs ($500,000.)

The Steamer Chicago Disabled.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The German steamer Karlsruhe, Capt. Bardeleben, from New York for Bremen, passed the Scilly Islands to-day and signaled that in longitude 18 she spoke the British steamer Chicago, which reported that her machinery was disabled and could not be repaired at sea. The Karlsruhe offered her assistance, but she declined it.

The Chicago is a new steamer of 7,800 tons. She sailed from Newcastle, England, on Oct. 23 for New York in command of Capt. Marshall, and is consigned to Sanderson & Son.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

MENELEK'S THRONE SAID TO BE IN DANGER.—The Italia Militare of Rome reports that according to trustworthy advices from Italy's African Province of Erthrea rebellion is on the point of breaking out in the dominions of the Negus. It seems that Menelek and his Lieutenant, Ras Mangascia, have quarreled. Ras Mangascia, it will be recalled, badly defeated the Italians at Makale, Dec. 20, 1895, and later on executed some of the most daring and widespread movements against the forces of Gen. Baratieri. Mangascia had seized and thrown into prison an envoy sent to him by Queen Taitu, Menelek's wife, and, on hearing of this insolent action, the Negus at once began preparations for marching an army against Mangascia. The latter asked the Italians for assistance, which Col. Troya, commanding at Massowah, declined to give. The Colonel, however, immediately telegraphed to Rome for instructions. It is not yet known, if a strong offensive alliance could be formed with Ras Mangascia, whether the Italian Government would again enter the field against the Negus in the hope of regaining some of the territory it lost in 1896.

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DE ROUGEMONT'S FAMOUS PREDECESSOR.—"Louis de Rougemont," the modern Robinson Crusoe, is still the talk of London notwithstanding the fact that his preposterous swindle has been revealed and his identity as Henry Louis Grin, a Swiss, fully established by The Daily Chronicle. Just now that journal finds it necessary to explain letters which are flowing in from all parts of the United Kingdom purporting to come from former residents of Australia, who knew Mr. Grin out there, and who positively assert that the man calling himself Louis de Rougemont is altogether a different person. One letter comes from a writer signing himself "Thomas Singleton," and is dated at "Union Bar, Union Street, Birmingham." Through it The Chronicle is informed that the correspondent knows a Henry Louis Grin, who is not the person who has been identified with "M. de Rougemont." The journal asks to be placed in communication with the writer's Henry Louis Grin. But the revelations made have had little influence apparently on the eager desire of English audiences living in the Provinces to hear the remarkable story teller recount his adventures. "M. de Rougemont's" managers, however, have cancelled all engagements fearing it is said, to be accused of swindling should they present their client as "M. de Rougemont." Some of the London papers are recalling the career of a certain Japhesus, who called himself "de Rougemont," one who was the more remarkable because he was never successfully exposed. His name was George Psalmanaazaar, of whom Disraeli the elder wrote that "he defied and baffled the most learned." Psalmanaazaar, who said he was a Formosan Japhesus, appeared in London in the early part of the last century under the protection of a crafty clergyman named Innes. The latter, who attached his name to a little volume on religious meditation entitled "Modest Inquiry After Moral Virtue," was soon discoverd to be a forger and disappeared. Psalmanaazaar survived the shock and gained many believers. Formosa was little known then, and the alleged native from that island had the effrontery not only to invent an alphabet which he asserted was Formosan, but a language as well. This language he wrote backward like Hebrew, and some of the most learned grammarians of the day described it as correct in syntax. In 1704 he brought out a translation, in what he alleged to be Formosan, of the English Prayer Book, and he collected subscriptions to send a shipload of the books to the island in the Pacific. In 1704 he published in London a work entitled "An Historical and Geographical Description of Formosa, with Accounts of the Religion, Customs, and Manners of the Inhabitants," by George Psalmanazaar. It went into the second edition, but is now very rare. When the few persons in England and on the Continent who had actually visited Formosa undertook to question some of his statements, he coolly told them that they were impostors and liars. At length Psalmanazaar prepared and sent out a confession in which he said he was born in the South of France, and was of Arabian extraction. He lived to a penitent old age, and died in 1763.

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THE VATICAN ON THE KAISER'S TRIP.—The Osservatore Romano, the organ of the Holy See, recently contained an inspired article explaining the address that his Holiness made a few weeks ago to French pilgrims in Rome, which almost called forth a remonstrance on the part of the German Government. The writer in The Osservatore declares that the Pope's words had nothing to do with the Kaiser, and that they were consciously misinterpreted by the Italian Liberal press, thus producing a hostile impression in Berlin. Some Catholic newspapers were even led astray. In regard to the withdrawal of Count von Bulow, the Prussian Minister at the Vatican, The Osservatore says that he retired for domestic and personal reasons, and his action was indorsed by his Government, which has presented his successor in the usual form. The journal asserts that Judaism and Freemasonry are the causes for the continued and widespread idea that his Holiness entertains other than the most friendly sentiments toward the Kaiser.

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GEORGE N. CURZON'S SUCCESSOR.—Lord Curzon of Kedleston, Viceroy-designate of India, will be succeeded in the office of Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs by the Right Hon. St. John Brodrick, the Queen having recently approved the latter's appointment. Mr. Brodrick is a member of Parliament from the Guildford division of Surrey. He is three years the senior of his predecessor, and like him, is a graduate of Balliol College. He first entered Parliament in 1880. He once gained some prominence in the debate over the Irish Land bill, and, in 1886, Lord Salisbury gave him the Financial Secretaryship at the War Office. He was one of the instruments in causing the downfall of Mr. Gladstone's last and Lord Rosebery's first administration by the resolution which showed that the Government had allowed the stores of army ammunition to become insufficient. Since then he has been kept in the middle ground by his party leaders, and has served as a quiet mouthpiece for the Premier in the Commons. Like Mr. Curzon, who is also the son of a peer, Mr. Brodrick has protested against the law which in time elevates him to his father's seat in the upper house.

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THE KEY TO THE WEALTH OF THE NILE.—It is pointed out in the British scientific journals that from a practical as well as a political point of view France must not be allowed to remain at any point in the Nile Valley. The civilized nation possessing command over the Upper Nile northward from the confluence of the Blue and the White Nile would have it in its power to convert Egypt into a desert in a few weeks. Above the site of Khartoum the waters of the rivers could be easily diverted to the eastward. But it is also the opinion that should any extensive cultivation be carried on in the Upper Soudan demanding of necessity elaborate irrigation the same unfortunate fate would befall Middle and Lower Egypt. At present in the month of June, before the Nile begins to rise, the water is diverted by the barrages below Cairo into canals which carry it through the cotton fields of the delta. At that time the Nile can be crossed on foot just below the dam. If it were not for the strict system of control there would not be sufficient water for the crops. It is asserted by such experts as Dr. R. W. Felkin, who knows Egypt thoroughly, having been there at the time of the Mahdi's revolt and since, that if the tongue of excellent land lying between the Blue and White Niles were irrigated not a drop of water would be left for Egypt. The River Atbara is dry in Summer, except for stagnant pools; the Blue Nile gives a scanty supply, and the French at Fashoda would control the White Nile, which draws its Summer supply from the great lakes and the Bahr-el-Ghazal. According to Lord Cromer's recent report the cotton crop of Egypt is worth £10,000,000 a year, the rice cultivation in the south of the delta is extensive, and the sugar industry is becoming every month more important. In the Dongola Province, which is being reclaimed by Lord Kitchener, there was in 1897 a population of 58,000, of whom, owing to the ravages of war, 40,000 were women and children. Of the 70,000 acres capable of cultivation there, only 20,000 are now occupied. Lord Cromer has no doubt that as soon as permanent peace is assured the province will become self-supporting. The territory that would be controlled by France, should she remain in possession of Fashoda, is vast, and report shows that most of it could be cultivated, if properly irrigated. Such irrigation, it is declared by men who know, would bankrupt Egypt and turn the Nile Valley into a desert incapable of sustaining a soul.

A NEW MURAL PAINTING.

A private view was given Saturday afternoon in St. Bartholomew's Church of a mural painting, "The Light of the World," by Francis Lathrop, which has been executed on an order from the brother, children, and wife of the late George Kemp. Since the order was given Mrs. Kemp has died. The painting, which has occupied all Mr. Lathrop's time and attention for nearly two years, was completed last Summer. It fills the entire wall space of the chancel above the altar and reredos, and has a surface area of nearly 800 square feet, with a semi-circular border around the top. It measures 30 feet in height and 28 feet in width, and is painted on canvas, which has been cemented and rolled on to the wall, a process now extensively used in interior decorations, and which was employed in the Hotel de Ville and other public buildings in Paris, in the Boston Public Library, and the Astoria Hotel in this city. The picture has a massive frame of Arabesque design, with the subject text from Mark xiii., 26, 27: "The Son of Man coming in the clouds with great power and glory," in Gothic letters. This frame was designed and modeled by the artist and was cast under his supervision.

The picture, which will be dedicated at a special memorial service, to be held in the church to-morrow, All Saints' Day, is not only the most important work that Mr. Lathrop, who has achieved deserved fame for his decorative work, has produced, but will take high place among the more important mural paintings of the country. The artist did the interior decoration of St. Bartholomew's several years ago, and he has made this last painting to complement the church decoration. There are 78 figures or heads in the composition, and most of them, even in the remoter groups, are above life size. The figure of Christ, which is the centre of the composition, is of heroic size.

The scheme of color of the picture is white, gold, and purple, and the picture is so placed that the side lights of the chancel illuminate it only on a dark day and invest it with a joyous atmosphere. The keynote of the composition is one of triumphant rejoicing. The figure of Christ, draped in white garments falling in fine folds, advances in a cloud of light, with arms extended in a gesture of protection and welcome, while numerous figures of angels and saints, robed in white, purple, and gold, are massed in the foreground on either side of the figure of Christ. Two angels holding palms, one on the right and one on the left, are the marshals of this heavenly host, some of whom are kneeling in attitudes of devotion and some of whom are praying. Others, again, stand or kneel with downcast eyes and bowed heads, but all show awe and wonder in their attitudes and expressions. Above this host two angels, Faith and Hope, are depicted as about to place a crown on the head of Christ, and on either side there are groups of trumpeters. On the very top and completing the circle around the centre figure another group of angels looks upon the scene below. Two seated angels are below the figure of Christ on either side, and on the right and left are still two angels, one bearing a harp and another a lyre.

The treatment of light in the picture is both masterly and effective. The figure of Christ itself, which is the central point of the light mass, is modeled out of the light, the rays converging and forming the lines of drapery. In looking closely at this central point, it is seen that the figure of Christ, with the lights above and below, forms the upright of a great cross, the angels holding the crown forming the arms. The outlines of the draperies melt imperceptibly into the surrounding cloud like setting. It is impossible to describe in cold type the beautiful color and light effect and the strength and power of Mr. Lathrop's painting. It should be seen and studied by all lovers of art and decoration.

Contributions to Charity.

The Charity Organization Society acknowledges with thanks the following additional contributions in response to its recent appeals for funds to provide board for a widow sixty-nine years old, to place in a home an old German couple, to provide prolonged medical care for a crippled young woman, toward the support of a widow seventy years old, and toward the support of a man seventy-two years old, formerly a civil engineer: E. W., $100; C. H. Coster, Mrs. F. C. Marshall, H. C. F., C. W., B. B., and W., $50 each; B. E. S., $20; Miss M. Babcock and R. S., $10 each; cash, through Evening Post, and B., $5 each; R. G. P., $4. Also the following contributions to assist a widow eighty-five years old who lives alone in an attic: Jordan L. Mott, Lawrence, A. L., E. B. W., J. B. J., and cash, $10 each; H. S., K. Otanl, C. H. P., Alice B. McNamee, Mrs. Winfield Scott, A. M. S., A. H. J., H. R. W., "In memory of Lilian Morris Beebe," and E. Chamberlin, $5 each; R. G. P. and C., $2 each; Mrs. Clarence Satterlee, $3. Also to tide an abandoned wife and children over a period of distress, G. Whittell, $20; J. P., $10; R., cash, L. H. P., W. T., and E. R. S., $5 each; A. N. B., $2; J. C. Giffing, E. H. C., F. W. B., cash, E. J., M. L. J., Harold, and F. H. D., $1 each. As sufficient money has been received for the last two cases no further contributions for them are required.

The Coming Dinner to Gen. Miles.

Arrangements for the banquet to be tendered Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles at the Waldorf-Astoria on Nov. 11 are well under way. The occasion promises to be a notable one, and many prominent people will be present. Among the members of the Executive Committee are Charles C. Beaman, ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, Gov. Daniel H. Hastings of Pennsylvania, Gov. Asa S. Bushnell of Ohio, ex-Gov. O. Vincent Coffin, Collis P. Huntington, and Frederick D. Tappen, Treasurer of the Red Cross Society.

Benefit for a Blind Journalist.

Col. Fred C. Hamilton, Chairman of the benefit fund now being raised for Marvin R. Clark, the blind journalist, who is dangerously ill with a painful nervous affliction, reports that the arrangements for the benefit entertainment at the Broadway Theatre Sunday evening, Nov. 13, are fast nearing completion, and the cast will be named next week. Ex-Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, is daily in receipt of letters from people of note in the musical and dramatic professions, volunteering their services.

Knox Memorial Chapel Dedicated.

A service for the dedication of the Knox Memorial Chapel, in Forty-first Street, near Ninth Avenue, was held last night. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Edward B. Coe, pastor of the Collegiate Church, Forty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue. The pastor of the church, the Rev. William Vaughan, made the prayer of dedication, which was in accordance with the liturgy of the Reformed Church in America. Seated behind the pulpit was the Rev. John G. Fagg of the Middle Church, Seventh Street and Second Avenue. The cornerstone of the chapel was laid on Nov. 27, 1897. The edifice cost $150,000, and is in the Gothic style of architecture. Prior to the occupancy of the building yesterday services were held at 514 Ninth Avenue.

A Speaking Acquaintance.

From Harper's Bazar.

"Yes," said Mr. Jones, when a certain girl's name had been mentioned, "I know her to speak to, but not by sight."

"You mean," cut in the prompt corrector, "you mean that you know her by sight, but not to speak to."

"Do I?" asked Mr. Jones, anxiously.

"Of course, you do. You have seen her so often that you know who she is, but have never been introduced to her. Isn't that it?"

"No, that isn't it. I never saw her at all to know her, but I speak to her nearly every day."

"How can that be?"

"She is the telephone girl at Central."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Sunday in town is yet dull, and yesterday, with rain and leaden skies, was absolutely cheerless and uncomfortable. The churches were not crowded, and in many of the pews of those in the fashionable district there were strange faces. At the cafés and restaurants, where society and those who are pleased to call themselves by that misused word, "bohemian," congregate, there was some promise of the Winter season. It was pleasant to see again Edouard de Reszke, Pol Plançon, and the others of the opera troupe surrounded by their friends. Dr. and Mrs. Holbrook Curtis are to begin their Sunday evening musicales very shortly, and it is rumored that Mrs. Charles Yerkes will make her début in society, and will entertain also on Sunday evenings at her magnificent house on Fifth Avenue. Music will be one of the attractions.

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An engagement announced yesterday was that of Miss Augusta McKim Davies, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Gilbert Davies and Mr. Louis Ogden of the Union Club. Miss Davies is a handsome young woman and a great favorite in society. Mr. and Mrs. William Gilbert Davies have lately returned to town for the Winter. There has been no formal announcement, but the young people are receiving the congratulations of their friends. The date of the wedding has not been fixed.

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During the past week there have been several delightful musicales and stag parties given by bachelors at their apartments. The Baron von Munchaussen was the host on Saturday to a number of the members of the different clubs, where he has been entertained, and Mr. Ernest Rudolph Gunther gave a delightful musicale on Thursday, at which his sister, Mrs. Wilber Bloodgood, Mrs. Henry Burnett, and Mrs. Howland Pell poured tea. Mr. and Mrs. Wilber Bloodgood are in town for the Winter, having closed their country seat on the Rumson Road this week. Mrs. Bloodgood, who has just emerged from a period of mourning, will give some delightful entertainments this Winter at her town house, 49 East Thirty-fourth Street.

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Among those who arrived on the incoming steamers were Mr. John R. Drexel, Mrs. Louis di Zerega, Mrs. Dexter Hawkins and Miss Hawkins, Mr. and Mrs. Adam Beck, and Mr. and Mrs. Hennen Jennings. Mrs. John R. Drexel will remain abroad for a much longer period, possibly for the entire Winter. Mr. William K. Vanderbilt is reported on the cabin list of the Campania, which sailed on Saturday from Liverpool.

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A wedding of much interest to-day is that of Miss Mabel Gordon, the daughter of Brig. Gen. W. W. Gordon of the Puerto Rican Peace Commission, and the Hon. Rowland Leigh, the third son of Lord and Lady Leigh of Stoneleigh Abbey, England. The ceremony and reception will take place in Savannah, Ga., the home of the bride's parents. It was announced for Saturday, but was postponed until to-day to enable some of Mr. Leigh's relatives to be present. Although only a cadet at law, Mr. Leigh is related to some of the noblest houses in England. By the marriage of his first cousin, Lady "Meg" Grosvenor, the daughter of the Duke of Westminster, with the Prince "Dolly" of Teck he is connected with royalty itself, as the Princess May of Teck is the Duchess of York, and the Tecks are first cousins to the Queen. This match is considered in England far more brilliant than the Baring-Churchill affair, as Mr. Baring is only a commoner. An elder brother of Mr. Leigh married the great New York beauty Miss "Baby" Beckwith. The marriage was said to have been arranged by Mrs. Bradley Martin.

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The venerable Mrs. Walden Pell, an account of whose birthday dinner in Paris was given yesterday in this column, has published a book for private circulation among her friends. It is an autobiography, and embraces her recollections of American and Continental society from 1810 to 1897. Mrs. Pell has been urged to publish these memoirs, which are filled with interesting gossip and anecdotes of people well known through several generations.

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Mr. George Lord Day has arrived at Lisbon in his yacht, the Fleur de Lys, and he is reported as having exchanged salutes off Finisterre with the Spanish cruiser Charles V. Mr. Eugene Higgins is at Bordeaux, and with a party of friends will take a cruise on the Varuna. Mr. James Gordon Bennett with the Namouna is en route to join the German Emperor. In his party are Mr. Henry Ridgeway, Baron Maurice Gourgaud, and M. Jules Stewart, the painter.

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Among the Americans who are returning this week are Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Hillhouse, who have been absent a year, travelling through Egypt in the Winter and making a cycling tour in France during the Summer; Mr. and Mrs. Louis B. McCagg, Mr. and Mme. de Keratry, (on their honeymoon trip,) Dr. Hamilton Smith, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Dickinson, Mrs. F. M. Blodgett, R. de Madrazo, the painter; Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Iverson, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Bell. The Princess Wrede, the Baroness Brunneck, and the Count de Valmont are among the titled people who have also sailed for these shores. In Paris there still linger Mr. de Courcey Forbes, who has been visiting his sister, the Duchess de Praslin; Mr. and Mrs. Pell Haggerty, Mr. Wyllys Pomeroy, and Miss Pomeroy.

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There has been much concern in England over the failing health of the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava. He is at present in Ireland. His eldest son, who holds the title of the Marquis of Ava by courtesy only, is in Canada, and is well known in New York society. Rumor at one time made him a suitor for the hand of Miss Grace Wilson, who afterward married Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr. The second son of "Lord" Dufferin, as he is called, Sir Terence Blackwood, married Miss Flora Davis of this city, the daughter of Mr. John Davis.

Rumor is also busy obtaining new possible suitors for the hand of Miss Goelet. The fact that she was a guest of the Earl and Countess of Mar and Kellie recently is sufficient for gossips to say that she has refused an offer of marriage from the Earl of Shaftesbury, the brother of the Countess.

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Many of the New Yorkers who went to Philadelphia last week for the jubilee remained over Sunday. On Saturday there were several tally-hos and breaks from Philadelphia at Media, Penn., where the Fall meeting of the Rosetree Hunt Club was held. Mr. S. Megargee Wright had in his party Mr. Gould Redmond of New York, Mr. Rittenhouse Miller, Mr. Benjamin Chew, Miss Julia Biddle, and Mrs. S. Megargee Wright. Mr. John L. Conaway had Mr. and Mrs. Creighton Webb, Mr. Barton Willing, Mrs. Alfred Norris, Miss Wanamaker, and Mrs. Conaway. On Mr. Davis Stevenson's break were Miss Natalie Hatch, Miss Robinson, Mr. Louis Fitzgerald, Jr., and Mr. Sandy Hatch.

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The golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Evert Jansen Wendell was celebrated on Wednesday evening last at Wayne, Penn. There was a large reception given, at which there were many guests from New York, Boston, and Philadelphia. Mr. Wendell is seventy-two years of age, and his wife is several years younger. They are related to the Wendell, Schuyler, Quincy, and Whittier families, and a grandson, Mr. Jacob Wendell, Jr., lives in this city. Another grandson, Mr. Evert Jansen Wendell, was a great favorite in society, and died last year.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Burroughs Torrey, who have been spending the Summer in Paris, where Mr. Torrey has been painting several portraits, will sail for New York next Saturday. Mr. Torrey's portraits of Mrs. Gen. Burnett and Judge Truax will probably be seen at the portrait show at the Academy of Design in December.

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Mr. and Mrs. C. Norton Winslow, who have been abroad since March, 1897, will probably not return home until Spring. They have become well-known figures in the American colony in Paris. Mr. Winslow is known as "Le Bicycleur Americain" in Paris, and spends a large part of each day upon his wheel.

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Mr. Berkeley Mostyn and Mrs. Alexander Stevens, formerly Miss Helen Chanler White, who are to be married soon, have taken an apartment in the Blenheim for the Winter. The wedding will be a quiet one. Mrs. Stevens, since her widowhood, has, with her children, resided with her father, Dr. Octavius White.

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As people of means and leisure return to town there begins to be more and more discussion of the question as to whether the three large and enormously costly restaurants, with their palm garden and café annexes, now open on Fifth Avenue between Thirty-third and Forty-fifth Streets, can all be financially successful, in the near future at least. Those who take the negative side of the question argue that New York has not yet a sufficiently large number with long purses addicted to the public restaurant habit to give all three establishments adequate patronage, and that one at least must inevitably succumb. Their opponents argue that the number of wealthy people who prefer to occupy apartments and rooms in New York during the Winter at least, and to lunch and dine out rather than to have the care and trouble of keeping house, is much larger than is generally supposed, and is continually increasing, and that to these patrons of the three great establishments must be added the throng of strangers constantly passing through or tarrying in the city for a few days or weeks. These two classes, it is urged, can, and will, of themselves support the restaurants in question.

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The proprietor of the newest of these establishments probably relies more for success upon the fashionable prestige which his ballrooms in his older and now vacated building further down town have acquired during the past few years, and also upon the reputation his cuisine has secured at a famous casino owned and run by him at a fashionable Summer resort. His neighbor across the way also and rightly looks for success to the still older prestige of his family name and the cuisine of his establishment in New York. The third and largest of all these restaurants is really an annex to a tremendous and superb hotel, and has hundreds of patrons at hand among the guests who register there daily. Only time can determine the very interesting question of the three restaurants.

GUY H. REYNOLDS DEAD.

Man Whom Lillian Allen Reynolds Sued for Annulment of Marriage Succumbs to Pneumonia.

Guy H. Reynolds, one of the heirs to the Fayerweather millions who became well known about two years ago in connection with a suit for annulment of marriage brought by Lillian Allen Reynolds, died from pneumonia Saturday in his apartments on the second floor of the flat house at 58 West One Hundred and Fifth Street. For several weeks he had been ailing, and about ten days ago he contracted a severe cold which developed into pneumonia. The body will be shipped to Rutland, Vt., to-day, and funeral services will be held there at the home of his wife's parents Tuesday.

Mr. Reynolds was thirty-six years of age and was the son of John B. Reynolds, a millionaire residing in West Fifty-third Street, who is the owner of the Ozark onyx mines at Phoenix, Arizona. In October, 1881, Mr. Reynolds was married to Miss Pauline McDaniels of Rutland, Vt. Subsequently, it was alleged that he married Lillian Allen in Saratoga and lived with her for some years. He denied the charges and claimed that the woman was trying to blackmail him.

Lillian Allen Reynolds then began a suit for the annulment of her marriage with Guy H. Reynolds and for $50,000 damages. The case was heard in 1896, and according to the story told by the plaintiff she met Mr. Reynolds at the Hotel Empire in Saratoga. He became very attentive to her and proposed marriage. She agreed and they were secretly married in the parlor of the hotel on May 21, 1885, by the Rev. Charles Dudley of Eagle Spring, N. Y. He left her the day following on a business trip East, and she kept the marriage secret at his request.

In 1895 Mrs. Reynolds decided to sue for divorce and was surprised to learn from Mr. Reynolds's lawyer that he had a wife living at the time of her marriage. Then she began the suit for the annulment of the marriage and damages, which she won by default, as Mr. Reynolds was in Europe. Mr. Reynolds on his return had the case reopened, and it was submitted to ex-Judge Donohue, as referee, in August, 1897. Mrs. Reynolds repeated her story, which was denied and declared to be a fabrication by Mr. Reynolds. He admitted meeting her in Saratoga, but said that he had never proposed marriage to her, and produced checks to prove that on the day of the alleged marriage he was in Rutland, Vt. Among the witnesses for Mrs. Reynolds was a Mrs. Cornell, who testified that she was present at the marriage. The referee decided in favor of Mrs. Reynolds and the decision was confirmed by Judge Chase. Last August Mr. Reynolds had Mrs. Cornell arrested on a charge of perjury. She was confronted in the Centre Street Police Court by the mother and sister of Mrs. Reynolds, who testified that she was not present at the ceremony. The case is still pending. Since the annulment was granted Mrs. Reynolds has been married to William Klopman.

MISS FLORA SHAW.

Something About the Colonial Editor of London's Thunderer.

From The Montreal Herald.

Miss Flora Shaw, colonial editor of The London Times, made the entire journey from London to Dawson City in thirty-one days, braved the privations and dangers of the Shaguay alone and unaided, traveled the long miles of the Yukon, to Dawson and back, without female companions, and without reliance on other than her own indomitable spirit and her trust in the innate chivalry of the race. And when it is added that not an insulting word or look greeted her throughout the journey the justification for her faith is complete. The stories which Miss Shaw will have to tell of her experiences during that tolisome six weeks in the Far Northwest, of how rough miners kept unruly tongues in check when in her presence, waited at dangerous places on the trail to help her pass them, confided to her their simple tales of "loved ones left behind," and in a hundred little ways and by a hundred little offices, showed their sympathy and respect—these stories will be such as to increase the reader's faith in the basic soundness of human nature.

Miss Shaw apparently is a strong believer in the axiom that "she travels the faster who travels alone," and in her journeys for The Times invariably travels as an individual unit, attaching herself to no party and not assuming the responsibilities that might be incident to companionship. But it must not be assumed from this that Miss Shaw is of a masculine character. On the contrary, she is an English lady, quick in all the sympathies of her sex, but endowed by nature with a power of will, of observation, and of expression that have given ample verge and room in the subject to which she has devoted all her energies—the relations of England and her colonies, with particular reference to the development of the world empire that is evolving from the mother land and her beyond-sea possessions. To this work Miss Shaw has brought an enthusiasm which carries her through difficulties that would daunt almost all mankind, as well as womankind. Her reward has been found in the unique position she holds as one of the leading authorities on those questions, political, social, and industrial, that relate to the empire as a whole. It may be said of Miss Shaw without exaggeration that she has not been by any means the least of the forces working for the unification of the empire. Her judgment may sometimes be questioned, her conclusions combated, but of her wide knowledge of the men who are empire building, her acquaintance with the movements of which they are the motive power, her enthusiasm, her courage, and her intellectual ability it is not easy to speak too highly. Miss Shaw is certainly one of the remarkable women of the age.

She Got Things Mixed.

From The Interior, Chicago.

Mary has begun the study of English as a written language, and one of the first rules she had to learn was that "All names of the Deity should be written with capital initials." It was a part of her school exercise to present the rule with examples of her own selection. So she faithfully copied the rule, and then, for illustration, added, "as, for example, Methodist and Presbyterian." Her teacher had a good many quiet laughs during the day as she thought of Mary's rule and its examples, but probably Mary was not the only person who got the names of the Deity and the names of the denominations a little confused in her thinking.

Cut in Wages in the South.

From The Textile Manufacturers' Journal.

It is not well for the Northern cotton manufacturer to take too much joy to himself over the reduction in wages in the Southern cotton mills, for back of it may be what may be called an ulterior motive. Competition from the North has not been so severe as to compel this movement, at least facts do not indicate it. Because a syndicate of mills reduces wages it does not follow that it is done to prevent Northern mills from taking their market; they may have found home competition severe, or they may have been actuated by a greedy desire to increase dividends.

CIVIL SERVICE CHANGES

The National Reform League Writes to President M'Kinley.

APPEAL FOR MERIT SYSTEM

An Argument that No Positions Should Be Taken Out of the Classified Service.

A letter has been addressed to President McKinley by the Civil Service Reform League in the matter of the proposed changes in the existing civil service system. It reads as follows:

On behalf of the National Civil Service Reform League, the undersigned, members of its General and Executive Committees, express to you the solicitude which persistent rumors that material changes are to be made in the civil service rules have caused, as they believe, to all who hold that the benefits of good government and pure politics can be secured to this country only through the faithful and practical application of the principle that office constitutes always and in all respects a trust for the good of the whole people.

It is reported that through the changes in contemplation a large number of positions now filled either through promotion or after open competitive examination will be withdrawn from the protection of the rules and restored to that class wherein both appointment and retention depend wholly upon the favor of the department officer, or of others who, directly or indirectly, exercise this power. The league submits for your consideration the certainty that such changes, whatever their motive, and however plausibly they may be explained by those by whom they are suggested, will be greeted alike by the friends and enemies of the merit system as a step backward—a step the more significant because it will be the first step taken and avowedly taken by the executive branch of the Government since the civil service law took effect.

We present with this address a brief statement of facts relative to certain positions and classes of positions said to be within the scope of the changes proposed, for which we respectfully ask your consideration.

The merit system in our public administration has proved its worth. Experience has shown that wherever the hostility of appointing or governing officers has not been an impediment it has improved the personnel of the branches in which it has been established, and reduced the public expense; while in other branches where the rules have not applied the case has often been notably the reverse.

In the classified force of the departmental service at Washington alone during the period from 1883 to 1896 the saving effected annually through increased efficiency has been estimated, in the official reports of the Civil Service Commission

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, BANKERS,
Broadway and Cedar Street, New York.
Deposit accounts received.
Advances made upon railroad, municipal, and other approved securities.
Letters of Credit Issued.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
Direct Private Wires to Montreal and Chicago. Montreal Stock a Specialty.

VAN SCHAICK & CO.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
35 Broad St., New York.
INVESTMENTS.
Wanted, Bonds of any corporation, steam railway or street railway, in the State of Pennsylvania.
Also buy and sell securities dealt in on any market.
Private wires to principal cities.

FINANCIAL.

North American Trust Company

NEW YORK: 100 BROADWAY. LONDON: 95 GRESHAM ST.
Capital paid up . . . $1,000,000
Surplus $200,000
W. L. TRENHOLM, President.

Transacts a general trust business.
Allows liberal rates of interest on deposits and trust funds.
Issues Letters of Credit and Travellers' Circular Notes payable in dollars or in the money of any foreign country.
Acts as Trustee under mortgages for railway and other companies, and as Agent for the Registration of the stock, and for the transfer of the shares of incorporated companies.
Undertakes the examination of properties offered as security for bond issues, and the obtaining of expert information concerning the actual facts and prospects of reorganization proposals.
Qualified and empowered to act as executor, administrator, trustee, guardian, and assignee, and as receiver and custodian of funds under orders of Court.
The NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY has established a branch office at SANTIAGO, and is prepared to buy and sell drafts on and to make payments in SANTIAGO and to transact a general banking business. THE COMPANY is also prepared to receive the deposits of the SOLDIERS and SAILORS now in CUBA, and, under their directions, to make remittances to their families in the UNITED STATES, also to investigate and report in an advisory capacity about new enterprises in ALL LINES OF TRADE and MANUFACTURING, as well as in CITY PROPERTIES, WINTER HOMES, ELECTRIC PLANTS, RAILROADS, INDUSTRIALS, SUGAR and TOBACCO PLANTATIONS, in CUBA, PUERTO RICO, and the PHILIPPINES, by holding in trust PROPERTIES, CONTRACTS, MORTGAGES, and BONDS, either pending the closing of negotiations or for more extended or more definite periods.
Especial attention is called to the relations of THE COMPANY already established at MANILA with the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, and CHINA, sufficient for the present needs of our MANUFACTURERS, MERCHANTS, TRAVELLERS, SOLDIERS, and SAILORS.

THE AUDIT COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Equitable Building, 120 Broadway

Acting President, AUGUST BELMONT. Vice President, WILLIAM A. NASH.
Manager, THOMAS L. GREENE. Chief Consulting Auditor, STEPHEN LITTLE.
Consulting Engineers, W. B. PARSONS. F. S. PEARSON.
Chief of Corps of Eng'rs, HENRY B. SEAMAN. Secretary and Treasurer, EDWARD T. PERINE.

DIRECTORS.

August Belmont, Frederic P. Olcott, James Stillman, William A. Nash, Joseph S. Auerbach, George G. Haven, A. J. Cassatt, Marcellus Hartley, Charles R. Flint, George Coppell, G. B. M. Harvey, John I. Waterbury, George W. Young.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE of Stockholders.

W. Bayard Cutting, T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., Walter G. Oakman, A. D. Juilliard, Henry W. Poor, Charles S. Fairchild, Gustav E. Kissel, Isaac N. Seligman, Louis Fitzgerald.

The Audit Company examines and reports upon the accounts and financial condition of corporations, copartnerships, and individuals, and examines and reports upon the physical condition of railroad, manufacturing, and other properties.
Its services are of value to investors, financial institutions, borrowers of money, Directors of corporations, merchants, firms, and purchasers of properties.

CONTINENTAL TOBACCO CO.
Subscriptions, When Issued, Dealt In.
ALSO
Preferred and Common Stock,
WHEN ISSUED.
Correspondence Solicited.
CHAS. C. EDEY & SONS,
2 WALL ST.
Telephones 4835 and 4836 Cortlandt.

Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Railway Company.
General First Mortgage 4% Bonds, dated August 2d, 1886.
The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee, gives notice that it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 102½ and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of $53,020. Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on the 5th day of November, 1898.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE. By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking R. R.
REORGANIZATION.
A majority of the outstanding first mortgage or prior lien bonds, and of the general mortgage bonds having been deposited under the plan and agreement of reorganization, dated May 12, 1898, the said plan and agreement have been declared operative by the Reorganization Committee.
In compliance with numerous requests, the time within which holders of all classes of bonds and stock may deposit their securities under the plan has been extended to and including December 1, 1898, after which date no securities will be received except upon such terms as may be fixed by the undersigned.
Dated October 21, 1898.
By Order of Reorganization Committee.
LOUIS FITZGERALD, Chairman.

E. W. BLISS PFD. STOCK
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

WANTED—Builder's loan, to be converted into permanent loans on completion of a number of frame cottages about $2,500 each, by responsible builder in Flatbush; will give bond. Box 10, 369 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

DIVIDENDS.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company,
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
Coupons due November 1st, 1898, on the following bonds will be payable at the office of this Company on and after that date:
U. S. Mortgage and Trust Company Series "B" 5s
Long Island City and Flushing R. R. 1st..... 6s
Long Island City and Flushing R. R. Con.... 5s
Metropolitan Ferry Company 1st..... 5s
Hoboken Ferry Company 1st..... 5s
Village of Cold Spring, N. Y., Water..... 4s
Franklin County, Ohio..... 4½s
Inman Compress Co., 1st..... 7s
City of Iowa City, Ia..... 6s
King County, Washington, School District No. 28..... 6s
Snohomish County, Wash., School District, No. 46..... 6s
Pierce County, Washington, School District No. 13..... 6s
Council Bluffs, Iowa, School District..... 4½s
City of Minneapolis, Minn., Permanent Improvement..... 4½s
Railway Aids..... 7s
Bridges..... 8s
November 15, 1898.
School..... 4s
Permanent Improvement..... 4s
Permanent Improvement Revolving Fund... 4s

THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY
Four Per Cent. One Hundred Year Adjustment Bonds.
Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company has declared to be due and payable on the first day of November, 1898, an installment of interest (being the second installment) upon the above bonds, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. on the par amount thereof, being Forty dollars ($40) upon each One thousand-dollar ($1,000) bond and Twenty dollars ($20) upon each Five hundred-dollar ($500) bond. Such interest will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 59 Cedar Street, New York City, New York, on the Coupon Bonds upon presentation and surrender of the respective coupons NUMBERED 2, and on the Registered Bonds to the registered holders thereof, on November 1, 1898. The transfer books of the Registered Bonds will close on October 15, 1898, and will remain closed until November 2, 1898. H. W. GARDINER, Assistant Treasurer.
New York, September 7, 1898.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.
Office of the Treasurer, New York, Oct. 27, 1898.
A dividend of one and one-quarter per cent. on the capital stock of the ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office on and after November 15th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on October 31st, 1898.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

Pullman's Palace Car Company.
DIVIDEND NO. 127.
The usual quarterly dividend of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE from net earnings has been declared payable November 15th, to stockholders of record at close of business November 1st, 1898. Checks will be mailed.
Transfer books will close November 1st, 1898, and reopen November 16th, 1898.
A. S. WEINSHEIMER, Secretary.
Chicago, October 13th, 1898.

Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad Company.
October 10th, 1898.
The semi-annual dividend of three per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on November 1st, 1898, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M., October 20th, 1898, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., November 2d, 1898. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Chicago and Alton R. R. Sinking Fund Bonds.
Louisiana and Missouri River R. R. Second Mortgage Bonds.
Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago R. R. Preferred Stock.
Coupons and dividends on the above maturing November 1st, 1898, will be paid on and after that date at the office of
CUYLER, MORGAN & CO., Financial Agents,
44 Pine St., New York.

Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway.
The Board of Directors of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway this day declared a dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable on and after the 1st prox. The stock transfer books will close at noon on the 22d inst. and reopen at 10 A. M. on the 2d day of November. J. H. AMBROSE, Secretary.
Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 15, 1898.

New York Security & Trust Co.,
44 and 46 Wall Street, New York City.
The Board of Trustees of this Company has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable Nov. 1, 1898, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the Transfer Books on Oct. 27, 1898.
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, Secretary.
Oct. 5, 1898.

The Greenwich Bank of the City of New York,
New York, October 24, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after November 1 next.
The transfer books will be closed until after that date. WILLIAM A. HAWES, Cashier.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co.
45 Wall St., New York, Oct. 29, 1898.
Coupons of the following-named companies, maturing Nov. 1st, 1898, will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date:
Dallas & Waco R. R. Co.
Boonville Railroad Bridge Co.
Mo., Kan. & Texas 1st Mtge. Extension.
C. G. HEDGE, Vice Prest. and Treasurer.

The Nassau Bank
New York, Oct. 26, 1898.
91st Consecutive Dividend.
A semi-annual Dividend of four (4) per cent was this day declared, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable, free of tax, on and after Nov. 1st.
Transfer books closed until Nov. 2d.
WM. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

The American Exchange National Bank,
128 Broadway, New York, October 21, 1898.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT., on the capital stock, was declared, payable Nov. 1st prox.
Transfer books will close this day, and reopen Nov. 3d proximo. EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

Chicago Railway Terminal Elevator Co.
First Mortgage 6% Bonds.
Coupons maturing 1st November, 1898, will be paid at Mercantile National Bank, New York; Old Colony Building, Chicago, and 20 Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
FRANCIS N. WHITNEY, Asst. Sec'y.

The Germania Bank of the City of New York.
New York, Oct. 18th, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after November 1st next. Transfer books will remain closed to November 1st. J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

Fourteenth Street Bank.
New York, October 25, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on November 1, 1898.
IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.

Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co.
Coupons due November 1st, 1898, from the Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, and from Minneapolis and Duluth Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Co., No. 54 Wall Street, New York. F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

The Bank of the State of New York,
New York, October 25th, 1898.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the capital stock, free from taxes, payable November 10th.
Transfer books closed until after that date.
B. C. DUER, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, No. 470 Broadway.
New York, Oct. 21, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent. (2%) payable on and after Nov. 1st next. The transfer books will be closed to November 1st, 1898.
S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, Oct. 24, 1898.
The COUPONS due Nov. 1st, 1898, on the bonds of the "PRATT COAL AND IRON COMPANY," will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, N. Y. J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

West Chicago Street Railroad Co.
Coupons due November 1st, 1898, from both the First Mortgage and Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, 54 Wall St., New York City. L. S. OWSLEY, Treasurer.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Wall Street seems to have firmly persuaded itself that there need be no further apprehensions as to the sound-money complexion of the next Congress, which will be elected a week from to-morrow. And this confidence is likely to be the key to stock market activity during the coming week, as it was during that just ended. Last week's buoyancy was the discounting of sound-money victories, and toward the close of the week this discounting disposition seemed to be extending to the smaller speculators of the Street, who on Friday and Saturday were eager buyers of all conspicuous stocks.

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It seems to be the widespread feeling in the Street that the defeat of silver at the polls on Nov. 8 and the establishment of a sound-money Congress will clear the way for another great stock market boom. That there should be buying in anticipation of this by people who are confident that the elections are to result favorably is natural and was to have been expected. That sort of thing always occurs in Wall Street prior to some like important development. But it must be admitted that so far the discounting of sound-money victories has been done largely by the professional traders and smaller commission house speculators. Many of the most important of Wall Street's conservative interests are still waiting and watching and advising their friends to wait and watch likewise.

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Continued activity during the coming week is altogether likely. In the trust shares manipulative games have gone along merrily, and they will probably go along in the same way, for the public is showing a persistent desire to have its fingers burned. Tobacco was rushed up last week, making a net gain of nearly 15 points, and at the close of the week all Wall Street, except where conservatism rules, was wildly and enthusiastically bullish on the stock, just as all Wall Street was wildly and enthusiastically bearish on the stock when it was down around 111 a fortnight ago.

In many quarters of the market real genuine strength is shown. Standard shares are moving up, not rapidly as some industrials are, but steadily and naturally. Yet the recent buying of them seems to have been influenced more by election prospects than by the promise of any developments in the properties themselves. In fact, it is an election market, and one in which news of political developments in various parts of the country is likely to prove all-powerful for the next eight days.

THE WHEAT SITUATION.

The St. Paul Globe does not join heartily with certain well-informed men in regard to the general pessimistic tendency of the wheat market of the Northwest. It is undoubtedly true, however, that the world's supply is coming prominently to the front in the shape of figures in a way that affords indication of far less values being placed upon the product than those of last year.

It is always a mistake on the part of farmers to follow up a year of very high prices for wheat, such as the last crop year was, with overplanting and overcropping. A high price one year stimulates overproduction the next year, and the farmer inevitably suffers from falling into this practice.

American producers, this year, are confronted with an aggregate gain over last year of 88,000,000 bushels. There is at present a world's increase estimated in Europe of 236,000,000 bushels over the crop of 1897. Even in Russia the latest figures indicate an increase that has not been heretofore regarded as possible.

It is folly to talk about the Argentine crop and its possibilities, for it is not harvested until January and February, and reports from that source are simply used as blinders. What our own producers must look to is the present condition prevailing in Europe. There have been, unquestionably, gains in almost every European locality, and only very slight depreciation in the Asiatic crops so far as indicated.

Wheat stocks were extremely low at the beginning of the present crop year; but there has been a freer marketing of new wheat, both in the Winter and Spring wheat sections, than was anticipated. The process of gaining in stock supplies has been slow, and in a degree which has had a depressing effect upon the market.

This is no year in which to make comparisons with former years this side of 1891, so far as the month of September is concerned. There is something in the way of approximation of volume between 1891 and 1898 to be considered, and the figures are given below as of the date of Oct. 1 for the years between 1889 and 1898, as follows:

	East of Rockies.	Pacific Coast.	Totals.
1898	18,857,000	4,671,000	23,528,000
1897	31,508,000	6,251,000	37,759,000
1896	63,975,000	5,454,000	69,409,000
1895	55,078,000	9,760,000	64,838,000
1894	92,100,000	9,074,000	101,174,000
1893	71,108,000	7,162,000	78,270,000
1892	45,353,000	2,458,000	47,998,000
1891	36,577,000	9,517,000	46,094,000
1890	27,976,000	6,105,000	34,681,000
1889	26,734,000	9,514,000	36,248,000

The general stock of the country at the different dates named is shown, and it will be observed that the American stock is considerably smaller than last year; about one-third less than in 1895 or in 1896.

An outline of the condition of things abroad shows that the stocks in European markets Oct. 1, 1898, were about 15,000,000 bushels below those of 1897 at the same date. The stocks of America and Europe combined are about 68,000,000 bushels, while a year ago they were 95,000,000 bushels, or about 30,000,000 bushels more.

The following are some of the figures in regard to stocks in Argentina and Australia, together with those in Europe and afloat, as well as in the United States and Canada:

Europe and Afloat—Oct. 1, 1898, 42,400,000; Sept. 1, 1898, 37,030,000; Jan. 1, 1898, 71,600,000; Oct. 1, 1897, 57,300,000.

United States and Canada—Oct. 1, 1898, 23,528,000; Sept. 1, 1898, 13,393,000; Jan. 1, 1898, 60,884,000; Oct. 1, 1897, 37,759,000.

Australia—Oct. 1, 1898, 2, 600,000; Sept. 1, 1898, 3,200,000; Jan. 1, 1898, 870,000; Oct. 1, 1897, 870,000.

Argentina—Oct. 1, 1898, 736,000; Sept. 1, 1898, 736,000.

Totals—Oct. 1, 1898, 69,264,000; Sept. 1, 1898, 54,359,000; Jan. 1, 1898, 133,304,000; Oct. 1, 1897, 95,929,000.

The situation, from a general point of view, so far as the producer of wheat is concerned, is not at this time highly encouraging, much as we would like to see it so. This has been a year of excessive production of wheat, not only in this country, but the world over. These experiences do not bring about high prices. The low stocks of wheat existing throughout the country are being so rapidly replenished that an advancing price is not to be anticipated. The export demand is not yet a settled point. It may come later, but it is not likely to be anything more than spasmodic for some time to come.

Covering of shorts by bears is about the only quantity that is likely to be productive of profits or stimulation in prices for several weeks to come. There is good ground for belief that the later months of the crop year will see better prices.

GROCERY TRADE ACTIVITY.

Wholesale grocers are in the midst of their heaviest Fall rush, and the packing rooms are working night and day. October, say the wholesalers, is their heaviest shipping month of the year. Canned goods, which retailers seldom display conspicuously in hot weather on account of the tendency to discoloration by insects, &c., are now going out in large quantities. The new crop of dried fruits, preserves, &c., is also coming in and going out on a large scale. An advance of 20 cents per barrel in the price of flour was made at the opening of the present week. The gain was in sympathy with the advance in wheat caused by the fears of impending difficulty between France and England in the Nile country. Prices of sugar have held steady for the last week. It is now expected that the new Doscher refinery will be in full operation by the first of next month—fully a month earlier than was anticipated. It is expected that some of the refineries of the American Company will then either shut down or reduce their output, as there must then be an immense accumulation of stocks. It is not believed that any of the new refineries can be induced to curtail output unless the trust can secure the adoption of some sort of trade agreement—something that is not credited in local circles.—Chicago Tribune.

ONE BRITISH VIEW.

Henry Labouchère, in discussing the American financial outlook in London Truth, says:

"The silver men are altogether out of it, and the sound-money platform is the only possible one now. Currency reform may therefore be looked for as being in the air, and the Secretary of the United States Treasury, Mr. Gage, will thus get his opportunity. Advices from all parts of the United States are to the effect that there is exceptional business activity, and the accession of trade with the new colonies alone will create remarkable expansion. There is thus sweeping over the country a remarkable wave of prosperity, and all well-informed authorities agree that no matter what temporary set-backs may precede it, an important and general advance in American railroad stocks must come about in the near future."

EXPORT TRADE EXPANSION.

The German correspondent of The American Wool and Cotton Reporter makes a statement this week which, to most persons, will seem extraordinary. Writing from Chemnitz, he says:

"Half an hour ago a manufacturer of this city told me that the United States are going to emancipate themselves from this and all other foreign markets much sooner than their most sanguine friends anticipated. He says America makes hose much better, price against price, than does any country on earth. He says he saw wonderful goods, elegant goods, at the $1 a dozen limit; goods that no one here or in Nottingham equals for that money. He doesn't know what Chemnitz and Nottingham are going to do, nor do I. He said the United States are sending underwear to London; that your heavy hose would sell here against any and all competitors. Is not this carrying coals to Newcastle?"

In another part of his letter he adds:

"A recent arrival here says that the United States can run off in six months their own needs in hosiery; that they could operate successfully here or anywhere with foreign-made hose and underwear; that London buys United States underwear now. This being so, isn't it about time for the United States to get up and go out into other markets? What is the matter with making a move toward China? Its 300,000,000 or 400,000,000 men and women will want your kind of clothes one of these days."

Report of the Bank of Spain.

MADRID, Oct. 30.—The Bank of Spain's report for the week ended yesterday shows the following changes: Gold in hand increase, 278,000 pesetas; silver in hand increase, 1,100,000 pesetas; notes in circulation increase, 1,486,000 pesetas.

FAILURE IN PORTLAND, ORE.

George A. Steel and the George A. Steel Company File Petitions in Bankruptcy.

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 30.—George A. Steel and the George A. Steel Company have petitioned the United States Court to be declared bankrupt and to be discharged from all indebtedness. The combined assets are given in the petitions as $150,000 and the liabilities $411,000.

Mr. Steele's failure is due to his efforts to support with his own fortune the East Side Electric Railway, between Portland and Oregon City.

Arrangements had been made to float the bonds of the company when the panic of 1892 set in, and the sale was not consummated. The company was then placed in the hands of a receiver, and recently the road was sold at foreclosure.

Montreal Cheese Exporter in Trouble.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Oct. 30.—A demand of assignment has been made upon J. C. Warrington, one of the largest cheese exporters in Canada, and who also operates largely in Northern New York. It is understood that the demand will not be contested. The liabilities are at present unknown, but will be large.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Oster Hotel Company of New York City, to carry on a hotel business; capital stock, $1,200. Directors—John Henry Oster, Louise Oster, and Daniel J. Pierce, New York City.

The Engel-Hager Beer Cooler Company of Buffalo, to manufacture coolers for liquors; capital stock, $10,000. Directors—George Engel, Otto F. Hager, and Max Whale, Buffalo.

Excelsior Lithographing Company of New York City, to carry on a general lithographing company; capital stock, $1,000. Directors—Arnold Weiss, Casper Hermann, and William P. Stewart, Jr., New York City.

Olive Growers' Company of New York City, to deal in olive and other vegetable oils and to manufacture soap; capital stock, $50,000. Directors—David M. MacKaye, William J. Dudley, and James S. Laing, New York City.

A Husband's Economy.

From The New York Weekly.

Mr. Spriggs—My dear, it won't be necessary for you to go to the auction at Mr. Sellout's to-morrow.

Mrs. Spriggs—There may be two or three things there that I want, and, besides, I enjoy going to auctions.

"There won't be any auction there."

"Why not?"

"I stopped in to-day and bought everything he had at private sale."

"Everything? Private sale? Are you crazy? What in the world did you do that for?"

"Because I didn't want you to go to-morrow and pay three or four prices for everything."

DIVIDENDS.

The United States Leather Company.
The coupons of the debenture bonds of this Company, due November 1st, 1898, will be paid on and after that date at the National Park Bank, New York.
JAMES R. PLUM, Treasurer.

COUPONS OF THE NORTHERN UNION GAS Company, due November 1st, 1898, will be paid at the office of Messrs. H. B. HOLLINS & CO., 15 Wall St., N.Y. D. HAMILTON, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Fort George and Eleventh Avenue Railroad Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, on MONDAY, November 7th, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon.
M. CUMING, Secretary.
New York, Oct. 24th, 1898.

North End Street Railway Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, on MONDAY, November 7th, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon. F. F. OGDSTON, Secretary.
New York, October 24, 1898.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, November 3d, at 115 West 38th Street at 8 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM T. PEOPLES, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

AUDITORIUM PLANS INVITED.
Ground and elevation plans are invited for an Auditorium Building which shall meet the following requirements: 1. Location on a lot open on all sides. 2. Cost above foundations not to exceed $20,000. 3. Inside measurements as nearly as practicable 150 ft. by 250 ft. 4. Seating capacity, including gallery, to be about 7,500. 5. With a stage in the clear of 80 to 100 ft. in width and of 60 to 75 ft. in depth, with dressing rooms, &c., outside foregoing dimensions. 6. Building to contain committee rooms, reception rooms, &c. 7. There will be awarded for the best plan, exclusive of the accepted plan, the sum of $50, and to the second best $25. 8. On each plan shall be stated the estimated cost and each shall be marked with some device for identification, and said device with the architect's name to also be inclosed in a sealed envelope. Right is reserved to reject any and all plans. Envelopes and plans to be marked "Plans for Auditorium," and to be addressed to Auditorium Committee, Confederate Veteran Reunion, care of the South Carolina Loan & Trust Co., Charleston, S. C., by Nov. 15th.

TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals for furnishing the materials and performing the labor required and necessary for erecting and finishing a detached building, consisting of a kitchen building, dining room, and accessory rooms adjacent to the branch group; also for warming, ventilation, and hot-water supply, plumbing and drainage, and electric wiring and fixtures for said detached building at Ward's Island, N. Y., for Manhattan State Hospital, may be sent by mail or delivered in person up to four P. M. on Wednesday, the ninth day of November, 1898, to Hon. Henry E. Howland, President of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, at which time and place the Board will receive and open all proposals.
Drawings and specifications may be consulted and blank forms of proposals obtained at the office of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, or at the office of I. G. Perry, Architect, in the Capitol, Albany, N. Y.
Each bid must be enclosed in an envelope, sealed, and addressed to Hon. Henry E. Howland, President of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, and endorsed with the title of the work to which such bid refers.
GEORGE B. DODGE,
Secretary of Board of Managers.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.75½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.39⅛
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.10
Cotton, middling	5 5-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05¾@.05⅞
Sugar, granulated	.05
Molasses, O. K. prime	.32
Beef, family	10.25
Beef hams	19.00
Tallow, prime	.03⅝
Pork, mess	9.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.05
Lard prime	5.22½
Iron, No. 1 Northern foundry	11.25
Butter, creamery, Western	.23

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Flour steady; special brands, $4.10@$4.35; hard patents, $3.50@$3.75; soft patents, $3.45@$3.55; hard straights, $3.10@$3.20; bakers', $2.40@$2.50; No. 2 Spring wheat, 65½@66¼c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 63@63½c; No. 2 red, 67@67½c; No. 2 corn, 32¼@32½c; No. 2 yellow corn, 32½@32¾c; No. 2 oats, 24½@24¼c; No. 2 white, 27@27½c; No. 3 white, 26@27c; No. 2 rye, 51¼c; No. 2 barley, 35@48½c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.01½@$1.02½; prime timothy seed, $2.40; mess pork, per bbl, $7.50@$7.85; lard, per 100 lb, $4.85@$4.90; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5@$5.25; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4½@4¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.10@$5.20; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.25; sugars, cutloaf, $5.64; granulated, $5.14.

COTTON.

Notwithstanding the fact that the influences reaching the cotton market on Saturday were mostly of a bearish nature, and some of them decidedly so, the decline in prices was at the most only 4 points after the market had opened steady at a decline of 1@3 points from the prices of the previous day. The English cables reporting 1 2-64d net decline in futures and spot sales of only 7,000 bales were decidedly disappointing. The market closed quiet and steady at a net loss of 3@4 points.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
November	5.10	5.10	5.09	5.08@5.09
December	5.17	5.17	5.14	5.14@5.15
January	5.21	5.21	5.18	5.18@5.19
February	5.23	5.23	5.23	5.22@5.23
March	5.30	5.30	5.27	5.27@5.28
April	5.33	5.33	5.33	5.32@5.33
May	5.38	5.38	5.36	5.36@5.37
June	5.42	5.42	5.40	5.40@5.41
July	5.44	5.45	5.44	5.43@5.45
August	5.48	5.48	5.46	5.46@5.47

Spot cotton in the local market closed quiet, with prices 1-16c lower, on the basis of 5 5-16c for middling upland, and 9-16c for middling gulf, as compared with 6 and 6¼c, respectively, last year. Spot cotton in Southern markets, middling quoted, was officially reported by special dispatches to our Exchange, as follows: Galveston, 4¾c, 1-16c decline; New Orleans, 4⅞c; Mobile, 4¾c; Savannah, 4⅝c, 1-16c decline; Charleston, 4¾c; Wilmington, 4⅞c; Norfolk, 5c; Baltimore, 5¼c; Memphis, 5c; Augusta, 5c, 1-16c decline; St. Louis, 5c.

The export movement thus far this season has been as follows:

	Great Britain.	France.	Continent.
Total yesterday	20,997	5,314	12,722
Thus far this week	20,997	5,314	12,722
Since Sept. 1	744,040	121,253	470,743

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 29.—Middling upland, 3 1-16d; December-January, 2.69½@2; January-February, 2.60½b; February-March, 2.61½@2; March-April, 2.62b; April-May, 2.63b; May-June, 3ds; June-July, 3d ½b; July-August, 3.01½b; August-September, 3.02b; October, 2.62@2; October-November, 2.61½@2; November-December, 2.60½@2.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	73¾	73⅞	73⅜	73½
May	71⅞	72	71¼	72
Corn—				
December	38 1-16	38 1-16	37⅝	38
May	39	39⅛	39	39
Lard—				
October	..	..	..	5.22

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
October	..	..	..	65¾
December	66	66⅛	65⅝	66⅛
May	67	67	66 9-16	67
Corn—				
October	..	..	..	32
December	32	32 7-16	31⅞	32⅜
May	34	34 5-16	33¾	34¼
Oats—				
October	23	23½	23	23½
December	23 5-16	23 11-16	23¼	23¾
May	24 5-16	24⅝	24¼	24⅝
Lard—				
December	4.80	4.85	4.80	4.85
January	4.90	4.92½	4.90	4.92½
Ribs—				
December	..	..	..	4.62½
January	4.60	4.65	4.60	4.62½
Pork—				
December	7.85	7.85	7.85	7.85
January	9.00	9.02½	8.95	9.02½

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

There was further weakness in the wheat market Saturday, resulting from a continuation of favorable political affairs abroad and weakness of the European markets. Liverpool closed ½@¾d lower, and Paris wheat, although called firm, was but partly 5 points higher, while flour was from 45 points higher to 5 points lower, and Antwerp closed ¼f off.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 29.—No. 1 Northern, 67c; No. 2 Northern, 65½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 29.—October, 64c; December, 63⅝@63¾c; May, 65c; No. 1 hard, 65½c; No. 1 Northern, 64¼c; No. 2 Northern, 62¼c.

DULUTH, Oct. 29.—No. 1 Northern, cash, 66¼c; October, 66¼c; December, 63¾c; May, 66¼c.

Corn.

The market lost ⅛@¼c Saturday, showing its greatest weakness at the start, with a slight rally near the regular close. In addition to a decline of ½@½d at Liverpool the market was affected by prospects of larger receipts West and the decline in wheat. The trade was quiet, with local houses inclined to unload. Exporters bought 28 loads, all ports. No. 2 corn closed 1½c over December, free on board, afloat. On the curb December ranged from 38c to 38¼c, closing at 38¼c bid.

Oats.

No. 2, 29c; No. 3, 28½c; No. 2 white, 30c; No. 3 white, 29c; track mixed, 28½@30½c; track white, 29@33c; No. 2 white clips, 31c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 58@58½c, free on board, afloat, to arrive, 54c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; State rye, 53½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots. BARLEY—Feeding, 38@41c, nominal, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 47½@51c, delivered, New York. BUCKWHEAT—43@44c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York track.

FLOUR AND MEAL.

Spring patents, $3.90@$4.25, latter old; Winter straights, $3.55@$3.65; Winter patents, $3.75@$4; Spring clears, $3.10@$3.30; extra No. 1 Winter, $3@$3.10; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.80@$2.90; no grade, $1.70, to arrive; buckwheat flour, $1.45@

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE IN FORECLOSURE.

At 111 Broadway, N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 2, NOON.

117 LOTS,

portion of property known as GILBERT HOMESTEAD, on and near

HUNTS POINT ROAD

and

LAFAYETTE AV.,

Twenty-third Ward (Bronx), New York City. Accessible by Southern Boulevard and Westchester Avenue. Trolley lines and Harlem River Branch R. R. from 129th Street L. Station to Hunts Point Station.

Maps and particulars with Augustus C. Brown, Referee, 128 Broadway; Wilson and Wallis, plaintiff's attorneys, 48 Wall Street, and James L. Wells, Auctioneer, 141 Broadway, New York

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE 277 WEST 42d Av.; can be seen from 1 until 5.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—Private dwelling, 156 East 37th St., $1,800; excellent neighborhood; new decorations and improvements; admission by caretaker; would sell. R. T. VARNUM, 62 William Street.

HOUSES AND FLATS WANTED.

DURING ABSENCE OF OWNER, occupancy of house or apartments wanted by refined family; three adults; small rent; best reference. Spring, Box 108 Times Office.

HOTELS.

The Hanover

S. E. Cor. FIFTH AVENUE and 15th ST. RENOVATED THROUGHOUT.

A high-class family hotel with an established reputation. Apartments of parlor, one or more bedrooms, and bath, furnished or unfurnished. Private service if desired.

D. P. HATHAWAY, Proprietor.

THE SCHUYLER,

59 and 61 West 45th St., near 5th Ave.

High class, improvements unequaled in any hotel in town.

A. W. EAGER, Manager.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

THE WESTMINSTER APARTMENTS

Adjoining the Westminster Hotel,

EAST 16TH ST. AND IRVING PLACE.

A few handsomely furnished suites of seven rooms to rent at reasonable rates to permanent tenants. Meals served in Apartments from the hotel dining rooms a la carte or table d'hote.

THE QUIET AND PRIVACY OF HOME COMBINED WITH THE INDEPENDENCE AND CONVENIENCES OF A HOTEL.

I. D. CRAWFORD, Proprietor.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

West 85th St.

No. 78—Corner apartment; 8 rooms and bath; hardwood floors, extra wide, light; electric lights free; hall boys; elevator; $1,050 for the year.

West 85th St.

Nos. 74 & 76—Inside apartments; 7 & 8 rooms and bath all light; hardwood floors; hall boy; electric lights free; $55 to $75 per month.

Apply on premises.

APARTMENT OF FOUR ROOMS.

CHELSEA,

WEST 23D ST.,

Newly decorated, sanitary plumbing; rented for past ten years at $1,200; will be leased at greatly reduced price.

Mrs. LESLIE, 143 Fifth Avenue.

THE CLEVELAND,

126-130 EAST 24TH ST.

Large flats; all rooms light and open to outside air; hardwood floors; large closets. Owner resident.

107TH ST., 64 EAST,

Near Madison Av., seven rooms and bath; all light; finely decorated; perfect order; heated halls.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

245 BROADWAY.—Choice front desk rooms and an office to rent; low rates. Apply Room 14.

SUMMER RESORTS.

New Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.

ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A LADY HAVING A MODERN, WELL-FURnished, and completely appointed home in East Orange, would like two or three adults to board for the Winter. Address B., Orange, N. J.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ALLEN, ANGELICA P. H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANGELICA P. H. ALLEN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 66 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of April next.—Dated New York, the tenth day of October, 1898. FRANKLIN PIERCE HOOVER, Administrator. CHARLES A. KALISH, Attorney for Administrator, 66 Broadway, New York City. o10-law6wM

BECK, BARBARA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BARBARA BECK, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of February next. Dated New York, the 16th day of July, 1898. GEORGE GOSSMAN, Executor. JOSEPH H. HAYES, Attorney for Executor, 50 and 52 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. jy18-law6mM

BROWN, FREDERICK TURNER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK TURNER BROWN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of her attorneys, undersigned, at No. 35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of June, 1898. CAROLINE BROWN, Executrix. TRACY, BOARDMAN & PLATT, Attorneys for Executrix, 35 Wall Street, New York City. je27-law6mM

CLARK, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT CLARK, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Douglas Mathewson, No. 265 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixteenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of May, 1898. CHARLES E. WINNIE, Executrices and Executor. DOUGLAS MATHEWSON, Attorney for Executrices and Executor, No. 265 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City. my9-law6mM

FLAGG, WILLIAM J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM J. FLAGG, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the New York Produce Exchange Bank No. 2 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of October, 1898. WILLIAM SHERMAN, Executor. JOHN A. & A. S. HAPES, attorneys for executor, 220 Broadway, N. Y. o3-law6mM

GUERIN, ALBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT GUERIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of January next. Dated New York, the 22d day of July, 1898. J. BARTOW S. WEEKS, Executor. GEO. GORDON BATTLE, Attorney for Executor, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. jy22-law6mM

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SCHENCK, ALLEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALLEN SCHENCK, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Boardman & Boardman, at No. 155 and 157 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of May, 1898. EDWARD C. BARNUM, JOHN A. HANCE, Executors of the last will and testament of Caroline R. Thomas, deceased. BOARDMAN & BOARDMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 155 and 157 Broadway, New York City. my16-law6mM

WILLIAMS, MERCY G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MERCY G. WILLIAMS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of the undersigned, Francis B. Delehanty, Number 220 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, their place for the transaction of business, on or before the 27th day of April, 1899.—Dated New York, the 22d day of October, 1898. FRANCIS B. DELEHANTY, FLOYD M. BLIVEN, Administrators. E. H. BENN, Attorney for Administrators, 220 Broadway, New York City. o24-law6mM

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JACOB ROMBERG, plaintiff, against SAMUEL W. RICHARDS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 25th day of October, 1898 I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 21st day of November, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by PHILIP A. SMYTH, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements theron erected, situate, lying and being at Kingsbridge, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, which, taken together, is bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Commencing at a point in the westerly line of Church Street, sometimes called Kingsbridge Avenue, distant thirty-seven (37) feet northerly from the northerly line of land conveyed by Albert E. Putnam and wife to William Berrien, by deed dated the nineteenth day of May, 1883; thence running westerly, and parallel with said northerly line of land sold by said Putnam to said Berrien, and continuing through to Water or Ackerman Street, two hundred and twenty-seven (227) feet, more or less, to said Water or Ackerman Street; thence northerly, and along said Water or Ackerman Street, forty-eight (48) feet; thence easterly, two hundred and twenty-five (225) feet, more or less, to said Church Street; thence southerly, along said Church Street, forty-eight (48) feet, to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, October 28th, 1898.

THOMAS B. ODELL, Referee.

LACHMAN, MORGENTHAU & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

Varian Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $16,576.99, with interest thereon from the 21st day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $628.04, with interest from the 28th day of October, 1898, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates is $49.22, with interest, such amount to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee.

THOMAS B. ODELL, Referee. o31-2aw8wM&Th&n21

SUPREME COURT, ROCKLAND COUNTY.—VINCENT LEDWITH, an infant under the age of fourteen years, by Mary Ledwith, his guardian ad litem, plaintiff, against ANNE CLAFFEY, defendant.

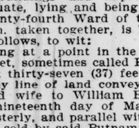
In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action on the fifth day of July, 1898, a certified copy whereof was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of New York County on September 28, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee named in an order of the said Supreme Court modifying said judgment, duly entered herein on the 10th day of November, 1897, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 17th day of November, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises in the City and County of New York directed by the said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of ground situate in the present Seventeenth (late Eleventh) Ward of the City of New York, and known and distinguished on a map showing a division of part of the real estate of Nicholas William Stuyvesant, deceased, among his heirs, situate in the Eleventh Ward, City of New York, filed in the office of the Register of said city, as lot Number four hundred and sixty-six (466). Beginning at the point on the northerly side of Twelfth Street, distant one hundred and twenty (120) feet southeasterly from Avenue A; thence running northeasterly, on a line parallel with Avenue A and distant one hundred and twenty (120) feet southeasterly therefrom, one hundred and three (103) feet three (3) inches to the centre line between Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets; thence southeasterly, along the rear of lot No. 422 on said map, twenty-five (25) feet; thence southwesterly, on the line parallel with Avenue A, one hundred and three (103) feet three (3) inches to Twelfth Street; and thence northwesterly, along Twelfth Street, twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated Brooklyn, October 3d, 1898.

JOHN M. WARD, Referee.

MAGNER & HUGHES, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



East 12th St.

The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, and assessments, now a lien on the premises above described, is five hundred and eighty-five ($585) dollars.—Dated Brooklyn, October 3, 1898.

JOHN M. WARD, Referee.

MAGNER & HUGHES, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. o24-2aw8wM&Th&n17

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE V. N. BALDWIN, plaintiff, against NATHAN BASS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated the 24th day of October, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of November, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by S. Goldsticker, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

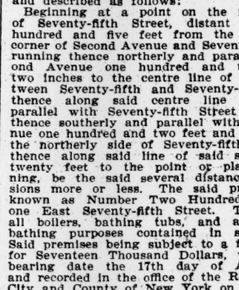
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventy-fifth Street, distant westerly one hundred and five feet from the northwesterly corner of Second Avenue and Seventy-fifth Street, running thence northerly and parallel with Second Avenue one hundred and two feet and two inches to the centre line of the block between Seventy-fifth and Seventy-sixth Streets; thence along said centre line westerly and parallel with Seventy-fifth Street twenty feet; thence southerly and parallel with Second Avenue one hundred and two feet and two inches to the northerly side of Seventy-fifth Street, and thence along said line of said street easterly twenty feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances or dimensions more or less. The said premises being known as Number Two Hundred and Forty-one East Seventy-fifth Street. Together with all boilers, bathing tubs, and appliances for bathing purposes contained in said building. Said premises being subject to a first mortgage for Seventeen Thousand Dollars, with interest, bearing date the 17th day of August, 1897, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 18th day of August, 1897, in Section 5, Liber 58, of Mortgages, Page 429.—Dated New York, October 24th, 1898.

EDGAR J. LAUER, Referee.

CHARLES MAY, Plaintiff's Atty., 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, known as No. 241 East 75th Street:



East Seventy-fifth Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,588.33, with interest thereon from the 21st day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $220.87, with interest from October 24th, 1898, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $570, with interest. The said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $17,000, with interest thereon from August 17th, 1897, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

EDGAR J. LAUER, Referee. o27-2aw3wTh&M&n17

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—TACIE McD. HARPER, as executrix, and Joseph Henry Harper and John Harper as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Fletcher U. Harper, deceased, plaintiffs, against FREDERICKE MAYER, Harriet E. Lane and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 6th day of October, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3rd day of November, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Louis Mesier, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

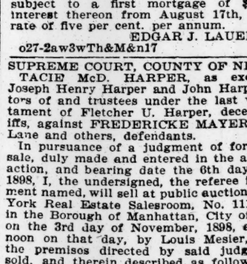
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and known as No. 50 Front Street, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Front Street distant eighty-five feet four inches easterly from the easterly line of Broad Street, and running thence northerly along the lot of land now known by the Street Number 28½ Front Street, now or lately belonging to Henrietta Martin, and through a party wall standing partly upon the premises now being described and partly upon said premises Number 28½ Front Street, seventy-two feet six inches; thence easterly along land formerly belonging to Stephen Whitney eighteen feet eleven inches to the lot of land now known by the Street Number 33 Water Street; thence southerly along the lot of land last mentioned and along the lot of land now known by the Street Number 32 Front Street, seventy feet nine inches to the northerly side of Front Street; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Front Street nineteen feet three and one-half inches to the place of beginning, be said several dimensions more or less.

Also all that certain lot of land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and known by the Street Number 28½ Front Street, and which lot of land is bounded as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Front Street distant sixty-six feet eight inches easterly from the easterly line of Broad Street, and running thence northerly along the lot of land now known by the Street Number 28 Front Street, and now or lately belonging to Sarah Frances Walker, and through a party wall standing partly upon the premises now being described and partly upon said premises No. 28 Front Street, seventy-three feet nine inches; thence easterly along land formerly belonging in part to Seixas Nathan and in part to Stephen Whitney, eighteen feet nine inches to the lot of land now known by the Street Number 30 Front Street, and now or lately belonging to Cordella M. Duke; thence southerly along the lot of land last mentioned and through a party wall standing partly on the premises now being described and partly upon said premises No. 30 Front Street, seventy-two feet six inches to the northerly side of Front Street, and thence westerly along the said northerly side of Front Street eighteen feet eight inches to the place of beginning. Together with all the right, title, and interest of the said party of the first part of, in, and to that part of Front Street lying in front of said premises.—Dated New York, October 11th, 1898.

STEPHEN H. OLIN, Referee.

HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 59 Wall Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street numbers are 28½ and 30 Front Street:



Front Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $24,172.84, with interest thereon from the 6th day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $1,301.66, with interest from Oct. 11th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $572.96 and interest.—Dated New York, 11th day of October, 1898.

STEPHEN H. OLIN, Referee. o12-2aw3wW&S&o31&n3

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—LOUIS STERN, plaintiff, against ELLEN McAULIFFE and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 13th day of October, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of November, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the County of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the northerly line of Eighty-fourth Street distant two hundred and fifty feet westerly from the westerly line of Fourth Avenue, thence running westerly along said line of Eighty-fourth Street twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fourth Avenue one hundred and two feet and two inches; thence easterly and parallel with Eighty-fourth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Fourth Avenue one hundred and two feet and two inches to Seixas Nathan and in part to Stephen Whitney, eighteen feet nine inches to the lot of land now known by the Street Number 30 Front Street, and now or lately belonging to Cordella M. Duke; thence southerly along the lot of land last mentioned and through a party wall standing partly on the premises now being described and partly upon said premises No. 30 Front Street, seventy-two feet six inches to the northerly side of Front Street, and thence westerly along the said northerly side of Front Street eighteen feet eight inches to the place of beginning. Together with all the right, title, and interest of the said party of the first part of, in, and to that part of Front Street lying in front of said premises.—Dated New York, October 11th, 1898.

STEPHEN H. OLIN, Referee.

HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 59 Wall Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street numbers are 25½ and 30 Front Street:

Front Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,588.33, with interest thereon from October 13, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $404.68, with interest from September 27, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, water rents, and other charges to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or which are to be paid by the referee is $1,657.70 and interest.

GEO. T. DAVIDSON, Referee.

R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys. o31-2awM&Th&n22

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—WESTCHESter County. MARTHA CARPENTIER, plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. BARD and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, made at a Special Term thereof held at the Court House in the Village of White Plains on the 24th day of Sept., 1898, and which was filed in the County Clerk's office of the County of Westchester on the 24th day of September, 1898, a certified copy of which said judgment was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, I, Frank N. Glover, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction on the said mortgaged premises hereinafter described in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, County of New York and State of New York, on Wednesday, the twenty-third day of November, 1898, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon, the premises described in said judgment as follows, to wit: All the southerly one half of all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Town of East Chester, and known as lot number seventy-nine (79) on a certain map entitled "Map of South Washingtonville, situated in the Township of East Chester, Westchester County, New York," surveyed and laid out into lots by Augustus Kurth, Civil Engineer and Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Clerk (now Register) of Westchester County; and which part of said lot is bounded and described as follows, viz.: Northwesterly in front by Catharine Street; Southeasterly in the rear by the Southerly one-half of lot number seventy-four (74); Northeasterly on one side by the northerly one-half of said lot number seventy-nine (79) and Southwesterly on the other side by lot number seventy-eight (78) and containing in width in front and rear twenty-five (25) feet, and in depth on each side one hundred (100) feet, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Dated October 24th, 1898.

FRANK N. GLOVER, Referee.

JOSEPH S. WOOD, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, 25 and 27 South Fourth Avenue, Mount Vernon, Westchester County, New York.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, for which the above property is to be sold, is Fifteen hundred and seventy-eight and 77-100 Dollars, and interest from September 24, 1898; and also in addition thereto unpaid taxes, amounting approximately to seventy-five Dollars. $75.)

FRANK N. GLOVER, Referee. o27-2aw3wTh&M&n17

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, WESTCHESter County.—FRANCIS PROBST, plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. BARD, HARRIET E. BARD, et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, made at a Special Term thereof held at the Court House in the Village of White Plains on the 24th day of September, 1898, and which was filed in the County Clerk's office of the County of Westchester on the 24th day of September, 1898, a certified copy of which said judgment was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, I, Frank N. Glover, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction on the said mortgaged premises hereinafter described in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, County of New York and State of New York, on Wednesday, the twenty-third day of November, 1898, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon, the premises described in said judgment as follows, to wit: All the southwesterly one-half of all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Town of Eastchester, County of Westchester, and State of New York, and known on a certain map entitled "Map of South Washingtonville, situated in the Town of Eastchester, Westchester County, New York," surveyed and laid out into lots by Augustus Kurth, Civil Engineer and Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Clerk of Westchester County, by the number seventy-one, (71,) and which southwesterly one-half of said lot is bounded and described as follows, viz.: Northwesterly in front by Catharine Street; Southeasterly in the rear by the Southerly one-half of lot number seventy-four (74;) Northeasterly on one side by the northerly one-half of said lot number seventy-nine (79) and Southwesterly on the other side by lot number seventy-eight (78,) and containing in width in front and rear twenty-five (25) feet, and in depth on each side one hundred (100) feet, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Dated October 24th, 1898.

FRANK N. GLOVER, Referee.

JOSEPH S. WOOD, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address 25 and 27 South Fourth Avenue, Mount Vernon, Westchester County, New York.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge for which the above property is to be sold, is Fifteen hundred and seventy-eight and 77-100 Dollars, and interest from September 24, 1898; and also in addition thereto unpaid taxes, amounting approximately to seventy-five Dollars. $75.)

FRANK N. GLOVER, Referee. o27-2aw3wTh&M&n17

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, WESTCHESter County.—FRANCIS PROBST, plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. BARD, HARRIET E. BARD, et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, made at a Special Term thereof held at the Court House in the village of White Plains on the 24th day of Sept., 1898, and which was filed in the County Clerk's office of the County of Westchester on the 24th day of September, 1898, a certified copy of which said judgment was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, I, Frank N. Glover, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction on the said mortgaged premises hereinafter described in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, County of New York and State of New York, on Wednesday, the twenty-third day of November, 1898, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon, the premises described in said judgment as follows, to wit: All the southwesterly one-half of all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Town of Eastchester, County of Westchester, and State of New York, and known on a certain map entitled "Map of South Washingtonville, situated in the Town of Eastchester, Westchester County, New York," surveyed and laid out into lots by Augustus Kurth, Civil Engineer and Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Clerk of Westchester County, by the number seventy-one, (71,) and which southwesterly one-half of said lot is bounded and described as follows, viz.: Northwesterly in front by Catharine Street; Southeasterly in the rear by the Southerly one-half of lot number seventy-four (74;) Northeasterly on one side by the northerly one-half of said lot number seventy-nine (79) and Southwesterly on the other side by lot number seventy-eight (78,) and containing in width in front and rear twenty-five (25) feet, and in depth on each side one hundred (100) feet, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Dated October 24th, 1898.

FRANK N. GLOVER, Referee.

JOSEPH S. WOOD, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address 25 and 27 South Fourth Avenue, Mount Vernon, Westchester County, New York.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge for which the above property is to be sold, is Eighteen hundred and fifty-one and 87-100 dollars and interest from September 24th, 1898; and also in addition thereto unpaid taxes amounting approximately to seventy-five dollars ($75.)

FRANK N. GLOVER, Referee. o27-2aw3wTh&M&n17

LEGAL NOTICES.

HOLT, ALFRED L.—Whereas Margaret C. Holt and Charles L. Holt intend to apply for letters of administration of the goods, chattels and credits of ALFRED L. HOLT, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, under Section No. 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and to file a bond the penalty of which shall not exceed double the amount of the claims of creditors against the said estate or for less than the sum of five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) and whereas the consent of all the next of kin of said decedent has been duly given thereto. Now, in pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of said ALFRED L. HOLT, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the said Surrogate, at his office, in the County Court House, in the County of New York, on or before the 19th day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, October 14th, 1898. MARGARET C. HOLT, CHARLES L. HOLT. MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys, 16-22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o17-2aw4wM&W&n14

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STENOGRAPHY, TYPEWRITING, $1 WEEK; day, evening; free trial lesson. College, 816 Broadway, N. Y.

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COAL.

BEST QUALITY OF LEHIGH AND RED ASH coal at lowest cash rates; yards, 32d St. and 10th Av., 54th St. and 10th Av., 34th St. and 9th Av., 87th St. and West End Av. THOMAS STOKES.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CAROLINE L. MACY, plaintiff, against HENRY H. YOOST and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 18th day of October, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of November, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point in the northerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, distant one hundred (100) feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of said street and Eighth Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with said avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly and parallel with the line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly again parallel with said avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches, to the northerly side of said One Hundred and Eleventh Street; and thence easterly along the same twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises lie in Section 7, Block 1846, on the Land Map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, October 18th, 1898.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.

W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the liens or charges to satisfy which said property is to be sold is $20,819.44, with interest thereon from October 14th, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $390.01, with interest thereon, besides the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the liens or charges for taxes, assessments, and water rents is $1,125.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.

W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN, Plaintiff's Attorneys. o24-2aw3wM&W&n16

TRAVELLRS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

**WHITE STAR

ORMESBY'S QUICK LOADING

Captain Learns He Must Ship Grain in Twenty-four Hours.

3,600 TONS TO GO ABOARD

Had Just Arrived from England—Chartering Time Worth $7 a Minute.

The British steamship Ormesby arrived here yesterday in ballast, after the slow voyage of twenty-three days from Shields. Her master, Capt. Robinson, was greatly astonished on swinging to at anchor off Liberty Island at being hailed by two tugs. The tug Captains announced that they had instructions to dock the steamer at once at Beard's Stores, Erie Basin, and that she was to get on a big cargo before midnight to-night.

The haste was due to the fact that Peter Wright & Sons, the vessel's charterers, had engaged to load 3,600 tons of grain for European account, and that unless it was loaded before 12 o'clock P. M. on Oct. 31 they would have to accept November freights, involving a difference of about $10,000 on the cargo.

The Captain said that he did not see where his owners, R. Ropner & Co. of West Hartlepool, were going to profit by the proceeding, but he said "Go ahead," and his vessel was duly docked. Then a big gang of men was set to work getting out the sand and stone ballast on to barges, and that work was to be completed at 12 o'clock last night.

The grain was to go in partly in bulk and partly in bags, and it is being rushed in to-day on record time. A little figuring shows that the work of getting that grain aboard in twenty-four hours is worth to the charterers about $7 a minute.

When Capt. Robinson observed yesterday that a reporter was an interested spectator of the work aboard, he said: "See here, you, I don't want you to go to writing any such yarns about me as one of those yellow journalists put in the paper the last time I was here. I had a few monkeys with me that time I picked up in the East, and—well, that reporter fellow must have been trying to walk the straight and narrow path, with sea legs. He told as how those monkeys tore all my charts to pieces. I'd get in a pretty fix with my owners now, wouldn't I, if they should see that, and think I'd put up with such 'monkey' business as that? and the Captain winked at his little pun. "But that was not all," he continued. "'Just to know how near the truth that scribe got—he says that the monkeys broke my barometer and that all the quicksilver ran out. Think on't, man, and mine an aneroid barometer."

And putting the end of the index finger of his left hand to the left corner of his nose the Captain let out a laugh that echoed through Erie Basin, and he swung round to continue his business talk with the charterer's man.

THE RAINES LAW DISCUSSED.

Robert Graham Talks Regarding the Liquor Traffic at the Broadway Tabernacle.

"The Raines Law and the Liquor Traffic" was the subject discussed yesterday afternoon at the meeting of the class in the present-day problems and the Church, in the parlors of the Broadway Tabernacle, Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway. The speaker was Robert Graham, Secretary of the Church Temperance Society. Several hundred persons were present.

"There is no subject on which there are wider opinions," said Mr. Graham, "than on the liquor trade, and New York has the hardest political and social questions to deal with of any city in the world. This is because of the many nations that are represented in the city."

Mr. Graham said he had been a student of the subject of the liquor traffic since 1881. At that time he said, there were in this city 10,397 saloons and 7,531 sellers of food. In 1895 there were 9,197 saloons and 568 churches and public schools. This gave a proportion of saloons over the churches and schools of 16 to 1. Seven years ago, he stated, the organized liquor trade amounted to forty brewers, who owned chattel mortgages on saloons amounting to $4,949,-568. In 1881 the number of primary and district meetings held in saloons was 1,002, in comparison with 283 meetings held in independent places.

With reference to the Raines law he said: "When this law first came into public notice I wanted to know what it meant, and I went to Albany to investigate. I met Mr. Raines and talked with him regarding the law, and told him frankly that there were some points in it upon which I did not agree with him. I told him I did not care to urge any plan for total prohibition, as I believed that impossible. I put the question to Mr. Raines: 'Are you prepared under any amount of pressure to incorporate in your law the opening of liquor saloons on Sunday?' His reply was: 'No pressure will compel me to open saloons on Sunday.' He wanted to know why I asked the question, and I told him it was because in my opinion the saloons should be hermetically sealed on the Sabbath day.

"Under the excise law," Mr. Graham continued, "liquor saloons were opened ad libitum, but under the Raines law a material check, a sort of brake, was put on them. There were in the State of New York, in 1885, 72,469 saloons, as against 69,886 in 1896-7. The receipts under the excise law in 1885 were $2,921,268, and under the new Raines law during the past year $11,658,969, showing an excess under the latter régime amounting to $8,737,701. The arrests in the State under the excise law in 1885 were 33,487, and under the Raines law in 1897 they were 68,823.

"A few years ago I began an investigation into the life of the people of the lower east side. I selected as the field for my investigation the area lying within Grand Street on the south, Fifth Street on the north, Broadway on the west, and Essex Street on the east. Part of the census was as follows: The entire population of this area was 94,016, made up of 12,522 Germans, 22,239 Russians and Polish Jews, 16,-986 Italians, 33,000 natives, and 5,000 miscellaneous. There were in this area alone 563 saloons and only 17 churches. How plainly this shows what a standing menace the liquor saloon is to the morals of the city.

"And what is the remedial measure for this evil? It is simple but not easy—to put men in power who will honestly and fearlessly execute the law."

Mr. Graham spoke of the "hotels" and the "sandwich dodge" as some of the faults in the Raines law which would be corrected if the proper persons were placed in power.

The subject for next Sunday afternoon will be "Social and Industrial Problems of the East Side." The speaker will be the Rev. John B. Devins, pastor of Hope Chapel.

Watchman Found Dead.

Roland Patterson, forty years old, of 210 Lenox Avenue, a watchman employed in the new stable of Henry B. Hyde, President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, at 216 West Fifty-eighth Street, was found dead in the cellar of the stable yesterday morning. The body was discovered by the watchman's little son, Edward, in the cellar in an excavation open at the top, in which were placed a number of pipes. This excavation was at the foot of the steps, and it is supposed that Patterson fell during the night while making his way below and pitched headlong into the hole. A widow and four children survive him.

Appeal in the Cherry Juice Case.

Assistant Secretary Howell of the Treasury Department has ordered an appeal to be taken from the recent decision of the Board of General Appraisers in the cherry juice case of Mihalovitch, Fletcher & Co. Ex-Judge Somerville, Chairman of the Board of Classification, decided that the cherries were dutiable as "fruits preserved in spirits." This was in favor of the importers. The Treasury Department takes the ground that as wild red cherries are not fit for food purposes, and are generally and exclusively used in the manufacture of the cherry juice of commerce, they should be classified by customs officers as plain "cherry juice," containing either more or less than 18 per cent. of alcohol.

ROYAL Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure.
Made from Pure Grape Cream of Tartar.

SERVICE AT ST. MATTHEW'S.

Anniversary of Consolidation with St. Ann's Church—An Anonymous Advertisement.

The Rev. Dr. Edward H. Krans, the rector of St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal Church, in West Eighty-fourth Street, preached an anniversary sermon on the consolidation of St. Ann's and St. Matthew's Churches into one parish yesterday morning. He went over the progress made by the church since the consolidation, and stated that the new St. Ann's Church at One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Amsterdam Avenue would be ready for use in two weeks. He gave a little description of the church and said that the deaf-mutes would have the exclusive use of it, and instead of having one Sunday service, as they were accustomed to in St. Matthew's, and in former days in St. Ann's, at 222 West Eleventh Street, they would have three. The church was to be theirs. Dr. Krans suggested that the St. Matthew's Church property be increased by the additional purchase of adjacent property, saying that the church was now too small for the uses of the growing congregation. He said the outlook for both St. Ann's and St. Matthew's was propitious.

After the services, an advertisement which was printed yesterday morning was shown to Dr. Krans. It was as follows:

NEMESIS.—First anniversary of the completed robbery of St. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes of $169,000. Three of those who made this iniquity possible are dead within the year. See Romans xii., 19.

The verse in the Scriptures referred to reads thus: "Avenge not yourselves, beloved, but give place unto wrath, for it is written, 'Vengeance belongeth to me; I will recompense,' said the Lord."

Dr. Kraus said he did not consider it worth while to notice the advertisement, as it was probably the work of some one who was demented. Dr. Kraus declared there was nothing in the statements made in the peculiar and unusual notice; that Bishop Potter sanctioned the consolidation, and that the consolidation was regular and had the sanction of both legal and ecclesiastical authorities. The idea of having two churches in one parish was that of Bishop Potter, and the parish was in a prosperous condition. He said that there were about 300 deaf-mute communicants of the church, largely in excess of the number who were communicants of the old St. Ann's Church. The deaf-mutes' church would be in charge of the Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, whose father began the work in the old St. Ann's Church. Dr. Gallaudet was rector emeritus of the parish. He regarded the matter of consolidation as so thoroughly established that it could not be subverted.

John H. Comer, former Senior Warden of St. Ann's Church, was seen at his home, 39 West Eleventh Street, in the afternoon. He smiled when he read the advertisement. He said he did not know who wrote it, and denied positively that he knew anything about it. "It was substantially a robbery," he said, however. When asked if he knew the three persons who it was said had died in the last year, Mr. Comer smiled and said he knew of two, but it would be scarcely right to mention their names.

Mr. Comer said that St. Ann's contributed $169,000 to the consolidation and St. Matthew's only $40,000. He said that the effort was being made to secure the $33,000 endowment for the deaf-mutes, and thought it might be successful, because he could find no one to aid him in opposing it, and he did not have money enough to oppose it himself. He admitted that the endowment was for the deaf-mutes of the Parish of St. Ann's, but objected even now to the transfer of the money. He thought the money should go to the care of the deaf-mutes outside of St. Matthew's parish.

When asked why it was that Dr. Gallaudet favored the union, he said it was incomprehensible to him. Mr. Comer admitted that the deaf-mutes formed a small part of the congregation of St. Ann's, but said the speaking congregation was large. He referred to the contributions made, saying that one woman gave $10,000 for the benefit of the deaf-mutes. Mr. Comer said that he frequently met former members of the church who deplored the consolidation. St. Matthew's Church was too far up town for old men like himself to attend.

FACTS ABOUT RAILROADS.

A Statement Showing Their Wonderful Growth and the Vast Amount of Business Done Annually.

Duane Doty, a well-known railroad man, has prepared a statistical statement from the latest official reports pertaining to the entire railroad systems of the United States. The statement dates to Sept. 1, 1898.

There were in 1830 just twenty-two miles of railroad in this country. There are now 244,560 miles, including 58,000 miles of yard tracks, sidings, and turnouts. At the average value of $60,000 per mile, the 186,500 miles of traveling trackage are worth $11,-191,000,000. It is estimated that one-seventh of the wealth of the United States is represented by the railroads.

There are employed in all 850,000 persons, and the total salaries paid will show an average to each employe of $565 per annum. There are 450 employes to every 100 miles of road.

Exclusive of sleeping cars, there are now 1,225,000 cars of all kinds in use. Inclusive of them, there are 38,000 passenger, mail, and express cars being used. The railroads carried 550,000,000 passengers during the past year and received for this service $275,-000,000. The roads had to carry a passenger 500 miles to earn $1. The net earnings of the roads for the year were a little more than $1,000,000 a day.

There are 100,000 new freight cars needed every year to replace the ones worn out, to say nothing of those required for new roads and the natural increase of freight business. The railroads of this country could use to advantage 200,000 more freight cars than they now have.

There are now 36,000 locomotives in use, 10,000 of them being in passenger service. There are 37 cars to every locomotive, or 7 cars to every mile of road. Each passenger engine handles on an average of 50,000 passengers during a year, and each freight engine draws 30,000 tons of freight. The freight trains for the year ended Sept. 1 carried 780,000,000 tons of freight, and every ton was carried on an average of 125 miles, making in all 95,000,000,000 tons of freight carried one mile. At the present average freight rate the railroads last year had to carry a ton of freight 1,530 miles to make $1, and the freight work done was equivalent to carrying one ton 1,300 miles for every man, woman, and child of the population.

One passenger was killed for every 2,250,-000 miles carried. Two-thirds of those accidently killed lost their lives at stations, highway crossings, and while trespassing upon tracks. The theory of probabilities requires a passenger to travel 75,000,000 miles to be tolerably sure of getting killed. This is equivalent to riding continuously on an express train for over 400 years. One passenger only was injured in every 4,500,000 miles of travel.

The Marriage Is Legal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly answer the following question? Also, please print the question in your correspondence column. In Kent's Commentaries on American Law, Vol. II., Page 56, Kent claims that a marriage acknowledged before witnesses is a legal marriage. A young man made the assertion in the presence of a young lady, her mother, and a gentleman, that the young man was going to perform a civil marriage ceremony according to the custom of some Russian Hebrews, which is as follows, to wit: That the young man place a ring on the young lady's finger, with the words, "With this ring you shall become my lawful wife." It was said in the presence of witnesses. Is it legal, as the mother knew the intentions of the young man's love? Is there any better authority on law than Kent?

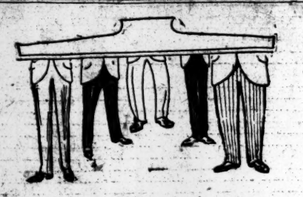
A CONSTANT READER.

New York, Oct. 25, 1898.

If the words used are understood by the parties as indicating a present intention to marry, and they act accordingly, the ceremony would constitute a legar marriage.

To Have a "Spanish War Night."

The Up-Town Association announces a "Spanish-War Ninght" for to-night at 8:30 o'clock at its clubrooms, 111 Fifth Avenue. Prominent officers of the army and navy and war correspondents will be present and relate their experiences and observations. Capts. Chadwick, Taylor, and Evans will be among the guests.



So busy telling about overcoats (by the bye every sort of good overcoat from $15 to $50 is here) that we've shamefully neglected your legs.

A test of good-clothes-making is perfectly fitting trousers.

Here are trousers for long-legged, short-legged, slim-legged, fat-legged, bow-legged—all-sorts-of-legged men; all sorts of patterns; rough or smooth cloths; $4 to $10.

Maybe you are more interested in other things—the $5 Model shoe for instance; the $3 Derby; the $1.50 underwear for stout men. But we can do so much better face to face.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

CHRISTIANS AND THE VOTE

The Rev. F. M. Foster Argues That They Cannot Consistently Use the Political Franchise.

THE CONSTITUTION DEFECTIVE

Does Not Recognize God as the Supreme Ruler and as the Source of Authority in the Government of the Nation.

The Rev. F. M. Foster, pastor of the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, West Twenty-third Street, preached yesterday on the subject, "The Christian Cannot Consistently Vote." He said, in part:

"There is a class of citizens, known as the Scotch Covenanters, who do not vote. They take no part in politics. Waves of political excitement roll over and off them as water rolls off a rock. They are rapped over the head, yet maintain their course with all conscientious fidelity. 'Why don't you vote and help down the rascals?' is hurled at them from all quarters as the roar of the contest deepens. But they plod on with invincible determination.

"Why a Republican does not vote the Democratic ticket, or vice versa, is readily discerned. Any half-witted, beer-soaked man is supposed to be competent to utter his denunciation of the one and his commendation of the other—to grasp the great principles which separate the two great parties and the philosophy of party affiliation. But let a man reject both platforms, and all platforms, and because the Government is itself administered on principles essentially wrong and productive of much wickedness, he is regarded as out of joint with republican institutions. Indeed, the man who votes for the devil, straight, is held to have better discharged his duty.

"But to be more specific. The Christian citizen does not deny himself the ballot because of dissatisfaction with the candidates. Oftentimes these are open to just criticism. In the present elections, the leading candidates are probably above the average in intelligence and Christian virtue.

"Nor because of what is, or of what is not, in party platforms. These, in recent years, do not take a high rank in political philosophy or statesmanship. They are written to win votes, and yield frequently to the baser elements, though sometimes great and broad principles, with an uplift, are set forth.

"Nor yet because they do not believe in Government. They are ardent supporters of republican institutions, and forego the ballot at a sacrifice. They believe in the broadest rights of the citizen consistent with good order. They love their country and seek her highest welfare.

"The reasons why it is believed that the elective franchise cannot be consistently used by the Christian may be, in brief, stated as follows:

"First—Because the Lord God Almighty, whose dominion is throughout the whole earth, is not recognized as the Supreme Ruler and as the source of authority in the Government of the United States. (See Preamble to Constitution; also Article VI.) Three positions as to the source of authority may be maintained: (a) That it resides in and emanates from the ruler—'the divine right of Kings.' This political philosophy has long since been rejected. (b) That authority resides in and emanates from the people. This is the political philosophy of the Constitution of the United States. It is a step in advance of the former, but is only less hurtful in application, for 30,000,000 of freemen hold 4,000,000 in bondage only forty years ago. (c) That authority in the State comes from Almighty God, the righteous lawgiver and judge. This is the teaching of the Scriptures. God declares Himself to be 'King of kings and Lord of lords.' This is the basis of sound political philosophy. To it nations will yet come.

"Second—Our Constitution does not recognize the law of God, nor come under the obligation to obey it. There is no intimation that God's law is to be the basis of the Nation's legislation. God is dethroned in so far as the Nation is able to make this an accomplished fact. 'We, the people' enthrone ourselves on the seat of supreme authority. We have assumed all responsibility for law and order, and the execution of justice in these dominions, and are determined to run the Government on lines which suit ourselves. Herein is the principle of slavery and despotism. As a consequence, much unrighteousness and iniquitous legislation is set forth as the supreme law of the land, as witnesseth the liquor traffic, easy divorce, Sabbath desecration, and, in some places, licensed immorality. We are attempting to guide a great Nation through stormy seas without the help of the God who instituted the State and the great laws which He set as lights along the dangerous coasts.

"Third—The voting citizen must swear that he will maintain and uphold all this wrong and destructive legislation, as well as the wrong done to the Nation's Lord. He must swear that laws legalizing the liquor traffic, laws allowing easy divorce, laws allowing and commanding the desecration of the Sabbath, as in pleasure, business, and the mail service; laws licensing immorality, &c., shall be, though the Christian citizen knows them to be contrary to the law of God, the supreme law of the land. It is maintained that the Christian cannot take such oath for himself, or by proxy through the candidate he elects to office."

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION'S WORK.

Dr. De Costa's Views on the Divorce and Other Questions Discussed.

Dr. De Costa preached last evening at the Church of St. John the Evangelist on the outcome of the recent Episcopal General Convention. Without going into every detail, the speaker covered the principal points, dealing first with the missions, which, he said, had been a complete failure and would continue to be so, "until the people wake up to a sense of the fact that the Bishops themselves form the divinely appointed Board of Missions and that the money and the power should be placed in their hands."

Alluding to the divorce question, Dr. De Costa said:

"After a long and thorough agitation nothing has been done in the matter, the proposed canon prohibiting the marriage of divorced persons having been defeated. Heretofore many of the clergy have stood upon the old canon which allows of the remarriage of the 'innocent party,' but not a few, upon mature consideration, will no longer consent to use the liberty, but will refuse absolutely to remarry any person, while husband or wife, as the case may be, is living.

"In reality, if we could only know it, no canon is required. All that is needed is to repeal the present canon and then stand upon the marriage service, which, properly understood, is a sufficient canon, requiring the minister to say at the close, 'Those whom God hath joined together let no man put asunder,' for if any person may remarry while the other party is alive, then the marriage service is a farce and the sacrament profaned.

"The plea set up for the right of the 'innocent' party to marry, if allowed, would overturn the foundations of society. Some things in life are irrevocable, and these are mistakes the consequences of which each individual must abide, and should abide, without any unmanly or unwomanly repining.

"If there are things to regret there are also causes for congratulation. For instance, the Hymnal has escaped the would-be revisers. Not that the Hymnal is perfect, but the people are heartily tired of having it pulled to pieces, not to mention the expense of new editions; while the last revision only gave the opportunity to insert No. 595, which is a reflection upon literature. Let us bear present ills rather than fly to those we know not of."

DR. MACARTHUR ON CHURCH UNITY.

Addresses on the Subject at the Episcopal Convention Criticised.

"Church Unity and the Episcopal Convention" was the subject discussed last evening by the Rev. Robert S. MacArthur in Calvary Baptist Church, in West Fifty-seventh Street, of which he is the pastor. He said in part:

"There are few subjects regarding whose discussion there is so much meaningless talk as the subject of Church unity. When the addresses on the subject delivered at the recent convention at Washington are analyzed it will be seen that each speaker really meant to say, 'Come and join my church.' There is a vast difference between organic and essential union. There are churches in this city which recite the same creeds and bear the same denominational name, which differ in their essential spirit more widely from one another than do other churches which bear separate denominational names.

"Would the proposed unity be an advantage to the cause of God as a whole? He is a reckless speaker who would affirm that religion would become greatly advanced if there was but one great church organization. During the century now nearing its close 150 great foreign missionary societies have been organized, and the Bible has been translated into 280 languages or dialects, and nine-tenths of the human race have heard the Gospel of Christ. It is absolutely certain that not one-tenth of this great amount of missionary work would have been perfected if all denominations were merged into one great organization.

"We had absolute Christian unity during the Middle Ages, and the Church was largely corrupt and the world wrapped in the darkness of ignorance and superstition. We had church unity in the Philippines, in Puerto Rico, and in Cuba. Was such unity in itself a blessing? I am not one of those who mourn over what is called 'the scandal of a divided Christendom.' The fact is that we have now a vast deal of essential Christian union.

"The spirit of fellowship born of love to the same Lord and Master is vastly more desirable than a mere external bond of ecclesiastical organization, which may be utterly lacking in true Christian love and service."

Evangelist Varley at Carnegie Hall.

Henry Varley, the English evangelist whose sermons preached in this city twenty-four years ago in Barnum's Hippodrome were the talk of the day, gave two addresses in Carnegie Hall yesterday before crowds that filled the building. The meetings were totally devoid of excitement. Mr. Varley spoke in the evening on the "Three Religious Sinners, of All Types the Worst." These three sinners, he said, were Cain, the rejected; Koran, the unbeliever, and Balaam, who asked Jehovah to curse the Israelites. He dealt principally, however, with the life of Cain. Mr. Varley will deliver an address for men only on Sunday afternoon next at 3 o'clock at Carnegie Hall.

JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS'S MEDAL.

Letter of Thanks for the Tribute of the Sons of the Revolution.

The following reply has been received by Frederick S. Tallmadge, President of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution of the State of New York, to his letter accompanying a medal presented by the society to John Austin Stevens in commemoration of his services as founder of the society:

My Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your kind and flattering letter of Sept. 28 last, and of the handsome badge of the Sons of the Revolution which accompanied it.

That it is presented to me by the Board of Managers in recognition of my having conceived the idea of a society founded on a broad National basis gives to it a peculiar interest, and that it bears the inscription to me as founder of the institution adds to the object itself a value beyond price. The great growth of the New York society is of itself proof of the esteem in which it is held, and of the wisdom with which it has been managed under your own long and able direction. The prosperity of its various sister societies in other States is evidence of its National character. The institution of numerous other organizations of kindred nature and purpose is witness of the need of such societies to maintain and develop the American spirit of our forefathers, through which American independence was established and through which alone it can be upheld.

There have been dark hours in the history of our society. The outlook is now bright. If we avoid the quicksands of political entanglements, of personal ambitions, and of social discord the future is secure.

Will you, my dear Mr. Tallmadge, kindly convey to the Board of Managers my hearty thanks for this graceful act, and to Mr. Hatch my appreciation of the elegant manner in which their resolution has been executed? As you justly say, my connection with the Sons of the Revolution is a source of infinite gratification to myself and will be cherished by my children as a proud heritage.

Accept for yourself the expression of my personal obligation for the manner in which you convey to me this memento of a society in which we have been alike interested from its beginning.

Your grandfather and mine were brothers in arms, and shared the dangers and triumphs of many a field. With such memories need I say how grateful it is to me to receive this token through you? Very sincerely yours,

JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS.

Newport, Oct. 11, 1898.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

West 14th St.
ESTB'D 1807
COWPERTHWAIT'S
TRADE MARK
"RELIABLE" CARPETS

"Style Is the Dress of Thoughts,"

so one look at a person's home reveals his thoughts and character. Choose furnishings here; they will always speak well of you.

WILTON VELVETS,
$1.10 a yd.
(Value, $1.50.)

Immediate selection is advisable, as they go quickly at our reduced prices. Whatever is needed for the home, we can furnish for either
CASH OR CREDIT
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.
104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
ANTIQUE OAK COSTUMERS,
75 cts.
45 West 23rd Street.

BROADWAY & 11TH ST.
NOVELTY SILKS,
$1.00 PER YARD.

400 pieces in 175 combinations of the new shades.

Over 30 different patterns, including novel Broché effects, Cannelé Stripes, Romanesque Stripes, Checks, Pekin Reps, Polka Dots, Barrés, Warp Prints, Ombré Plaids, and Bayadére Armures.

These have either Taffetas or Satin ground; all at the uniform price,
$1.00 per yard.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

CARPETS.

This is the logical time for the purchase of Carpetings and Housefurnishings.

Our immense sales during the past two weeks indicate a choice assortment
AT RIGHT PRICES.

Continued Special Sale of
BODY BRUSSELS
(In exclusive designs.)
The most economical and satisfactory medium-priced carpets made.

"NEW HARTFORD" RUGS.
The finest domestic rug made, equal in effect and wear to an Oriental.
At about 1-3 the Price.
OILCLOTHS AND LINOLEUMS
for Kitchens and Halls, in extra widths.

FURNITURE.
NEW STOCK at POPULAR PRICES.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,
SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

CHURCH 130 YEARS OLD.

Congregation of Old John Street Church Celebrates the Anniversary.

Although lacking a permanent pastor, the congregation of the Old John Street Methodist Episcopal Church celebrated the one hundred and thirtieth anniversary of the establishment of the edifice with an elaborate devotional programme. The dedication of the church occurred on Oct. 30, 1768. Prior to the opening of the building the congregation worshipped in the rooms of Philip Embury, in Barracks Street, (now Exchange Place.) The old structure has been twice enlarged, and the last dedication took place on Jan. 4, 1818.

The Sunday school session yesterday began at 9:15 A. M., and was followed by a love feast, which was in charge of the Rev. W. H. De Puy. The Rev. A. B. Leonard, Secretary of the Missionary Society, presided at the preaching service. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. E. E. Hoss, D. D., editor of the Nashville (Tenn.) Christian Advocate.

A platform meeting was held in the afternoon, at which the Rev. A. D. Vail presided. Addresses were made by the Rev. J. O. Wilson of St. Andrew's, this city; the Rev. C. E. Wilding of Hedding Memorial Church, Jersey City, and the Rev. E. E. Hoss, D. D. The young people's meeting in the evening was in charge of James S. Coward. The Rev. A. B. Sanford presided at the last preaching service, and the sermon was delivered by the Rev. Henry Baker of Wilmington, Del.

Church's Twenty-fifth Anniversary.

The exercises in connection with the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Beloved Disciple, Eighty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, began yesterday morning, and will be continued for over a week. Holy communion at 7:30 o'clock was followed by morning prayer and litany three hours later. The rector, the Rev. Henry M. Barbour, delivered the sermon, in which he reviewed the history of the church. In the evening at 8 o'clock Bishop William F. Nichols of California preached.

CHURCH AND SCHOOL CELEBRATE.

Three Anniversaries at Throop Avenue Presbyterian Church.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the pastorate of the Rev. Dr. Lewis Ray Foote of the Throop Avenue Presbyterian Church, Willoughby and Throop Avenues, Williamsburg; the forty-sixth anniversary of the Throop Avenue Mission Sunday school, and the thirty-first anniversary of the Throop Avenue Church Sabbath School were celebrated yesterday by the members of the Church Society and children of the Sunday school. Services were held in the morning, afternoon, and evening, and all were largely attended.

At the morning service Dr. Foote preached, and reviewed the growth of the church from the time when he assumed charge, on Nov. 1, 1873.

The children of the two Sunday schools continued the celebration in the afternoon. Ex-Congressman Darwin R. James, one of the original members of the church society and Superintendent of the Sunday school, presided and made an address, while Frank R. Hibbard presided at the mission school. Addresses were made by the Revs. Louis O. Rotenbach, Arnold W. Fismer, William J. Hutchins, and Roland S. Dawson. At the evening service the Rev. Dr. Robert G. Hutchins and the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke delivered addresses.

The celebration will continue to-night, to-morrow, Wednesday, Thursday, and ending Sunday.

Chaplain Chidwick at St. Stephen's.

The Rev. Father Chidwick, the Chaplain of the ill-fated battleship Maine, celebrated mass at St. Stephen's Church in East Twenty-eighth Street yesterday morning, and delivered a brief address, in which he thanked the members of the church for their prayers for him and the others saved from death in the blowing up of the Maine. It was a great satisfaction to him, he said, to know that the Catholic people, from the highest to the humblest, had offered a silent prayer as soon as they learned of the disaster. Father Chidwick is the guest of the Rev. Charles Colton. He will leave this morning for Peterboro, Canada, where his sister is critically ill.

New Jerusalem Church's New Pastor.

The installation of the Rev. Julian K. Smyth as pastor of the Church of the New Jerusalem, East Thirty-fifth Street, near Park Avenue, will take place on Friday evening. Mr. Smyth has been for sixteen years the pastor of the New Church Society of Roxbury, Mass.

Daniell & Sons.
PICTURE & FRAME DEPT.
Special Announcement.
Eighth Annual Sale of Framed Pictures, Engravings, Etchings, and Water Colors by the most celebrated Artists of Europe and America.
The Sale will be on
MONDAY, Oct. 31st,
TUESDAY, Nov. 1st,
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2d.
A discount of 25 per cent. will be taken off from regular prices.
BROADWAY, EIGHTH NINTH STS.

WATERS PIANOS
Our warerooms at 134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St., will remain
OPEN EVENINGS
Until Jan. 1. Call and see us.
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AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Wednesday afternoon, November 9th, at 2:15.
Thursday evening, November 10th, at 8:15.
Boston Symphony Orchestra, Mr. Gericke CONDUCTOR, AND Rosenthal.
Wed. Aft. Programme: WEBER, Overture, "Euryanthe;" CHOPIN, Concerto for Pianoforte E minor No. 1; BRAHMS, Variations on a theme by Haydn; BEETHOVEN, Symphony, C minor No. 5.
Thurs. Eve. Programme: SCHUMANN, Symphony, C major No. 2; SCHARWENKA, Concerto for Pianoforte, B flat minor; R. STRAUSS, Tone-Poem, "Don Juan"; WAGNER, Prelude and Isolde's Love Death (Tristan and Isolde.)
Subscription tickets, and single tickets for the first two concerts now on sale at Box Office and at Tyson's, (Fifth Avenue Hotel,) at regular prices, 75c. to $1.50.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. Daniel Frohman, Manager. SOTHERN
THIS MONDAY, at 8:30, a new play entitled
A COLONIAL GIRL.
By Grace L. Furniss and Abby S. Richardson.
A play of Old New York.
with E. H. Sothern, Virginia Harned, & Co.
MATINEES THURSDAY & SATURDAY.
Nov. 22—TRELAWNEY OF THE WELLS.

5th Ave THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Evenings, 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2:30. EDW. E. ROWLANDS, Manager. JOSEPH JEFFERSON COMEDY COMPANY.
LAST WEEK OF THE RIVALS.
Com. Mon., Nov. 7, ELECTION DAY MAT.
RIP VAN WINKLE | THE RIVALS.
Box office open daily 9 A. M. Mr. Ward, Treas.

WALLACK'S. Evgs., 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2.
JULIA ARTHUR.
Presenting Frances Hodgson Burnett's and Stephen Townsend's
A LADY OF QUALITY.
SPECIAL MATINEE election DAY.

AMERICAN CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 42ND ST. AND 8TH AVE.
Romeo and Juliet IN ENGLISH. BY AMERICANS.
Evgs. 8:15. 25c. 50c. 75c. $1. Mats., 1,100 Res. Seats, 25c
Next week—THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. NOON TO 11 P. M.
Balconies, 25c. Admission, 50c.
Front Orchestra, 75c. Box Seats, $1. Boxes Res'd.
HARRY WOODRUFF, CHAS. T. ELLIS & BIG BILL. PIOGRAPH: Coronation of Welhelmina.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, Opening of the Regular Season, and every Eve'g. Sat. Mat. first time
"CIRCUSLEUTE," (Circus People,)
Comedy in 3 acts by Fr. V. Schoenthau.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinée, 2:15.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
ANNIE RUSSELL in CATHERINE.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Mats. 2:15.
Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.
JOHN DREW IN THE LIARS.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.
B'WAY AND 29TH ST.
2 Big Shows every Day, 2 and 8.
The Mock Turtle. A Warm Reception. Glowing Pictures, 60 Matchless Women.

Madison Square Theatre, 24th St. & B'way. Evenings, 8:30. Matinée Saturday, 2:15.
3RD WEEK. The Big Farce Hit.
XTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY. ON AND OFF.

14TH ST. THEATRE, cor. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat
Reserved Orch., Circle, or Balcony, 50c.
2 Weeks Only. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT
Mat. Election Day. Last Times of SWEET INNISCARRA.

WORLD IN WAX EDEN MUSEE NEW WAR GROUPS
Hear the Gypsy Music CINEMATOGRAPH.

Broadway Theatre. Evgs., 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2.
Last 2 Weeks, FRANCIS WILSON and Company.
THE LITTLE CORPORAL.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d & B'way.
Furiously Funny The Turtle
French Farce.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Mat. every day, 25c.
42d & Lex. Av. EVENINGS, 25 and 50c
This Week—CONFUSION.

RAPID TRANSIT FOR THE BRONX.

Railway Facilities of the Borough to be Greatly Increased.

Extensive plans have been made for the development of the Union Trolley Company's lines in the Borough of the Bronx, which will not only give additional transit facilities in outlying portions of the district, but will reduce the fare from Yonkers to Harlem.

About two weeks ago a new trolley line was opened for traffic between King's Bridge and Yonkers. This line will be connected with the present High Bridge line by tracks laid along Sedgwick Avenue, and then through cars can be run from Harlem Bridge to Yonkers. Another important branch of the system now in course of construction runs between Mount Vernon, Pelham, and New Rochelle. Arrangements have also been completed for the laying of a double track from West Farms along the West Farms road to Morris Park, and then along Morris Park Avenue to Bronxdale.

In addition to this, it is the intention of the company, as soon as the bridge over West Farms Creek is completed, to connect the Unionport line with the Westchester and Boulevard lines, and on this road cars will be run on the loop system—that is, they will go over the present line through Westchester and Unionport, and down over the new line to Harlem Bridge.

Daly's
A RUNAWAY GIRL.
Merriest Musical Comedy ever produced at this theatre.
"The Sly Cigarette," 2 encores nightly.
"The Nation's Duet," 3 encores nightly
"The Man From Cook's," 3 encores.
"Soldiers in the Park," 5 encores.
"The Boy Guessed Right," 3 encores.
"THE GOBLINS," Darky duet and dance. Surprise of the Evening.
"High Society," 4 encores nightly.
Every Evg., 8:10. Matinées Wed. & Sat. at 2.
*SPECIAL MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Tuesday Afternoon, Nov. 1, at 2:30.
Rosenthal
Res. seats, $2, $1.50 & $1, at Schuberth's and box office.
Henry Wolfsohn... Manager
Steinway Piano Used.

ST. NICHOLAS
SKATING RINK
66th St. West near Columbus Ave.
OPENS FO

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Oct. 29....	1,993,871
Same week last year.....	1,457,999
Stocks to date this year.....	85,668,183
Corresponding date last year..	65,078,560

Bonds for the week.....	$19,361,100
Same week last year.....	8,122,700
Bonds to date this year.....	672,716,670
Corresponding date last year.	449,086,548

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 1½@2; at three months, 2½; at six months, 3@3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3¼@3½ per cent.

NO ADVERSE FACTORS.

Confident and Cheerful Views On the Financial Outlook of Mr. W. L Trenholm.

Ex-Controller of the Currency William L. Trenholm, President of the North American Trust Company, prominent among conservative authorities in the American world of finance, takes an inspiriting view of general business conditions, seeing nothing in the situation seriously threatening—industrially, commercially, or financially—while much appears full of robust encouragement. Mr. Trenholm to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES said:

"The present position of business and money in the United States has been brought about by movements of produce and capital familiar to all observers of those affairs.

"Enormous crops sold abroad at unusually high prices have, of course, greatly enriched the country. The benefits have been distributed among farmers, middlemen, carriers, commission houses, &c., and have thus been spread over very nearly the entire area of the country. The most prominent effect of this foreign marketing of our agricultural produce has been to keep the rate of sterling exchange very near to the specie importing point, and, as a consequence, to have caused considerable imports of gold, besides preventing the export of our large product in that metal, thus adding to the gold reserve of the country and fortifying public confidence in the stability of the currency.

"Another very important factor in the present situation has been the large expendfture by the Government in connection with naval and military operations, and this expenditure has tended to enrich manufacturers, carriers, and others whose services or whose products were thus purchased.

"Two occurrences illustrate in a striking manner the strength of the monetary situation here. One is that the subscription of $200,000,000 to the Government war loan has gone into the Treasury without producing a ripple of excitemert upon the surface of the money market. And the other is that the late decision of the United States Supreme Court against joint traffic agreements, &c., has failed to produce any appreciable effect upon the stock market. The latter circumstance is very significant because it would appear to indicate the absence of any organized combination to depress the prices of securities. It can hardly be doubted that if such a combination had been in existence the announcement of the decision of the Supreme Court would have been used as the basis of an attack upon at least those securities which might be supposed to be immediately affected by it. That no effort was made to turn the decision to such purpose would seem to demonstrate the absence of a bear combination, and the absence of such combination would also appear to indicate that no considerable number of those who are the best informed as to stock values and movements and the most interested in producing fluctuations in prices of securities think that present prices are likely to decline or can be forced down to any considerable extent.

"This being the present condition of things, there would appear to be every prospect of widespread and general prosperity in the near future, provided there are no international disturbances which, by creating uncertainty and apprehension, may neutralize the proper effect of cheap and abundant money and profitable productive industry here. There seems to be every reason to hope that England and France will accommodate their differences and that the United States and Spain will come to a conclusion as to terms of peace honorable and satisfactory to both parties.

"If these expectations are realized the new year will bring to the people of this country abundant means and fresh fields for the exercise of American ingenuity and enterprise. Our manufacturers have been already extending their markets in Europe, and now that attention has been so concentrated upon the possibilities of an enlarged trade with the people of the East and West Indies, it can hardly be doubted that every favorable opportunity for our entering those markets will be turned to the best advantage.

"Cuba, doubtless, will present great attractions, and the people of that island should in time become valuable customers of ours. And we ought to find there and in Puerto Rico a constantly enlarging market for our productions.

"I am aware that there is apprehension in some quarters lest the bright prospects now before our business men may be clouded by the results of the approaching elections. To be specific, it is feared that if the Democrats control the next House of Representatives the apprehensions which heretofore disturbed business and which were temporarily set at rest by the elections of 1896, may again arise. I do not think so.

"On the contrary, I think that if it becomes evident that the Democrats will control the next House, this circumstance will operate as a spur to the Republican Party leaders to make use of their present majority to carry out their pledges of 1896 as to a reform in the currency by means of such legislation as will constitute a bar to future disturbance of values by the agitation for unwise legislation. In other words, that they will do for the money question what they have done for the tariff question, having been equally strongly pledged on both these questions by their platform of 1896.

"Further, if the next House is Democratic the gain to that party will be very widely distributed over the Union, with a preponderance of sound-money Democrats filling the seats won from the Republicans. Such a House, sitting under a Republican Administration, may be relied upon to be prudent and conservative in all its actions, especially when its leaders will have always before their eyes the issues that must be met in the Presidential election of 1900.

"Another consideration which seems to negative the idea that the results of the present election may hold back or diminish the flood tide of business prosperity which seems to be now running so strongly is that the new House, if Democratic, will probably not be called into session for more than a year after the election; and, indeed, in these times things move too fast for people to be deterred from profitable business operations by the apprehensions of what may possibly take place ten or twelve months hence."

FROM CRIPPLE CREEK.

Dividends That Colorado's Gold Mines Have Recently Yielded to Investors.

Steadily increasing gold production in Colorado's Cripple Creek district, as evidenced by the steadily growing prosperity of the big mining corporations whose interests are located in that section, is attracting more and more attention in the financial world. Moneyed interests both at home and abroad are looking with growing favor on Cripple Creek, not only upon its gold mines, but upon its business enterprises and the railroads which derive sustenance from its industries. One important British financial interest has been a steady buyer of Denver and Rio Grande securities during the last six months, solely on account of confidence in coming development and progress in the Colorado gold mining industry, from which the road derives large traffics. And Denver and Rio Grande's recent earnings have been reflecting Cripple Creek improvement, both in mining and in general business.

The latest announcements of dividends on Cripple Creek mining properties show that the distribution of mining dividends in that section continues to grow larger with the increased interest which is being developed in gold mining. The total amount of dividends so far declared during October reaches nearly $250,000 and some companies yet to be heard from are expected to make a favorable showing. This is also exclusive of good paying properties which only make their dividend announcements quarterly, and whose statements are not given out in the present month.

Dividend declarations for this month up to the present time bring the total for 1898 to over $2,131,000, October's increase over September amounting to $83,000. Taken by months the showing is:

January	$151,000
February	283,100
March	154,025
April	201,500
May	249,000
June	146,000
July	276,750
August	268,000
September	159,000
October	242,750
Total.....	$2,131,125

The monthly average for the ten months of 1898 represents over 100 per cent. increase over the dividend figures of the corresponding period of 1897, the monthly distribution last year being $1,262,995, or an average of $105,249.58. In other words, if the average of the past ten months of 1898 is maintained during November and December, the total will be $2,557,347.50, or over double what it was in 1897. Although the production from the Cripple Creek district has shown such steady advancement during the present year in the matter of dividends, it has made even greater strides.

Dividends paid by the public mining companies operating in the Cripple Creek district since the camp was started amount to over $6,000,000. As a matter of fact it is very much over that sum, the exact amount being $6,490,844.93, or nearly six and one-half millions. The total is made up as follows:

Previous to 1897.....	$3,096,724.93
In 1897	1,262,995.00
Ten months of 1898.....	2,131,125.00
Total.....	$6,490,844.93

Should November and December average as well as the previous ten months, the year's total will almost reach $7,000,000.

Calendar for the Week.

More than ordinary interest attaches to this week's list of corporation meetings, dividend payments, &c. Around the 1st of November the number of corporations acting upon their dividends and the number of books closing and dividends to be paid is always unusually large, and these, together with the heavy interest disbursements, make the period at times one of importance in financial circles. Following is the list of dividends and meetings for the coming week:

Monday, Oct. 31.

Anaconda Copper Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Boston and Montana Copper Mining Company—Books open.
Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railway—Books close for annual meeting.
New England Telegraph and Telephone Company—Books close.
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad—Books close.

Tuesday, Nov. 1.

Albany Street Railway—Dividend payable.
American Exchange National Bank—Dividend payable.
American Steel and Wire Company—Dividend payable.
American Tobacco Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred stocks.
Bergner & Engel Brewing Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Central Railroad of New Jersey—Dividend payable.
Chicago Edison Company—Dividend payable.
Central Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway—Dividend payable.
Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Columbus (Ohio) Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad—Dividend payable.
Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston—Dividend payable.
Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York—Dividend payable.
Farmers' Loan and Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Fourteenth Street Bank—Dividend payable.
Georgia Southern and Florida Railroad—Dividend payable on first and second preferred stocks.
Germania Bank—Dividend payable.
Glens Falls, Sandy Hill and Fort Edward Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Great Northern Railway—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Greenwich Bank—Dividend payable.
H. B. Claflin Company—Interest payable on first and second preferred stocks.
Hamilton Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Hudson River Telephone Company—Dividend payable.
Kings County Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Metropolitan Street Railway, Kansas City, Mo.—Dividend payable.
Municipal Gas Light Company of Albany—Dividend payable.
Nassau Bank—Dividend payable.
Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway—Dividend payable.
National City Bank—Dividend payable.
New York Security and Trust Company—Dividend payable.
North and West Branch Railroad—Dividend payable.
Pacific Bank—Dividend payable.
Pennsylvania Coal Company—Dividend payable.
Pittsburg, Virginia and Charleston Railway—Dividend payable.
Pullman's Palace Car Company—Books close.
Railway Equipment Company of Minnesota—Dividend payable.
St. Paul Gas Light Company—Books close.
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway—Dividend payable.
Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad—Dividend payable.
Sprague Electric Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Sunbury, Hazleton and Wilkesbarre Railroad—Dividend payable.
United Electric Securities Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
United States Express Company—Books close.
Worthington Pump Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.

Wednesday, Nov. 2.

Albany Street Railway—Books open.
American Exchange Bank—Books open.
American Steel and Wire Company—Books open.
American Tobacco Company—Books open.
Bergner & Engel Brewing Company—Books open.
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad—Annual meeting.
Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad—Books open.
Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad—Books open.
Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston—Books open.
Fourteenth Street Bank—Books open.
Great Northern Railway—Books open.
Greenwich Bank—Books open.
H. B. Claflin Company—Books open.
Nassau Bank—Books open.
Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway—Books open.
New York Security and Trust Company—Books open.
New Orleans and Northeastern Railroad—Annual meeting.
Pennsylvania Coal Company—Books open.
Sprague Electric Company—Books open.
Third Avenue Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.
United Electric Securities Company—Books open.
Worthington Pump Company—Books open.

Thursday, Nov. 3.

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway—Books open.
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway—Books open.

Friday, Nov. 4.

Consolidated Ice Company—Books close for dividend on common stock.

Saturday, Nov. 5.

Atchison, Topeka and Sante Fé Railway—Books close for annual meeting.
General Electric Company—Books close for payment on the preferred stock.
Rio Grande Western Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The market last week stood the strain of the various adverse circumstances remarkably well, finishing with a more cheerful tone regarding the future. British consols were firm and rose ⅝ of a point.

The entire American department felt the influence of general selling, but, owing to New York's consistent support, it closed with a decided improvement in all active securities. Among the advances were Wabash B debentures, which rose ⅝ of a point; Wabash preference, ¼; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé gold bonds, ½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, ¼; Norfolk and Western preferred, ¼; Northern Pacific ordinary 1. Among the declines were Norfolk and Western consolidated, which fell ⅛ point; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, ¼; Louisville and Nasbville ordinary, ¼; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé preferred, ⅛; Central Pacific ordinary, ⅛; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, ⅛; Erie, ⅛; Norfolk and Western ordinary, ⅛; Southern, ⅛, and Union Pacific, ⅛.

Discount for three months' bills continued steady at 3⅛. The rates on call loans were from 2½ to 3 per cent.

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Oct. 29, 1898.

Range for Year 1898. Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Sat. Oct. 29. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ending Oct. 29, 1,993,761.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Week Ending Oct. 29. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales W'k End Oct. 29, 1898.
*187½ February 10.	*87¼ April 29.	110	115	+ 1	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	June 1, '98.	2	110	110	110	110	165	290
88 August 16.	24 July 8.	31½	33½	+ 2½	American Malting Company	13,750,000	.....	..	29	32½	29	32½	...	4,110
87¾ August 16.	76¼ May 9.	79¾	80¼	+ 1¼	American Malting Company preferred	12,540,000	Oct. 15, '98.	1¼	79½	80¼	79	80¼	...	1,504
49½ July 9.	28½ September 14.	29¾	30½	+ ¾	American Steel & Wire	12,000,000	.....	..	30	30¾	29½	30¾	...	1,175
92½ July 9.	77½ August 27.	85¾	85¾	+ 3¾	American Steel & Wire preferred	12,000,000	Aug. 1, '98	1¾	86½	86¾	84¼	85¾	...	800
30¾ August 26.	15½ March 25.	18½	19¼	+ 1½	American Cotton Oil	20,227,100	.....	..	16¾	18½	16¾	18½	21½	19,705
90¾ August 22.	66 March 14.	87½	88	+ 1½	American Cotton Oil preferred	10,198,600	June 1, '98.	3	86	87½	86	87½	74¾	518
120 October 25.	120 October 25.	120	125	..	American Coal	1,500,000	Sept. 1, '98.	5	120	120	120	120	..	190
140 July 26.	117½ January 3.	135	137	+ 3½	American Express	18,000,000	July 1, '98.	$8	134½	136¾	134½	136¾	117	789
15¾ July 9.	6¼ January 20.	11½	12	+ ⅜	American Spirits Manufacturing Company	27,884,000	.....	..	11¾	12⅛	11⅜	11⅞	16¾	1,920
41¾ August 25.	16 March 26.	34	34½	— ⅛	American Spirits Mfg. Co. preferred	6,966,000	.....	..	34	34¼	34	34¼	28	210
146¾ August 26.	107½ March 26.	113¾	113⅝	+ ⅝	**American Sugar Refining Company**	36,968,000	Oct. 3, '98.	3	112¾	115¾	111¼	113¾	141⅞	257,602
116 January 3.	103 March 12.	107⅞	108¼	+ ¼	American Sugar Refining Co. preferred	36,968,000	Oct. 3, '98.	1¾	108½	108¾	107½	108¼	113	1,711
*98 September 16.	*88 March 29.	97	98½	..	American Telegraph & Cable Company	14,000,000	June 1, '98.	1¼	98	98	98	98	91	12
153¾ September 19.	83¾ January 4.	136½	138¾	+14¼	American Tobacco	21,000,000	Aug. 1, '98.	2	128	138	123	138½	83¼	486,775
135 August 24.	*112 January 20.	128	130	+ 2	American Tobacco preferred	11,985,000	Aug. 1, '98.	2	124½	124½	124	124	110	665
15 February 3.	*10¾ August 8.	11½	12¾	..	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	.....	..	12	12	12	12	10¾	200
14½ August 10.	10¾ April 26.	12½	13	..	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	102,000,000	.....	..	12⅜	13	12¼	12⅜	15¾	1,968
37½ August 27.	22⅜ March 12.	35½	35¾	+ ⅛	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé preferred	120,686,000	.....	..	35½	36¾	34⅜	35⅝	20½	112,379
45½ September 19.	39⅛ September 14.	44½	45	+ ¼	**Baltimore & Ohio**	25,000,000	Nov. 15, '94.	2	44¼	45	43⅝	44⅞	...	2,150
35⅞ September 16.	31 October 10.	32	33	+ ½	**Baltimore & Ohio, when issued**	.....	.....	..	31½	32	31½	32	...	600
72¾ September 16.	68 October 12.	69	70	..	Baltimore & Ohio preferred, when issued	.....	.....	..	68¾	69½	68¾	69½	...	400
5½ January 21.	2⅝ March 21.	2⅞	3	..	Bay State Gas	50,000,000	.....	..	2⅞	2⅞	2¾	2¾	4½	2,070
60¾ August 22.	35 March 12.	66⅞	66½	+ 1	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	20,000,000	.....	..	65½	67¼	64⅞	66⅝	34	68,321
128⅝ August 12.	106 March 26.	126	127	+ 1¾	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	June 1, '98.	3	125	126¾	125	126⅜	123	419
14 June 6.	7½ October 4.	7½	8¾	+ ⅛	Brunswick City	5,000,000	.....	..	8½	8½	8¾	8¼	...	335
34 September 7.	25 March 12.	...	34	..	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	6,000,000	.....	..	30	30	30	30	...	100
57¾ February 5.	44¾ March 12.	53	53¾	+ ⅛	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '98.	1	53	53½	52½	53½	55½	1,145
90½ January 20.	72 April 1.	81¾	82	+ ¾	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Oct. 1, '98.	2	81¼	82	80½	82	79½	2,550
26¾ September 23.	11 April 23.	26	26¼	+ 2	Central Pacific	68,000,000	July 1, '98.	½	25	26½	24½	26	14	5,995
26 August 17.	17¼ March 26.	21¾	22	+ ⅜	Chesapeake & Ohio	60,333,400	.....	..	21¼	22	20¾	21¾	22	6,215
168¼ February 11.	*150 March 14.	152½	155	..	Chicago & Alton	18,764,800	Sept. 1, '98.	1¾	155	155	153	153	162	110
120 August 18.	85⅞ March 26.	115¾	116	— ⅛	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	82,002,800	Sept. 15, '98.	1½	116¼	117⅝	114½	115⅞	95⅝	108,472
66 June 1.	*48 April 21.	53	55	— ½	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,197,800	July 1, '98.	1½	53½	53½	53½	53½	55	100
18 August 22.	9½ February 24.	14	14½	— ⅛	Chicago Great Western	21,214,600	.....	..	14½	14½	13¾	14⅛	15¾	13,910
43⅜ October 27.	28 March 15.	41½	42⅞	+ 2	Chicago Great Western preferred A	11,160,000	.....	..	40¼	43⅝	40½	42	38	3,711
11 July 27.	*6¾ April 4.	7¾	8	— ¾	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,500,000	.....	..	8	8	7	7	8	1,110
38½ July 27.	23 April 16.	26	30	— 2¼	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf	5,000,000	.....	..	27	27	25½	25½	30	689
115 September 8.	83¼ April 21.	109¾	109⅜	+ 1	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	46,027,200	Oct. 2, '98.	2½	108⅝	110¼	107½	109⅝	93¼	163,318
163 October 27.	140 April 25.	160	162	+ 1	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	33,461,400	Oct. 21, '98.	1¾	160¼	163	160¼	162	139¾	3,123
136⅞ August 23.	113¼ March 12.	131½	131¾	..	Chicago & Northwestern	39,116,300	July 6, '98.	2½	131⅞	132⅜	130¾	131⅜	123½	3,761
178 October 21.	163 January 3.	177½	...	— ½	Chicago & Northwestern preferred	22,396,600	Oct. 6, '98.	1¾	177½	177½	177½	177½	163	100
108⅜ June 1.	80 March 25.	102⅞	103½	+ 1	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	50,000,000	†Aug. 1, '98.	1¼	101⅞	104¼	100⅝	103	86⅝	62,928
9⅝ March 3.	4½ January 3.	8¾	9	+ ⅜	Chicago Terminal & Transfer	13,000,000	.....	..	8⅞	8⅞	8¾	8¾	...	630
37½ August 29.	22½ January 3.	34½	34½	+ ⅝	Chicago Terminal & Transfer preferred	17,000,000	.....	..	33½	34⅜	33½	34⅜	...	672
47½ August 16.	25 March 12.	38¾	38¾	+ ¼	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	28,000,000	Aug., '93.	1¼	38½	39¾	38¾	39½	35½	2,411
90½ August 16.	77½ March 9.	84	87½	..	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	10,000,000	Oct. 20, '98.	1¼	88	88	88	88	...	40
19¼ January 12.	11¼ March 26.	16	16⅞	— ⅜	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000	.....	..	16⅝	17	16⅜	16⅞	...	400
53¾ September 8.	*40 August 15.	46½	47	+ 2	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling preferred	5,000,000	Oct. 1, '96.	1¼	45½	47	45	47	...	1,600
2¾ January 7.	1⅞ October 26.	2	3½	..	Colorado Coal & Iron Dev. preferred	500,000	.....	..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	...	100
26⅜ January 11.	17 March 12.	20½	21¾	+ ⅝	Colorado Fuel & Iron	9,250,000	.....	..	20½	21¼	20½	21¼	23¾	410
8 September 6.	*5 June 6.	5	6½	..	Colorado Midland	3,420,200	.....	..	5	5	5	5	...	112
*18½ June 4.	14 June 23.	15	16½	+ 1½	Colorado Midland preferred	4,644,800	.....	..	16	16½	16	16½	...	603
8¾ February 10.	3½ October 28.	3	3¾	— 1	Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo	11,696,300	.....	..	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	6	500
46 October 25.	40 May 17.	47	...	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, '98.	2	46	46	46	46	...	125
205½ June 9.	164 October 3.	186¼	186½	+ 9	Consolidated Gas	37,730,000	Sept. 15, '98.	2	177	188½	173	186½	197	7,828
52 September 2.	27¼ March 25.	48½	48⅞	..	Consolidated Ice	6,500,000	Aug. 15, '98.	1	47	49	47	49	...	2,020
92¾ August 31.	*81 March 25.	90	94	..	Consolidated Ice preferred	3,500,000	Oct. 15, '98.	1½	90	91	90	91	...	32
114½ February 3.	101¾ October 17.	101⅝	101⅞	— 1	**Delaware & Hudson**	35,000,000	Sept. 15, '98.	1¼	103	103½	101½	102	113	3,659
159 February 3.	140 October 19.	140½	145	— 1½	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	26,200,000	Oct. 20, '98.	1¾	142	142	140	140	155¾	860
15½ September 7.	10 April 26.	12½	13½	+ 1	Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000	.....	..	13	13½	12¼	13½	12	400
55⅞ September 6.	40 April 21.	55	55½	+ 1¼	Denver & Rio Grande preferred	23,650,000	July 15, '98.	1½	53⅝	55½	52½	55	44½	14,490
141 October 28.	*115 April 22.	135	140	+14½	**Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.**	9,200,000	Aug. 1, '98.	1½	128	141	128	141	123	727
16¼ February 4.	11 April 21.	12½	12⅜	+ ⅛	Erie	112,232,700	.....	..	12¼	12⅝	11⅜	12⅝	15⅛	1,845
43⅜ February 11.	29¼ April 22.	32⅝	33	— ⅝	Erie first preferred	42,844,600	.....	..	32½	32½	31⅜	32⅛	36⅞	3,489
21⅜ February 11.	15½ April 22.	16⅝	17	..	Erie second preferred	16,000,000	.....	..	16¼	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	19¾	204
34 September 26.	*20 February 17.	31½	32½	..	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,000,000	Aug., '93.	7½	31⅛	31½	31⅛	31½	28	20
70 September 24.	*37 April 13.	59	60	..	Evansville & Terre Haute preferred	1,284,000	Oct. 15, '98.	2	59	59	59	59	...	100
16⅜ January 31.	10 May 10.	12	15	..	**Fort Worth & Rio Grande**	3,108,100	.....	..	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	13	100
28 March 15.	*16 October 24.	...	...	..	Fort Worth & Denver City	2,555,000	Mch 15, '98.	2	16	16	16	16	...	12
32⅜ October 29.	29 October 17.	32	32⅛	+ 2	Federal Steel Company	46,000,000	.....	..	29¼	32⅜	29¼	32	...	39,253
74 October 29.	69¾ October 19.	73⅞	74	+ 3½	Federal Steel Company preferred	52,000,000	.....	..	70¾	74	70	73⅞	...	42,788
84¾ September 22.	76 September 15.	81½	82¼	+ 3½	**General Electric**	18,276,000	.....	..	79	83½	79	82	...	4,087
180 June 30.	122 July 1.	137	138	+ 1½	Great Northern preferred	50,000,000	†Aug. 1, '98.	1½	137	137½	135½	137½	...	2,822
45⅝ October 17.	15¾ April 22.	47	...	+ 1	**Hawaiian Sugar**	10,000,000	.....	..	45	45	45	45	...	462
115 September 6.	96 April 21.	108½	109	+ ⅝	**Illinois Central**	52,500,000	Sept. 1, '98.	2½	108½	109⅝	107⅝	109	102¼	6,590
93½ October 18.	90¾ October 11.	96	...	..	Illinois Steel Company, trust receipts, stpd.	.....	.....	..	92¾	93	92½	93	...	720
10½ April 22.	7¼ March 18.	8¾	9¼	..	Iowa Central	8,480,800	.....	..	8½	9	8½	9	8¾	400
37⅞ August 16.	25 April 28.	33½	34½	..	Iowa Central preferred	5,671,000	Apl., '93.	1	34	34	33¼	34	33	500
66 August 22.	48 September 14.	52½	53	— ¼	International Paper Company	13,040,400	.....	..	53	53	49¾	53	...	5,353
93 August 22.	85 September 27.	87	87½	+ ½	International Paper Company preferred	20,530,700	Oct. 1, '98.	1½	87	87½	86	87½	...	1,142
24¼ February 10.	15 April 16.	15½	16½	— ⅞	**Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf**	23,000,000	.....	..	16	16⅝	15½	16⅜	24½	2,085
54⅜ August 9.	37½ March 25.	49¾	48½	+ ¼	**Laclede Gas**	7,500,000	Sept. 15, '98.	1½	48¾	49	48¼	48¼	43	790
96¾ August 8.	85 March 12.	98	94	..	Laclede Gas preferred	2,500,000	June 15, '98.	2½	92	92	90½	91	...	57
23½ August 22.	12 October 11.	14	15	+ ½	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000	.....	..	15½	15½	15½	15¼	17½	150
83 August 19.	53 October 19.	61	62½	+ ½	Lake Erie & Western preferred	11,840,000	Aug. 15, '98.	1¼	64	64	62¼	63½	75	1,116
198 August 4.	170¾ January 4.	192	194½	..	Lake Shore	49,466,500	July 29, '98.	3½	190	190	190	190	170	34
60½ January 31.	44 April 14.	56	56¾	+ 1	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	July, '93.	2	55	56¾	53⅞	56⅛	56½	42,439
5¼ January 24.	2 August 31.	2	5	..	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	.....	..	2	2	2	2	...	200
120¼ January 14.	90 October 3.	95¼	96⅜	— 1¾	Manhattan Consolidated	30,000,000	Oct. 1, '98.	1	97	97¼	94⅞	95¼	101⅞	47,461
171½ January 14.	125¼ March 26.	160½	161½	+ ⅞	Metropolitan Street Railway	30,000,000	Oct. 15, '98.	1¼	159⅞	163	158⅛	160¼	101¾	17,391
114⅞ February 8.	99½ March 12.	107¾	...	..	Michigan Central	18,738,000	July 29, '98.	2	106½	107½	106	107½	105¾	804
30⅞ February 15.	24 March 11.	27	28	— ¼	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000	.....	..	27½	27½	27½	27½	...	125
91 June 27.	*80 April 11.	90	92	..	Minneapolis & St. Louis first preferred	2,500,000	July 15, '98.	2½	91	90⅞	91	85	85	85
63 June 8.	46 March 26.	59	61	— ½	Minneapolis & St. Louis second preferred	4,000,000	July 15, '98.	1½	60¼	60¼	60	60	55⅜	450
133 October 29.	123 October 12.	132	132½	+ 7	Minnesota Iron, trust receipts, stamped	.....	.....	..	127	133	125⅜	*133	...	3,700
14¾ January 26.	10 April 13.	10⅜	11	+ ⅜	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	52,450,000	.....	..	11	11	10⅞	10⅞	13¼	220
41 January 28.	28¾ March 12.	32½	32¾	+ 1¾	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred	13,000,000	.....	..	31¾	33⅞	31	33⅜	32¼	6,315
38⅝ August 11.	22 March 12.	33	33¼	+ ⅛	Missouri Pacific	47,507,000	July 1, '93.	1	33	33⅝	32	33½	30⅜	5,484
*176 October 10.	*167½ January 4.	176	177	..	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July, '98.	3½	175	176	175	176	170	21
39⅝ August 23.	26¼ March 26.	32¼	34	+ 1¾	**National Lead Company**	14,905,400	Feb. 15, '98.	1	33	34⅝	32	34¼	34½	2,025
*115 August 24.	99 April 12.	109½	115	..	National Lead Company preferred	14,904,000	Sept. 15, '98.	1¾	110	110	110	110	103¾	356
21⅞ May 23.	2½ September 17.	6¾	6½	+ 2	National Linseed Oil	18,000,000	Sept. 15, '95.	1	4¾	6¾	4¾	6⅝	17	8,889
36 August 15.	30⅞ August 1.	32⅞	33	..	National Biscuit Company	20,000,000	.....	..	33¼	33¼	32⅞	32⅞	...	1,440
99¼ August 9.	94⅜ August 1.	96	97¾	..	National Biscuit Company preferred	23,000,000	Aug. 31, '98.	1¾	97¾	97¾	97	97	...	54
98½ January 8.	83¼ October 17.	86	88	+ 1¼	New Jersey Central	22,497,000	Aug. 1, '98.	1	85¼	89½	85¼	88½	92⅞	1,895
120 September 10.	14 April 5.	95¼	100	— 5½	New York Air Brake	5,000,000	1896.	6	104	104	98	98	...	1,490
120½ August 8.	105 March 26.	114¾	115	— ½	New York Central	100,000,000	Oct. 15, '98.	1	115⅜	115½	113½	114¾	108¼	11,329
195⅞ August 22.	*178¼ January 7.	189	191	..	New York, New Haven & Hartford	50,785,100	Sept. 30, '98.	2	190¼	192	190¾	190½	...	25
15⅝ January 31.	*11 October 12.	11¼	13	..	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000	.....	..	11	11	11	11	14	50
*126 October 26.	*120 April 20.	...	...	..	New York, Lackawanna & Western	10,000,000	July, '98.	1¼	126	126	126	126	120	10
56¼ February 7.	42½ March 12.	49⅜	50	..	Norfolk & Western preferred	23,000,000	Aug. 24, '98.	2	48¼	50¾	48	50	42½	3,030
7¼ August 23.	4¼ January 15.	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅜	North American	39,733,100	.....	..	6¼	6½	6	6	4¾	1,633
42½ September 16.	19 February 24.	40¼	40⅝	+ ⅛	Northern Pacific	70,800,000	.....	..	40⅝	41	39⅜	40⅜	18⅜	50,303
79⅞ September 6.	56⅞ March 12.	75⅞	76⅛	+ ¾	Northern Pacific preferred	75,000,000	Sept. 6, '98.	1	75⅝	76½	74½	76	52¾	14,299
*10 October 19.	7 March 5.	...	...	..	**Omaha & St. Louis**	621,900	.....	..	9	9	9	9	...	12
18⅞ February 2.	13⅜ April 25.	14½	14¾	— ¼	Ontario & Western	58,113,900	.....	..	14⅝	14⅝	13¾	14½	16⅜	3,080
61½ August 22.	35½ January 7.	53	56	+ ¼	Oregon Railroad & Navigation	24,000,000	July 2, '98.	1	52½	52½	52½	52½	...	100
77½ August 31.	65½ March 29.	74	76	..	Oregon Railroad & Navigation preferred	11,000,000	July 1, '98.	2	73	74½	73	74½	68½	365
37¾ August 27.	19⅜ January 3.	28	32	..	Oregon Short Line	27,435,700	.....	..	28	28⅝	27¾	27¾	18⅝	74
48½ September 21.	34½ July 20.	42½	44½	— 1¾	**Pacific Coast**	6,809,600	Oct. 5, '98.	1¾	43½	43¾	43	43	...	460
91 June 28.	*79½ October 25.	78	82	..	Pacific Coast first preferred	1,515,500	July 20, '98.	5	79½	79½	79½	79½	...	46
69 September 17.	57 July 20.	58½	62	+ ½	Pacific Coast second preferred	3,914,400	Oct. 5, '98.	3	59½	59½	59½	59½	...	112
35¾ August 22.	21 April 21.	33½	33⅝	+ 1	Pacific Mail	20,000,000	July 2, '98.	1	32¾	33⅞	31¾	33⅝	30¾	3,782
120⅝ February 7.	110¾ March 12.	117¼	117¾	— ⅛	Pennsylvania Railroad	120,303,250	May 31, '98.	2½	117¼	118¾	117¼	117½	114¾	2,175
108 August 31.	86½ March 26.	103½	103¾	— ⅛	People's Gas, Chicago	25,000,000	Aug. 25, '98.	1½	104	104¾	102	103¾	96⅜	37,923
5¼ February 11.	*2¾ October 6.	3½	5	..	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	.....	..	3	3	3	3	...	15
175½ October 28.	*168 February 25.	174	178	..	Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago	19,714,286	Oct. 4, '98.	1¾	175½	175½	175½	175½	...	100
10 October 25.	5⅜ June 11.	9½	10½	..	Pittsburg & Western preferred	5,000,000	.....	..	10	10	10	10	...	225
216 July 15.	165 March 12.	198	198½	+ 2	Pullman Palace Car Company	36,000,000	Aug. 15, '98.	$22	197	198½	190½	198½	171¼	6,401
7 August 22.	5 June 2.	5¾	6½	+ ½	**Quicksilver** preferred	4,291,300	1891.	4¾	6½	6½	6½	6½	...	100
23⅜ January 6.	15½ March 26.	16½	16⅞	+ ¼	**Reading**	69,900,000	.....	..	16¼	16⅞	16⅛	16⅝	23¼	3,340
54⅜ February 3.	36 March 12.	39	40	+ ¼	Reading first preferred	28,000,000	.....	..	39¼	40¼	38¼	39¼	49⅝	6,415
29 January 6.	17¾ October 17.	19	19⅝	+ 1⅛	Reading second preferred	42,000,000	.....	..	18⅝	19½	18⅝	19½	29	1,500
63 June 11.	45 February 24.	56½	58	..	**St. Joseph & Grand Island** 1st preferred	5,401,000	July 15, '98.	2½	55¼	58¼	55¼	56¾	46	78
23¼ June 11.	13½ April 25.	17	20¾	..	St. Joseph & Grand Island second preferred	3,500,000	.....	..	16½	16½	16½	16½	15	35
9 August 25.	6 March 26.	7¼	7⅝	..	St. Louis & San Francisco	28,443,980	.....	..	7½	7¼	7¼	7½	6⅝	824
68¼ August 22.	52½ March 12.	62½	63½	..	St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred	5,000,000	July 6, '98.	2	63¼	63¾	62¾	63	51⅞	520
34⅝ August 24.	22½ February 24.	29¾	30½	..	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred	14,335,700	July 6, '98.	1	30	30	29½	30	20¼	1,320
6¼ August 10.	3⅜ January 24.	5¾	6	+ 1⅝	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000	.....	..	5	6	5	6	4½	3,050
14¼ August 18.	7¾ March 12.	12⅞	13	+ ¾	St. Louis Southwestern preferred	20,000,000	.....	..	11¾	13⅞	11¼	13	9¼	9,300
*90½ September 2.	78 April 20.	88	90½	..	St. Paul & Duluth preferred	4,793,100	Sept. 1, '98.	4½	90	90	90	90	80½	120
172½ October 14.	*121½ January 6.	168	172	..	St. Paul, Minnesota & Manitoba	20,000,000	Aug. 1, '98.	1½	168	168	168	168	123½	520
87 August 17.	65 March 12.	81	82	+ ½	St. Paul & Omaha	21,403,200	Feb. 21, '98.	2	80	82½	79½	81	79½	3,438
160 September 15.	*148 January 5.	160	...	..	St. Paul & Omaha preferred	12,646,800	Aug. 20, '98.	3½	160	160	160	160	144	40
25¼ September 23.	12 April 13.	23	23½	..	Southern Pacific	108,252,200	.....	..	23	23½	22½	23¼	20¼	1,410
10 August 23.	7 April 21.	8¾	8⅝	..	Southern Railway	119,900,000	.....	..	8⅝	8⅞	8⅛	8½	9⅝	3,170
36⅞ August 27.	23⅝ March 26.	34⅝	34¾	+ ⅞	Southern Railway preferred	57,200,400	Jan. 20, '98.	1	33¾	34⅞	33	33⅝	30¾	17,993
10⅛ August 26.	3¾ January 3.	6⅜	6¾	+ ½	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000	.....	..	6	6½	6	6½	4⅞	1,524
34½ August 22.	17 March 12.	28	28½	+ 1¼	**Tennessee Coal & Iron**	20,000,000	Jan., '87.	1	27½	28¾	26¾	28½	26¾	10,375
*100 October 28.	*80 August 17.	85	100	..	Tennessee Coal & Iron preferred	1,000,000	July 15, '98.	4	100	100	95	95	...	101
16¾ August 24.	8⅞ March 12.	13⅞	14¼	+ ⅜	Texas Pacific	38,706,700	.....	..	13	14⅛	13	13⅞	11¼	2,020
194½ February 16.	145 October 13.	162	165	+10	Third Avenue	10,000,000	Aug. 31, '98.	2	151½	162½	151½	162¼	...	1,389
34½ August 30.	16⅛ March 25.	32¾	32⅝	+ ⅜	**Union Pacific Railway**	61,000,000	.....	..	32¾	32⅞	31½	32¼	...	28,587
67⅝ September 6.	45⅞ March 12.	64	64⅛	+ ⅜	Union Pacific Railway preferred	75,000,000	Oct. 31, '98.	1½	63½	64⅝	63½	64	...	53,779
10¼ February 18.	⅜ October 25.	...	...	— ⅝	Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf, trust receipts	27,894,900	.....	..	1	1½	¾	1½	...	10,351
6¾ October 26.	5¾ October 26.	5¾	6¼	— ¼	Union Pacific, Den. & Gulf 1, r., 1st in. pd.	27,894,900	.....	..	5¾	6⅜	5¾	5⅞	...	1,670
*49 February 8.	38 April 14.	43	44	..	United States Express	10,000,000	May 16, '98.	1½	41	44	41	43	43	132
8⅜ May 24.	5¼ April 25.	6¼	6½	..	United States Leather	61,509,900	.....	..	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	7½	735
74½ August 22.	53¾ March 26.	65	65⅜	+ ½	United States Leather preferred	60,909,900	Oct. 1, '98.	1¼	64½	65⅜	64	65½	63½	5,681
48½ August 17.	14¼ March 12.	41	41¼	+ 1¾	United States Rubber	20,166,600	Feb. 15, '97.	2	39¾	43¼	38¼	41¼	...	34,613
109¼ August 17.	60 March 12.	102	102¼	+ ½	United States Rubber preferred	19,400,500	Oct. 31, '98.	2	102	104¼	100⅞	102½	65	6,893
9½ August 31.	6¼ March 25.	7¼	7½	+ ⅛	**Wabash**	28,000,000	.....	..	7¼	7¼	7

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Oct. 29, 1898.

BONDS.

Sales Week End'g Oct. 29..$19,361,000

	Week Ending Oct. 29. First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	101⅝	101⅞	101½	101⅞	36
American Cotton Oil Co. 8s	109	109	109	109	8
American Spirits Manufacturing 6s	83	83	83	83	10
American Tobacco scrip	95½	95½	94½	95½	*246
Ann Arbor 4s	88	88	88	88	10
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	93⅞	95	93⅝	94½	8181
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	72½	73	71⅞	72⅝	1,7101
Balt. & Ohio consol. 5s, 1988, tr. r.	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	20
Baltimore & Ohio extended 4s, tr. rects	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	11
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s, when issued	95½	95¾	95⅜	95¾	419
Baltimore & Ohio 4s, when issued	93½	94¼	93¼	94¼	634
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925, tr. rects	114¾	114⅞	114¾	114¾	42
B. & O. S. W. 1st inc., Series B	6½	6½	6½	6½	31
Brooklyn Elevated 1st 6s, trust receipts	89	90	89	90	8
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 1st 5s	103	104¼	103	104¼	62
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	104	104¼	104	104	17
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	116½	116⅝	116	116½	44
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	89	89	88	88	15
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg 5s	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	1
Canada Southern 1st 5s	109½	109½	109½	109½	2
Canada Southern 2d 5s	109	109¼	109	109¼	9
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	89¾	90⅜	89¾	90⅜	52
Central of Georgia 1st preference income 5s	36	36	36	36	10
Central of Georgia 2d preference income 5s	12	12	12	12	7
Cent. of Ga., Macon & Northern Div. 5s	92	92	92	92	1
Central of New Jersey 1st consol. 7s, 1899	102¼	102⅜	102¼	102⅜	4
Central of New Jersey general 5s	114½	114½	113¾	114	32
Central Ohio reorganization 1st 4½s	107½	107¾	107½	107½	49
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	85½	86½	85	86¼	417
Chesapeake & Ohio consolidated 5s	116¾	117	116¾	116¾	13
Chesapeake & Ohio, R. & A. 1st consol. 4s	104	104¼	104	104¼	22
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	103½	103½	103	103½	46
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy conv. 5s	116	117⅛	115½	117⅛	60
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	21
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	16
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville refdg. 5s	91	91	91	91	1
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville refdg. 6s	102	102½	102	102	8
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	11
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha consol. 6s	136¼	136¼	136¼	136¼	1
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	90	90	89½	89½	107
Cincinnati, Dayton & Ironton 1st 5s	112	112	112	112	2
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & St. Louis refdg. 5s	91½	91½	91½	91½	3
C., C., C. & St. L., 1st, St. Louis Div. 4s	99	100	99	100	69
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling 1st 5s	106	107	106	107	15
Colorado Coal & Iron 6s	100	100	100	100	7
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	66	66	66	66	1
Colorado Midland 2-3-4s	57	57	57	57	2
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 5s	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾	5
Dallas & Waco 1st 5s	83	83	83	83	1
Denver & Rio Grande 4½s	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	1
Denver & Rio Grande Imp. 5s	95½	95½	95½	95½	2½
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	97¼	97⅜	97	97⅜	68
Detroit City Gas 5s	93⅞	94	93	93½	100
Des Moines Union 1st 5s	102	102	102	102	1
Detroit, Mackinac & Marq. land grant 3½s	17¼	17¼	17	17	10
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic 5s	112½	112½	112½	112½	5
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	114	114½	114	114½	15
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s	106¾	107⅛	106⅝	107⅛	3
Erie prior lien 4s	91	91	90½	91	61
Erie general lien 4s	69	70⅝	68½	70¼	73
Evansville & Terre Haute general 5s	94½	95	94½	95	15
Flint & P. M., Port Huron Div. 5s	93½	93½	93½	93½	4
Flint & Pere Marquette 6s	115	115	115	115	1
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	75	76¼	74¾	76	47
Forth Worth & Rio Grande 1st 3-4s	60	60	60	60	5
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	98¾	99	98¾	99	20
Galveston, Houston & Henderson 5s	96	96	96	96	1
Green Bay debenture, B	4	4½	4	4½	10
General Electric debenture 5s	109	109	109	109	1
Houston & Texas Central 1st 5s	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	2
Illinois Central 3½s	102	102	102	102	1
Illinois Central 4s, 1951	112	112	112	112	5
Illinois Central, Louisville Division 3½s	93½	93¾	93½	93¾	48
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa 1st refdg. 5s	103	103	103	103	5
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	123⅞	123⅞	123½	123½	44
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	55½	55½	55½	55½	2
Iowa Central 1st 5s	105¼	105⅝	104⅝	104⅝	34
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	70½	70½	70½	70½	7
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf 1st 5s	72	72¾	67½	70	166
Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	88⅝	90¼	88	90	427½
Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	63	64½	62⅝	64½	650
Kentucky Central 1st 4s	91	91	91	91	5
Kings County Elevated 1st 5s	50	50	50	50	5
Laclede Gas Light of St. Louis 1st 5s	105	105½	105	105½	23
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	100	100	99½	100	5
Lake Shore 1st 7s, registered	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	40
Lake Shore 1st 7s, coupon	107¾	108	107¾	108	2
Lake Shore 3½s	107	107½	107	107	20
Lehigh Valley of New York 1st 4½s	104	104	104	104	1
Lexington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry 1st 5s	121¼	122	121¼	122	12
Long Island general 4s	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	30
Louisville & Nashville unified gold 4s	90¾	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	43
Louis & Nash., Nash., Flor. & Shef. 1st 5s	97½	97½	97½	97½	9
Louis. & Nash., So. & Nor. Alabama 5s	100	100½	100	100¾	62
Louisville & Nashville gold 5s	105	105	105	105	3
Louisville & Nashville general 6s	119	119½	119	119½	3
Louis. & Nash., Pensacola & Atlantic 1st 6s	107½	103½	107¼	109½	13
Mahoning Coal 5s	121	121	121	121	1
Manhattan consolidated 4s	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	17
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	117½	117½	117½	117½	3
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	114¼	115	114¼	115	198
Mexican International con 4s	78½	79	78¼	79	43
Milwaukee & Northern 1s 10	120⅛	120⅜	120⅛	120⅛	1
Mil., Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	137	137	137	137	5
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	109	109¼	109	109¼	2
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	99¾	100	99¾	100	11
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	83	83	83	83	2
Missouri Pacific 1st collateral 5s	71	73¼	71	73½	73
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	81	81¾	80	81¼	30
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	104½	105½	104⅝	105½	70
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div. 6s	102	102	102	102	9
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	78	78	77½	77½	6½
Mutual Fuel Gas 5s	102¾	103	102¾	103	10
Morris & Essex con. 7s gtd., registered	140	140	140	140	1
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s	131⅞	131⅞	131⅝	131⅝	3
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	4
National Starch Manufacturing 6s	107	107	107	107	1
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	94½	96	94½	96	527
N. Y. Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s, reg	93¾	95	93¾	95	12
New York Central, Mich. Cent. collat. 3½s	96¼	93¾	93	93½	168
New York Central 1st 7s, coupon	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	5
New York Central 1st 7s, registered	118	118	118	118	13
New York Central debenture 4s	106¾	106¾	106¼	106¼	13
New York Central 3½s	107½	107½	107½	107½	25
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	105	105¼	105	105¼	72
New York & Greenwood Lake 5s	109	109	109	109	2
New York & Harlem 1st 7s, coupon	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	2
New York & Harlem 1st 7s, registered	104½	104½	104½	104½	10
New York & New England 7s	121¼	121¼	121¼	121¼	10
N. Y., N. H. & H. con. 4s, deb. ctfs., small	160	160	160	160	½
New York & Northern 1st 5s	123	123	123	123	10
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	102¾	103	102¾	103	16
New York, Ontario & Western consol. 5s	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	9
New York, Sus. & Western general 5s	85	86	84⅞	86	42
New York, Sus. & Western refdg. 5s	108	108	108	108	2
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	82¾	84	82¾	83½	111
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	66½	67¼	66⅝	66¾	369
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	100¾	101	100¾	100¾	530½
Northern Pacific 1st 6s, coupon	117¼	117¼	117	117½	4
Northern Pacific 1st 6s, registered	117	117	117	117	5
Northern Railway of California 5s	102¼	103¾	102¼	103¾	42
Northwestern sinking fund 6s	117½	117½	117¼	117½	3
Northwestern sinking fund 6s, registered	117½	117½	117¼	117½	1
Northwestern general 3½s	106½	103½	106	103	15
Ohio & Miss., Springfield Div. 6s	100	100	100	100	1
Oregon Railway & Navigation 1st 6s	114	114	114	114	4
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	99¾	100	99¼	100	131
Oregon Short Line 1st 6s	128½	128½	128¼	128¼	7
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	107¼	108¼	107¼	108¼	28
Oregon Short Line Income A	74¾	76½	74¾	76½	96½
Oregon Short Line Income B	55½	58½	55	58½	242
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	105	105¼	105	105¼	8
Pacific of Missouri 1st 4s	105	105	105	105	6
People's Gas, Chicago, 1st consol. 6s	116	116	116	116	10
Pittsburg, Cleveland & Toledo 1st 6s	107¼	107¾	107¼	107¼	1
Pitts., Shenango & Lake Erie 1st 5s	110	111	110	111	10
Pittsburg & Western 4s	93	93½	93	93½	43
Reading general 4s	81⅛	81¾	80¼	81¼	441
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	87¼	88¼	87	88¼	36
Rock Island general 4s	105	105¼	104¾	105¼	318
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg 5s	128	128	128	128	16
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 2-3-4s	80	81	80	81	9
St. Louis & Iron Mountain 1st ext. 4½s	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	10
St. L. & Iron Mt., Arkansas Branch ext. 5s	107	107	107	107	3

BONDS.

	Week Ending Oct. 29. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	96¾	99¼	96½	98⅝	968
St. Louis & Iron Mt. gen. 5s, stamped	96	96½	96	96½	7
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	105½	105⅝	105¼	105⅝	76
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s	119½	120½	119½	120½	52
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d 6s, Class B	116½	116½	116½	116½	6
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d 6s, Class C	116¼	116¼	116	116	4
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 5s	80	81½	79½	81	245
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income	31½	34½	31¼	34½	221
St. Paul general 4s, Series A	106½	106½	106½	106½	35
St. Paul gold 7s	160	160	160	160	10
St. Paul 1st, Chicago, Pacific & Western 6s	117¾	118	117¾	118	7
St. Paul 1st, Chicago & Milwaukee 7s	160	160¾	160	160½	38
St. Paul 1st, Hastings & Dakota Div. 5s	109	109	109	109	1
St. P., M. & M., Montana Central 6s	130	130	130	130	4
St. P., Minn. & Man. 6s, reduced to 4½s	111	111	111	111	9
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	68	69⅞	68	69½	272
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	93	93	93	93	15
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	97½	98½	97½	98⅜	26
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s	100	100¼	100	100¼	21
Southern Pacific of New Mexico 1st 6s	100½	100¾	100½	100¾	28
Southern Pacific of California 1st 6s	100½	100½	100½	100¼	2
Southern Railway 5s	97½	99	97½	98⅜	177
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	76½	77	76	77	6
Standard Rope & Twine income	19½	19½	18	19⅝	70
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st 6s, Birm. Div	93	94½	93	94¼	13
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	102¾	103	102¾	103	23
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	107⅝	107½	106⅝	107	145
Texas & Pacific 2d inc. 5s	44⅞	46	44	45½	336
Toledo, Peoria & Western 1st 4s	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼	3
Toledo & Ohio, Central Western Div. 5s	104	104	104	104	10
Toledo, St. L. & Kansas City 1st 6s, tr. r.	91½	91½	91½	91½	10
Union Elev., Brooklyn, 1st 6s, tr. r.	91¼	92	91¼	92	22
Union Pacific new 4s	99⅜	100	99⅜	100	8604
Union Pacific new 4s, registered	99½	99¼	99½	99¼	4
Union Pacific col. tr. 4½s, trust receipts	57⅜	60½	57½	60½	50
Union Pacific, Den. & Gulf 1st 5s, tr. r.	77⅛	80⅜	77⅛	80¼	1,832
Virginia Midland general 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	3
Wabash 1st 5s	113⅝	114⅛	113½	114⅛	78
Wabash 2d 5s	88½	89½	88½	89½	34
Wabash debenture, Series B	31	32½	30¼	32	273
Washington Central 1st 4s	88	88	88	88	3
West Shore 4s	110¼	111	110¼	111	65¼
West Shore 4s, registered	109½	110	109½	110	53½
West. New York & Pennsylvania gen. 3-4s	53½	53½	53½	53½	1
Western New York & Pennsylvania inc. 5s	13½	13½	13¼	13½	2
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st 5s, tr. receipts	100	100	100	100	5
Wisconsin Central 1st 5s, trust receipts	59¼	61	58¼	60¾	511
Total sales					$18,076,600

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Oct. 29, 1898

United States 5s, coupon					20
United States 4s, 1925, registered	126¾	126¾	126¾	126¾	52
United States 4s, 1925, coupon					5
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	3
United States 4s, 1907, registered	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	*428
United States 4s, 1907, small	105½	105½	105½	105½	*2
United States 3s, coupon	105⅝	106¼	105⅝	106¼	1,122½
United States 3s, small	105½	105⅝	105½	105½	*53
United States 3s, registered	105¼	105⅝	105⅛	105¼	30½

Total sales $1,283,300
*In $100.

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Oct. 29, 1898

Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	78¾	78¾	78⅝	78⅝	2

Total sales $2,000
Grand total $19,361,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	98½	Mch. 22	98	Apr. 4	98	Apr. 4
United States 4s, 1907, registered	113½	Feb. 4	106	Apr. 27	110⅝	Oct. 28
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114¾	Feb. 8	107	Apr. 26	111⅝	Oct. 25
United States 4s, 1925, registered	129½	Jan. 11	116¾	Apr. 19	126¾	Oct. 26
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	123⅝	Jan. 12	117⅝	Apr. 19	128¼	Oct. 28
United States 5s, 1904, registered	115	Jan. 12	109¾	May 2	112⅝	Oct. 5
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	115	Jan. 14	109¾	May 2	113½	Oct. 26
United States currency 6s, 1899	104	Jan. 22	102½	Aug. 11	102½	Oct. 17
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	106¾	Oct. 29	104	July 23	106½	Oct. 29
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	105¾	Oct. 19	104⅜	Oct. 12	105½	Oct. 28
United States 3s, 10-20 1918, reg	105⅞	Sept. 29	104½	Oct. 5	105¼	Oct. 28
District of Columbia 3-65s	117	Sept. 2	115	Mch. 28	116	Sept. 12

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	100	May 14	108½	Mch. 8	109	May 14
Alabama, Class A, small	105	Aug. 10	105	Aug. 10	105	Aug. 10
Alabama, Class B	108	Sept. 26	105¼	Aug. 17	108	Sept. 26
Alabama, Class C	100	Feb. 28	98	Aug. 5	98	Aug. 5
Louisiana consolidated 4s	105	Sept. 6	100	May 14	103	Sept. 7
Louisiana consolidated 4s, small	100½	Mch. 14	98	Mch. 3	100½	Mch. 14
North Carolina 6s, 1919	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23
North Carolina consolidated 4s	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6
Tennessee settlement 3s	93¼	Aug. 18	87	May 10	93½	Oct. 14
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	88	Jan. 5	87	May 25	88	June 16
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	78⅝	Oct. 28	65	Apr. 22	78⅞	Oct. 28
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	9½	Aug. 30	4½	Feb. 15	7¼	Oct. 14

BANK STOCKS.

Transactions on New York Stock Exchange from Jan. 1, 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
America	356	Mar. 9	350	Jan. 25	350	May 5
American Exchange	175	Mar. 11	167	June 13	173	Oct. 12
Central National	165	June 9	165	June 9	165	June 9
City	1100	June 10	1100	June 10	1100	June 10
Columbia	150	Apr. 4	150	Apr. 4	150	Apr. 4
Chatham	295	Mar. 2	290	May 12	290	Oct. 27
Commerce	210	Mar. 1	200	May 9	209	Oct. 25
Continental	130	Jan. 4	125	May 18	130	Oct. 21
Corn Exchange	290	Feb. 4	290	Feb. 4	290	Feb. 4
Importers & Traders'	480	Aug. 30	480	Aug. 30	480	Aug. 30
Manhattan	225	Oct. 13	225	Oct. 13	225	Oct. 25
Market & Fulton	233	Mar. 4	230	Feb. 16	233	Mar. 4
Mechanics'	185	Feb. 11	175	May 18	175¼	June 2
Mechanics & Traders'	120	July 9	100	Oct. 26	100	Oct. 26
Merchants'	151	Sept. 21	146	Mar. 8	151	Sept. 21
New York	235	Apr. 14	235	Apr. 14	235	Aug. 26
Ninth	92½	Feb. 9	90	Mar. 9	90	June 15
North America	135¼	Feb. 15	133	June 4	135	June 9
Park	350	Oct. 29	263	Jan. 28	350	Oct. 29
Phenix	90	Aug. 13	85	Aug. 11	90	Oct. 18
Republic	157	Mar. 31	151	Sept. 8	151	Sept. 8
Shoe & Leather	100	Jan. 13	99¼	Jan. 20	99¼	Jan. 20
State of New York	105	Oct. 12	102	June 18	105	Oct. 12
Tradesmen's	110	Feb. 15	105	Jan. 21	110	Feb. 15
West Side	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10
Western National	155	Jan. 28	145	Mar. 30	151	Oct. 5

Last sales on the New York Stock Exchange in 1897 of bank stocks not yet dealt in there this year:

	Date.			Date
Broadway	242	Nov. 19	Gallatin	310 Aug. 19
Butchers & Drovers'	98	Nov. 27	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chemical	4300	Feb. 2	New York County	890 March 23
Citizens'	132	Nov. 19	Seaboard	170 July 19
East River	140	Nov. 26	Third National	85 March 14
Fourth National	195	Nov. 30		

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Oct. 30.—The market last week was extremely firm, although naturally there was less doing because suitable delivery and price were no longer obtainable. Cop yarns for prompt delivery were wanted, but could not be obtained, and bundles for export were more quiet. The strong Indian cloth demand continued large, but the bulk was turned down because price limits were unacceptable.

China took fair lines during the week, and the South American and other smaller markets continued buying moderately.

A period of comparative idleness is now expected, as production all around is engaged long ahead.

Gladbach reports continued large yarn sales, forward delivery, to manufacturers. Accounts from Rouen describe prices there as irregular and sagging.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, Week Ending Oct. 29, 1898.

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g., 1928.	93½	Aug 24	91	Jan 20	93½ Aug 31	..	..
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, 1995	89	Aug 13	81	Apr 25	88 Oct 20	..	..
Atch., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	96¼	Aug 15	85	Apr 26	94½ Oct 29	94½	95
Do., registered	89¾	Mar 22	89¾	Mar 22	89¾ Mar 22	..	..
Do., adjustment g. 4s, 1995	73½	Sep 7	54¾	Mar 12	72¾ Oct 29	72¾	72½
Atlantic & Pacific income	⅞	Jan 7	⅞	Jan 7	⅞ Jan 7	..	..
Atl. Av. of Brooklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	83½ Feb., 96	..	..
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 5s, 1950	99¾	Jun 24	95	Jan 5	98¾ Sept 30	..	90
Balt. & Ohio 1st 6s, Park'b. Br., 1919	118½	Feb 11	100	Apr 6	112 Oct 19	..	..
Do., do., trust receipts	115½	Sep 9	111¾	Sep 13	114½ Oct 10	112	..
Do., gold 5s, 1885-1925	118¾	Aug 11	80	Jan 12	115 Oct 5	..	..
Do., registered	113½	Jul 18	108½	Jun 17	113¾ July 19	..	..
Do., eng. certs. of deposit	115½	Sep 15	90	Jan 25	114¾ Oct 26	114¾	..
Do., do., registered	113¾	Jun 27	95	Feb 4	111¼ Aug 1	..	..
Do., extended 4s, 1935, tr. receipts	119	Sep 15	117½	Oct 24	118¾ Oct 28	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1988	118¼	Sep 7	97	Apr 6	118¼ Sep 7	..	..
Do., registered	116¾	Aug 10	103	May 24	116 Aug 22	..	..
Do., J. P. M. Co. certs	118¾	Oct 20	97	Apr 6	118¾ Oct 29	..	..
Do., do., registered	112¾	Jul 20	112¾	Jul 20	112¾ July 20	..	..
Baltimore Belt 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1990	101	Aug 11	84	Jan 11	99 Sept 28	..	..
West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	..	....	..	....	105½ Oct., 95	..	..
Monongа. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	104½ July, 92	..	..
Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1930	107¾	Oct 28	90	Jan 27	107½ Oct 28	..	..
Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd. int. g. 5s, 1950	..	....	..	....	102½ Nov., 96	..	..
Do., coupon off	105	Aug 9	100	Jul 21	105 Aug 12	102½	..
Col. & Cin. Mid. 1st ext. 4½s, 1939	75	Oct 6	75	Oct 6	75 Oct 6	..	..
Pitts. & Connellsv. 1st g. 4s, 1946	107¼	Jul 28	105¾	Jun 24	107¼ July 28	..	..
B. & O. SW. RR. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1990	105	Sep 26	98½	Jan 17	105 Oct 7	..	..
Do., 1st consolidated g. 4½s, 1993	82	Sep 26	76	Sep 13	82 Sept 26	..	..
Do., 1st inc. g. 5s, Series A, 2043	27½	Jun 8	27	Jun 6	27½ June 8	..	..
Do., do., Series B, 2043	9¾	Sep 21	6½	Oct 27	6½ Oct 27	..	..
Ohio & Mississippi 2d con. 7s, 1911	122½	Jul 12	120	Jul 6	122½ July 12	..	..
Do., 1st Springfield Div. 7s, 1905	108	Aug 13	100	Oct 27	100 Oct 27	..	..
Do., 1st con. 4s, 1947	105½	Jan 31	104	Aug 11	105 Aug 23	..	..
Do., 1st gen. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	108 April, 92	..	..
Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941	115	Oct 14	112	Jul 1	114 Oct 18	115	..
Bkyn., Q. Co. & S. 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1941	104¼	Oct 29	103	Oct 27	104¼ Oct 29	104	..
Brooklyn El. Tr. Co. ctfs., 1st g. 6s, 1924	94¼	Aug 23	79	Apr 8	90 Oct 27	80½	90
Do., Tr. Co. ctfs., 2d g. 5s, 1915	..	....	..	....	43 Jun 19, 97	..	..
Do., do., 3d installment paid	68	May 24	68	May 24	68 May 24	..	..
Do., all installments paid	86	Jun 27	86	Jun 27	36 June 27	..	..
Sea & B. B. Tr. Co. ctfs., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	..	....	..	....	70½ De 14, 97	..	..
Union El. Tr. Co. ctfs., 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	94	Aug 23	80	Apr 14	92 Oct 28	91¼	92
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945	106¾	Sep 22	91	Apr 2	104 Oct 27	..	..
Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938	..	....	..	....	74 Sept., 96	..	..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	108	Aug 19	104¼	Jan 18	106¾ Oct 11	..	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	127	Jan 26	127	Jan 26	127 Mar 2	127	..
Do., con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	124¾	Aug 23	122	Jul 16	123 Aug 31	124	..
Clearfield & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	103 Ap 14, 97	121	..
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913	..	....	..	....	100 Feb., 96	..	..
Bur., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1906	100	Feb 4	104¾	Jun 17	107¾ Oct 20	107½	..
Do., con. 1st and col. tr. g. 5s, 1934	100½	Sep 23	100	Apr 23	107 Oct 26	106	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	..	....	..	....	140 Fe 14, 97	..	..
C. R., Iowa Falls & N. W. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	108 De 10, 97	..	..
Do., do., 1st g. 5s, 1921	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	105 Jan 4	..	..
Canada South. 1st., int. gtd. 5s, 1908	111¼	Jun 28	107¾	Apr 27	110½ Oct 20	109¼	110
Do., 2d 5s, 1913	111	Feb 17	105	Apr 16	109¼ Oct 29	109¼	110
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	106 Jan 30, 97	..	..
Cent. RR. & Bkg. Co. of Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	93¼	Feb 16	87	Apr 21	92½ June 30	..	..
Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945	119½	Jan 13	114	Mar 25	114½ June 3	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1945	92¼	Jan 22	84¾	Apr 29	90¾ Oct 29	90	90½
Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	44½	Jan 6	35¾	Oct 11	36 Oct 28	..	..
Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	15¼	Jan 6	12	Oct 28	12 Oct 28	..	..
Do., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	8¼	Jan 21	4½	Jul 26	4½ Sept 13	..	..
Do., Macon & Nor. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	92	Jan 6	91	Oct 14	92 Oct 24	..	..
Do., Middle Ga. & Atl. 5s, 1947	86½	Sep 6	86½	Sep 6	86½ Sep 6	..	..
Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	90	Jul 6	95¾	Jan 19	99 July 6	..	..
Cent. of New Jersey 1st con. 7s, 1899	104¾	Feb 2	102½	Oct 26	102¾ Oct 28	102½	..
Do., 1st conv. 7s, 1902	112½	Sep 24	112½	Sep 24	112½ Sept 24	113¾	..
Do., conv. deb. 6s, 1908	110½	Feb 15	110	Jul 21	110 July 21	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987	115	Jun 30	109½	Apr 27	114 Oct 28	113¼	114
Do., do., registered	114¾	Feb 14	108¾	Apr 28	111¾ Oct 14	..	..
Lehigh & Wilkes Coal con. as. 7s, 1900	103½	Feb 18	97	Sep 30	99 Oct 6	..	..
Do., 5s, 1912	93	Feb 18	90	Jan 24	91 July 20	..	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	116	Mar 4	110	Apr 26	114 Oct 11	..	..
N. J. Southern int. gtd. 6s, 1899	..	....	..	....	104 No 13, 97	..	..
Cent. Pac. g. 6s, 1898, Speyer cts.	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	103 Jan 18	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series A, B, C, D, 1898	103½	Feb 23	103	Feb 18	103 Feb 24	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series E, 1898	..	Feb 21	102	Feb 21	102 Feb 21	..	..
Do., Speyer & Co. ctfs. dep. E, 1900	103	Oct 20	101¾	May 5	103 Oct 20	..	..
Do., San Joaquin Br. g. 6s, 1900	105	Feb 23	101	Oct 3	102½ Oct 12	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1939	..	....	..	....	84½ Sept., 98	..	..
Do., land grant g. 5s, 1900	100¼	Feb 23	100	Feb 23	102 Mar 19	..	..
Do., C. & O. Div. ext. g. 5s, 1918	101	Jan 18	101	Jan 18	101 Jan 18	..	..
Western Pacific g. 6s, 1899	104	Jun 29	101	Mar 17	103½ Oct 5	..	..
North. Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1907	..	....	..	....	98 Aug 6, 97	101	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1938	103¾	Sep 30	100	Jan 6	103¾ Oct 20	..	..
Cent. Wash. Tr. Co. ctfs., 1st g. 6s, 1938	40	Feb 2	40	Feb 2	40 Feb 2	..	..
Ches. & Ohio pur. mon. fund. 6s, 1898	101¼	Jan 7	101⅛	Jan 7	101⅛ Jan 7	..	..
Do., g. 6s, Series A, 1908	120½	Feb 14	118	Oct 5	118 Oct 5	115½	118
Do., g. 6s, 1911	121½	Sep 29	115½	Apr 20	118⅞ Oct 11	118¾	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	117	Feb 11	111	May 2	116¾ Oct 28	..	..
Do., do., registered	116	Oct 19	113	Jan 3	116 Oct 19	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4½s, 1992	97¼	Mar 19	97	May 9	97 May 9	86¼	86½
Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con. g. 4s, 1989	105½	Jun 30	99	Apr 25	104¼ Oct 28	..	..
Do., do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989	95	Sep 30	90¼	Jul 29	95 Oct 4	..	..
Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	99½	Feb 7	95	May 24	95¾ May 27	..	..
Eliz., Lex. & Big Sandy gtd. g. 5s, 1902	104	Jan 13	97½	Apr 11	101⅜ Oct 21	..	..
Chi. & Alton sink. fd. g. 6s, 1903	113¼	Apr 21	111	Sep 10	111 Sept 10	111½	..
Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900	111	Jan 7	107	Mar 23	108 June 15	106	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1900	107	Jul 20	107	Jul 20	107 July 20	108	..
St. L., Jacksonv. & C. 2d gtd. 7s, 1898	..	....	..	....	104¾ Mr 25, 97	..	..
Miss. Riv. Bdge. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	105½ Oct., 95	100½	..
Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s, 1926	110½	Jul 30	105	Mar 25	108¾ Oct 12	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Quincy con. 7s, 1903	118	Jun 29	113¾	Apr 20	116¾ Oct 26	116¼	..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901	107	Feb 24	103½	Aug 8	105 Sept 16	102	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1913	111	Oct 11	104½	May 16	110¾ Oct 20	110½	..
Do., convertible 5s, 1903	121½	Aug 26	104½	Mar 25	117½ Oct 29	..	..
Do., Iowa sink. fund 5s, 1919	111	Aug 23	100½	Feb 17	111 Aug 23	..	110½
Do., do., do., 4s, 1919	104	Feb 4	98	Apr 4	100 Oct 12	101	104
Do., Denver Div. 4s, 1922	103	Sep 23	97	Apr 1	102 Oct 19	..	..
Do., 4s, 1924	100	Jun 9	90	Jun 15	100 Aug 6	..	..
Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	..	....	..	....	107½ Jan., 96	105	107
Do., Nebraska extension 4s, 1927	103¾	Oct 12	95	Mar 25	103⅞ Oct 20	102¾	..
Do., do., registered	97¼	Mar 19	97	May 9	97 May 9	..	..
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	123	Jan 29	119	Mar 9	120 Sept 20	..	..
Chi. & East Ill. 1st sk. fd. cur. 6s, 1907	116¾	Sep 9	114½	Jul 15	116¾ Sept 9	..	117½
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	132	Aug 26	122	Apr 19	132 Aug 26	..	132½
Do., gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	108¼	Jun 10	101¼	Jan 11	108 Oct 20	..	..
Do., do., registered	106¼	Jun 7	101	Jan 4	106¾ June 7	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 5s, 1936	109	Feb 11	100¼	Jan 14	105 Sept 12	102½	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—							
Louisv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	115½	Jun 10	112	Feb 25	114 Oct 7	113	..
Chi., Ind. & Louisv. refdg. g. 5s, 1947	92	Aug 24	80	Mar 12	91 Oct 28	..	..
Do., refunding g. 6s, 1947	107	Aug 23	90	Mar 29	102 Oct 29	102	104½
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—							
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7s, $ gold, R. D., 1902	160¾	Oct 26	140	Jan 29	160 Oct 25	160	..
Do., 1st Iowa & D. 7s, 1899	152½	Sep 28	137½	Jan 3	152½ Sept 28	160	..
Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	160	Oct 25	140	Jan 13	160½ Oct 28	160	..
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905	160	Oct 22	138	Jan 6	160 Oct 22	160	..
Do., 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	160	Oct 21	139¼	Jan 5	160 Oct 21	160	..
Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	119¾	Jan 19	116	May 18	117 Aug 10	..	..
Do., 1st La C. & Dav. 5s, 1919	110	Mar 14	110	Mar 14	110 Mar 14	113½	..
Do., 1st So. Minn. Div. 6s, 1910	121	Feb 8	114¼	Apr 20	119⅝ Oct 20	..	..
Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	130¼	Jan 13	128	Aug 15	129½ Oct 11	129	..
Do., do., 5s, 1910	109	Oct 26	109	Oct 26	109 Oct 26	..	..
Do., Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	121	Jan 28	118	Mar 11	118½ July 19	119	..
Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	118	Oct 27	111	Apr 26	118 Oct 29	117½	118
Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	117	Feb 10	110⅝	May 23	115¼ Oct 20	..	..
Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	110	Jan 17	107	Jan 5	109½ Apr 16	..	..
Do., C. & Lake Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	113¼	Mar 2	112	Apr 21	112 Apr 21	..	..
Do., Wis. & Minn. Div. g. 5s, 1921	115⅝	Oct 12	111	Apr 29	115⅝ Oct 12	..	..
Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914	115	Feb 7	111	Apr 1	113⅜ Oct 15	..	..
Do., Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	127¼	Jan 27	127½	Jan 5	127¼ Jan 27	125½	..
Do., con. sk. fd. 5s, 1916	..	....	..	....	106½ Jul 9, 97	108¾	..
Do., Dak. & Great So. g. 5s, 1916	114	Jun 21	109	Apr 7	112 Sept 21	111	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1989	107	Feb 4	102	May 8	106¼ Oct 29	106	..
Do., do., registered	105½	Feb 19	104¾	Feb 1	105½ Feb 19	..	..
Mil. & North. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	122½	Jan 19	120	Mar 15	120½ Oct 24	120	122
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913	123	Feb 7	117	Apr 30	123 Oct 13	121	124
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915	145	Jan 10	138	May 6	143¼ Oct 21	143	..
Do., gold 7s, 1902	116½	Feb 15	113	Apr 27	115 Oct 12	115	..
Do., do., registered	116½	Feb 15	112¼	May 27	114⅝ Sept 28	115	116¼
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929	124½	Aug 26	113¾	Jun 2	117½ Oct 24	..	..
Do., do., registered	117½	Oct 24	114	Jun 14	117½ Oct 24	..	..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929	112	Sep 29	106	Apr 2	108½ Oct 8	..	..
Do., do., registered	107½	Jul 13	107½	Jul 13	107½ July 13	..	..
Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933	120	Oct 6	114	May 23	120 Oct 6	..	..
Do., registered	119	Feb 21	117	Mar 8	117 Mar 8	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1909	110½	Feb 9	107½	May 18	110¼ Oct 1	..	..
Do., do., registered	109½	Mar 19	109½	Mar 19	109½ Mar 19	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	118	Sep 26	111	May 9	118 Sept 26	..	..
Do., do., registered	117¾	Feb 7	117¾	Feb 7	117¾ Feb 7	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1886-1926	107	Feb 4	104	Mar 8	105½ Oct 20	105	..
Do., registered	103	Jun 10	103	Jun 10	103 June 10	..	..
Do., gen. 3½s, 1987	103¼	Aug 10	99	May 16	103 Oct 25	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901	107¾	May 26	106	Apr 21	107¾ May 26	106⅝	..
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898	102¼	Apr 12	101½	Jan 3	102¼ Apr 12	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	..	....	..	....	127 Au 17, 96	..	..
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905	117	Jan 12	117	Jan 12	117 Jan 12	..	..
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909	109	Mar 3	109	Mar 3	109 Mar 3	108¾	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	105	Apr 22	105	Apr 22	105 Apr 22	..	..
Iowa Midland 8s, 1900	108	Oct 21	108	Oct 21	108 Oct 21	..	..
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921	137	Jan 6	132½	May 21	137 Oct 26	130	..
Do., conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	..	....	..	....	105½ Fe 24, 97	..	..
Do., ext. & imp. sk. fd. g. 5s, 1929	118¼	Oct 18	113½	May 26	118 Oct 22	..	..
Do., Michigan Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	134	Mar 22	133	Mar 22	134 Mar 23	134	..
Do., Ashland Div. 1st g. 6s, 1925	135	Feb 26	133	May 19	133 May 19	133	..
Do., incomes, 1911	113	Apr 21	112	Apr 26	112 Apr 26	..	..
Chicago, Rock I. & Pacific 6s, 1917	132	Apr 21	129⅞	Jul 28	132 Oct 21	131	..
Do., do., registered	131½	Jan 29	128	Apr 2	130 Aug 12	131	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	107⅞	Feb 2	104¾	Mar 25	107 July 22	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1988	105¼	Aug 11	102⅝	May 7	105¼ Oct 28	..	..
Do., do., registered	103¼	Aug 13	103¼	May 11	101 Sept 22	..	..
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905	95	Sep 2	85	Jan 15	94¾ Oct 17	..	..
Do., 1st 2½s, 1905	70½	Feb 11	65¼	Jan 10	70 Feb 17	70	..
Do., extension 4s, 1905	..	....	..	....	83 Mr 15, 97	..	..
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923	109	Feb 17	103	Apr 21	108½ Aug 23	..	..
Do., do., small	..	....	..	....	100 Ap 15, 97	..	..
Chi., St. P., Min. & Om. con. 6s, 1930	138	Jan 24	126½	Apr 25	136¾ Oct 29	135	..
Chi., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	136	Oct 1	128	May 13	135½ Oct 6	135	..
St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s, 1919	132¾	Jan 28	126	Apr 16	131¼ Oct 25	131½	132½
Chi. & Wn. Ind. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1919	..	....	..	....	106 Jul 22, 97	106	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1932	122½	Feb 17	117½	Apr 1	120¾ Aug 30	..	..
Chicago Term. & Trans. 4s, 1947	90¾	Aug 27	70½	Mar 28	89½ Oct 29	..	..
Chi. & West. Mich. Ry 5s, 1921	..	....	..	....	98½ Nov., 93	105	..
Cin., Ham. & Dayton con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905	..	....	..	....	119 Oct 26, 97	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	..	....	..	....	103½ Mr 13, 97	..	..
Cin., Day. & Ironton 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	112	Oct 25	107½	May 10	112 Oct 25	111¾	..
City & Sub. Ry Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922	..	....	..	....	105¾ April, 95	..	..
Clev. & Can. Tr. Co. ctfs. for 1st 5s, 1917	74½	Oct 21	68	Sep 19	74½ Oct 21	..	..
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	82	May 13	82	May 13	82 June 29	..	..
Do., Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	91¾	Sep 21	88	Jun 8	91¾ Sept 21	90½	..
St. Louis Div. 1st col. trust g. 4s, 1990	100	Aug 30	90¼	May 9	100 Oct 20	..	101
Do., do., registered	93	Mar 15	90	Mar 24	90 Mar 24	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	..	....	..	....	87 Oct., 95	..	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	88½	Jan 13	80	Jun 13	87 Aug 31	..	..
Cin., Wab. & Mich. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	95	Oct 4	89	Feb 27	95 Oct 22	92¾	94
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1936	102	Feb 11	98¾	May 17	101½ Oct 3	102	104
Do., con. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100 Nov., 94	..	..
Cin., San. & Clev. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	..	....	..	....	114 Oct., 97	..	..
Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	107¼ Feb 19, 97	..	..
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940	80	Aug 18	70	Mar 14	75 Oct 21	73	75
Do., income 4s, 1990	22	Sep 6	14	May 7	19 Sept 27	..	..
C., C., C. & Ind. 1st sk. fd. 7s, 1899	105½	Mar 5	102	May 9	104 Aug 23	104	..
Do., con. 7s, 1914	137	Jan 17	131½	Jun 4	135½ July 26	132	..
Do., gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	127¾	May 11	127¾	May 11	127¾ May 11	..	135
Cin. & Spfd. 1st M. C. C. C. & I. 7s, 1901	..	....	..	....	107½ Oct 16, 97	..	..
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	107	Oct 28	100	Mar 18	107 Oct 28	..	..
Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s, 1938	121	Sep 9	121	Sep 9	121 Sept 9	121	..
Colorado Midland Ry 1st 2-3-4s, 1947	61¾	Sep 2	50	May 26	57 Oct 26	..	..
Do., 1st gold 4s, 1947	73	Sep 1	65	Aug 8	66 Oct 25	..	..
Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. con. g. 5s, 1931	..	....	..	....	68½ My 15, 97	..	..
Do., J. P. M. & Co. eng. cts., $85 paid	79	Sep 2	78	Oct 1	78¼ Oct 21	78	80
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1904	61	Feb 14	54	Jan 11	61 Feb 14	..	..
Con. & Passumpsic Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	..	....	..	....	102 Dec., 95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	128	Jan 15	122	Apr 4	122 Apr 4	122½	..
Syra., Bing. & N. Y. 7s, 1906	128	Jul 22	125½	Jan 3	126 July 23	125	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	144	Jan 4	137¼	May 21	141½ Oct 8	140	..
Do., 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	109 No 23, 97	..	..
Do., 7s, 1871-1901	113½	Feb 28	107	Apr 21	108½ Oct 17	103	..
Do., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	142½	May 26	138	Apr 18	139 June 30	141	..
Do., registered	140	Oct 26	140	Oct 26	140 Oct 26	140	..
N. Y. Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	138⅞	Jan 20	136⅞	Jul 8	137 Sept 19	137	..
Do., construction 5s, 1923	..	....	..	....	118½ No 17, 97	116	118
Warren 2d 7s, 1900	108	Aug 1	108	Aug 1	108 Aug 1	105	..
Del. & Hud., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	146	Sep 13	143	May 7	146 Sept 13	143	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	143 May 4, 97	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	125½	Jan 25	120½	May 6	125 Aug 31	120	..
Do., g. 6s, 1906	118½	Jan 27	110	Apr 21	116 Oct 11	116	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	116¼ Mr 22, 97	116	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	147	Sep 27	147	Sep 27	147 Sept 27	147	..
Do., do., registered	145	Feb 18	141	May 6	141 May 6	146	..
Den. & Rio Gr. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	98¼	Aug 17	80	Apr 8	97¾ Oct 28	97¼	97¾
Do., 1st g. 7s, 1900	111¾	Aug 22	108	Apr 8	110½ Sept 20	..	..
Do., improvement g. 5s, 1928	96¼	Oct 8	85¼	Jan 3	85¼ Oct 27	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 4½s, 1936	106¾	Oct 26	106¾	Oct 12	106¾ Oct 26	..	..
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917	102	Oct 3	97	Jan 6	102 Oct 26	..	..
Det., Mack. & Mar. 1d. gt. 3½s, Ser. A, 1911	19	Aug 8	16	Oct 20	17 Oct 27	16	18
Duluth, & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	107¾	May 9	104	Jan 3	106¼ Oct 18	..	..
Duluth, Red Wing & So. 1st 5s, 1928	92¼	Feb 11	92¼	Feb 11	92¼ Feb 11	..	..
Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic g. 6s, 1937	112½	Sep 9	101	May 2	112½ Oct 27	..	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	116	Feb 2	112¼	Jan 4	113 July 26	114	115
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	119½	Aug 2	116½	May 20	119¼ Aug 2	117	..
Do., 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	113	Aug 22	108	Apr 11	112¾ Sept 7	112½	..
Do., 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	118	Jun 7	113	May 23	117 June 28	117	..
Do., 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	105	May 23	104½	Feb 21	104½ June 3	105	..
Do., 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	147¾	Feb 11

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
N., F. & S. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	98	Jul 23	87½	Apr 5	97½	Oct 22	..	..
South. & North A. con. gtd. g. 5s,1936	101	Jun 2	94	Feb 5	100½	Oct 28	..	..
Kentucky Central G. 4s, 1978	92	Sep 9	85	Apr 12	91	Oct 28	..	..
Louis. Railway Co 1st con. g. 5s,1930	109	Mar 19	103	Mar 9	109	Mar 19	..	..
L. & N. L., C. & Lex. g. 4½s, 1931	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	..	..
Manhattan R'way con. g. 4s, 1990	98½	Jan 13	90	Apr 23	92½	Oct 28	..	..
Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908	119½	Feb 8	114⅛	Apr 6	117½	Oct 27	117¼	118
Do., 2d 6s, 1899	105	Jan 26	101	May 5	104	Oct 6	104¼	104½
Metro. St. Ry gen. col. tr. g. 5s, 1997	116¼	Jan 14	108½	Apr 28	115	Oct 29	114¼	115
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	122½	Jan 14	114½	Apr 25	121¼	Oct 13	121	..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	123¼	Jan 14	116	Apr 21	121⅜	Oct 28	..	..
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1993	123¼	Jan 12	117	Mar 12	122	Oct 28	122	..
Mexican Central con. g. 4s, 1911	66	Feb 10	62½	Oct 13	62½	Oct 13	..	..
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	....	..	....	39	April, 90	..	..
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	....	..	....	11⅜	Sep 16,96	..	..
Mexican Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	79	Oct 28	70⅜	Feb 10	79	Oct 28	77	..
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	90	Mar., 96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, A, 1927	..	....	..	....	42⅜	No 12, 96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B, 1927	..	....	..	....	13	Jul 9, 97	..	..
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	100	J an 30,97	..	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	143	Oct 13	142½	Oct 11	143	Oct 13	143	146
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	100¼	Oct 26	100½	Apr 26	100¼	Oct 26	..	..
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	125	Oct 4	125	Oct 4	125	Oct 4	..	..
Do., Southwest. ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	..	....	..	....	129	May, 96	..	..
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	121¼	Au 31, 97	123½	130
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	92¼	Aug 11	82¾	Apr 25	90	Oct 29	89¾	90
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	67½	Jan 27	57	Mar 25	64½	Oct 29	64	64½
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	88	Aug 9	83¾	Jan 28	88	Aug 9	..	..
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1942	89	Aug 23	80	Mar 12	83	Oct 26	..	..
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	76	Aug 11	70½	Oct 28	70½	Oct 28	..	..
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	84¼	Feb 18	75	Apr 25	83	Oct 29	..	..
Mo., Kan. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	102¼	Sep 23	93½	Apr 1	100	Oct 29	..	..
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	107¼	Aug 23	93	Mar 26	105½	Oct 29	105	105½
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	112½	Oct 17	103½	Apr 26	112¼	Oct 17	112¾	..
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	87½	Aug 15	85½	Jan 19	87½	Oct 29	..	..
Do. 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	80	Aug 16	69	Apr 28	73½	Oct 28	72	75
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	106	Jan 31	100	May 3	105	Oct 28	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	109	Jun 30	105½	Sep 20	100	Oct 11	..	..
St. L. & I. Mt. 1st ext. 4½s, 1947	110½	Jan 7	107½	Feb 7	107¼	Oct 25	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1946	107½	Jul 27	102½	May 5	107½	July 28	..	..
Do., Arkans. Br. ext. g. 5s, 1935	108	Feb 8	102	Mar 26	107	Oct 26	107	..
Do., gen. con. ry & ld. grt. g.5s,1931	100½	Jul 22	86	Apr 6	98⅜	Oct 29	..	..
Do., gen. con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	100	Aug 10	86	Feb 26	96½	Oct 27	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	124	Oct 20	118½	May 24	124	Oct 21	..	..
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	119	Dec 6, 97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	81	Aug 8	70	Apr 26	77½	Oct 29	..	..
Montgomery Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	102½	Sep 16	97½	May 27	102	Oct 26	..	102¾
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	..	....	..	....	84	April, 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	131⅞	Oct 27	128	Apr 4	131⅞	Oct 27	..	132½
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	..	....	..	....	105⅝	De 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	105	Feb 10	100	Apr 8	103¼	Oct 26	..	..
Do., 1st 8s, McM., M.,W. & Al.,1917	..	....	..	....	108	Mar., 96	..	..
No. O. & N. East. pr. lien 6s, 1915	..	....	..	....	108½	Aug. 94	..	..
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	119½	Jun 23	113¼	Apr 21	117⅝	Oct 25	117⅝	..
Do., do., registered	118	May 31	113½	Apr 20	115⅝	Aug 24	117⅝	..
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	112	Feb 23	106	Apr 21	110⅜	Oct 20	110¾	..
Do., do., registered	111¾	Feb 8	106	Apr 8	105	July 15	105¾	..
Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1889-1904	108¾	Feb 19	108½	Feb 21	108½	Feb 21	110¾	..
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	106½	Oct 28	102	Apr 9	106½	Oct 29	106½	..
Do., do., registered	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	106½	..
Do., deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	106½	Oct 14	100½	May 6	106½	Oct 14	105¾	..
Do., registered	105	Feb 7	104	Mar 26	104¾	June 30	104¾	..
Do., gold 3½s, 1997	107½	Oct 3	105¼	Jul 22	107½	Oct 24	..	..
Do., do., registered	104⅛	Jul 6	104⅞	Jul 6	104⅞	July 6	..	..
Michigan Cent. col. trust g. 3½s, 1998	95	Jul 30	91¼	Jun 23	93⅝	Oct 29	..	..
Do., do., registered	91	Oct 17	91	Oct 17	91	Oct 17	..	..
Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	96½	Jul 29	94	Jun 23	96	Oct 29	95¾	95⅞
Do., registered	95	Jul 29	94	Aug 8	95	Oct 28	..	..
West Shore 1st g. 4s, gtd., 2361	111	Oct 25	102¾	Jan 25	111	Oct 29	111	111½
Do., registered	110	Feb 7	101½	Apr 26	110	Oct 28	110	110¾
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	..	....	..	....	108½	No 16, 97	..	..
Do., registered	106	Jun 17	106	Jun 17	106	June 17	..	..
Clearf, Bit. Coal gtd. g.4s,Ser. A,1940	95	Jul 27	95	Jul 27	95	July 28	90	95
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	104	Jul 24,97	..	..
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	109½	Feb 3	107	Sep 22	108¾	Oct 28	108⅝	..
Do., do., registered	109½	Jan 27	104½	Oct 24	104⅞	Oct 24	104½	..
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	..	....	..	....	103	May 7,97	..	..
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, 1922	128	Oct 22	119½	May 12	128	Oct 26	127	..
Do., Ter. R. 1st gtd. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	109	Jan., 97	..	..
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	..	....	..	....	110	Oct., 94	114½	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd g. 4s, 1922	107	Aug 13	107	Aug 13	107	Aug 13	107	..
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s,1991	..	....	..	....	100	Mar., 96	..	..
New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927	126	Feb 14	123	Jun 23	123	Oct 26	..	..
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—								
Detroit, Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	121	Apr 28	121	Apr 28	121	Apr 28	..	..
Lake Shore Div. 7s, 1899	106½	Feb 11	102	Oct 14	102¼	Oct 19	102	..
Do., con. 1st 7s, 1900	110	Mar 9	105½	Aug 3	108	Oct 27	107½	..
Do., do., registered	109⅜	Feb 9	105¼	Jun 30	106⅜	Oct 28	105	..
Do., con. 2d 7s, 1903	120½	Feb 23	115¾	Jun 16	117	Aug 31	117½	..
Do., do., registered	119¼	Mar 1	115¾	Jun 16	115¾	June 16	117	..
Do., g. 3½s, 1997	107⅛	Oct 28	102	Apr 7	107	Oct 29	106½	107
Do., do., registered	106	Feb 21	103	Mar 29	105¾	Aug 16	..	..
Cin. & Sp. 1st gtd., L. S. & M. 7s,1901	..	....	..	....	108¼	Dec 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal RR. 1st 5s, 1934	121	Oct 24	121	Oct 24	121	Oct 24	..	..
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	123	Jan 28	110	May 16	115½	Oct 17	..	..
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	107	Sep 13	102½	May 25	105	Oct 11	..	..
Do., 6s, 1909	122	Feb 25	122	Feb 25	122	Feb 25	..	..
Do., 5s, 1931	127	Jan 10	121	Apr 26	121¼	June 21	126	..
Do., do., registered	125½	Jan 20	125½	Jan 20	125½	Jan 20	126	..
Do., 4s, 1940	106	Feb 25	106	Feb 25	106	Feb 25	..	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	107½	Jan 12	100	Apr 21	105¼	Oct 29	105	105¼
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	103	No 4, 97	..	..
N.Y., N.H. & H. 1st registered 4s, 1903	..	....	..	....	104½	Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do., con. deb. certs., $1,000	161	Sep 30	145	Jan 6	161	Sept 30	..	..
Do., do., small certs., $100	160	Oct 26	145	Jan 6	160	Oct 26	..	..
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	126½	Aug 26	126½	Aug 26	126¼	Aug 26	126¼	..
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	125½	Feb 6, 97	113	..
N. Y. & New England 1st 7s, 1905	121¼	Oct 24	119	Feb 11	121¼	Oct 24	121	..
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	115	Oct 21	113½	Jul 19	115	Oct 21	116	..
N. Y., Ont. & Wn. con. 1st g. 5s, 1939	109	May 31	106	Mar 7	107⅞	Oct 26	..	..
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1992	103	Oct 22	96	Mar 16	103	Oct 29	102¾	..
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	119½	Feb 9	112	Mar 25	117½	Oct 26	..	..
Do., do., registered	119	Feb 11	112	Mar 28	117	Oct 25	..	..
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	131½	Oct 13	124	Jun 8	131½	Oct 13	129	..
Do., do., registered certificates	130	Sep 23	124½	Jun 15	130	Sept 28	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ry pr. lien 4s, 1997	101⅝	Sep 30	90¼	Apr 21	100⅝	Oct 20	100¾	101
Do., registered	101⅛	Sep 16	93	Apr 6	100½	Sept 30	..	..
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047	69	Sep 6	57	Apr 21	66¾	Oct 29	66¾	67
Washington Central 1st g. 4s, 1948	90	Oct 4	88	Oct 21	88	Oct 27	88	90
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s,1933	115	Oct 10	104	Jan 5	115	Oct 15	112	..
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	105	Mar 5	102	Jun 27	102	June 27	102	..
Norfolk & West. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	125½	Jan 17	120	Mar 15	123	Sept 12	123	..
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	124	Aug 3	118	Mar 17	124	Sept 1	124	128
Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	119¾	Jan 20	117	Feb 9	117½	Aug 30	..	..
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	..	....	..	....	101	Fe 23, 97	105	..
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1989	94	Oct 5	82	Apr 14	93	Oct 25	..	..
Nor. & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	87½	Aug 8	74¾	Apr 21	83⅞	Oct 29	83	84
Ogden. & L. Cham. 1st con. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	94	April, 96	..	..
Do., do., small	..	....	..	....	82	Feb., 87	..	..
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	102¼	Jan 26	102	Jan 12	102¼	Jan 26	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	85	De 16, 97	..	..
Ohio Southern 1st g. 6s, 1921	85½	Aug 9	80	Jan 13	84	Sept 8	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1921	15	Jan 20	8	Aug 18	9	Sept 7	..	..
Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certs	14¾	Jan 20	8½	Sep 7	8½	Sept 8	..	..
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1941	82	Jan 3	75	Aug 11	80	Sept 19	..	..
Oreg. Imp. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	108	Sep 21,97	..	..
Do., en. Trust Co. certs. of deposit	114	Jun 9	100¼	Apr 25	114	June 22	..	..
Do., cons. 5s, tr. r., all in. paid	62½	Feb 15	49¾	Apr 28	61½	June 27	..	..
Ore. R. & N. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1909	116	Jun 15	111	Apr 20	114	Oct 25	114	..
Ore. RR. & N. Co. con. g. 4s, 1946	100⅞	Aug 19	89	Apr 26	100	Oct 29	99⅞	100½
Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1923	129	Oct 21	118	Apr 16	128½	Oct 28	128½	129
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	121	Jun 14	121	Jun 14	121	June 18	..	..
Do., g. 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	102	My 24,97	..	..
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	106½	Aug 22	96	Apr 27	106¼	Oct 28	..	..
Do., non-cum. Inc. A 5s, 1946	81½	Aug 3	58	Jan 5	76½	Oct 29	76	77
Do., non-cum. Inc. B and col. trust	58¾	Aug 19	39	Jan 4	58¼	Oct 20	58	59
Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	106½	Aug 19	102	Jun 23	105½	Oct 28	..	..
Panama sk. fd. sub. g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	101½	Dec., 90	..	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	114¼	Sep 15	108	Apr 21	114¼	Oct 19	114½	..
Do., do., registered	110	Jul 8	110	Jul 8	110	July 8	..	..
P., C., C. & St.L. gtd. g.4½s,1940,Ser.A	113	Feb 8	109½	May 13	113	Sept 7	..	..
Do., do., Series B, gtd., 1942	113⅜	Sep 28	108	May 6	111½	Oct 19	..	..
Do., do., Series C, gtd., 1942	..	....	..	....	111	Jun 17,97	..	..
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	104½	Sep 22	104	Sep 22	104	Sept 22	..	..
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	108	Jun 6	106¾	Mar 1	108	June 6	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	100¼	Ap 23, 97	..	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	140¼	Jan 25	140	Jan 10	140¼	Jan 25	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	140	Jan 4	140	Jan 4	140	Aug 18	..	..
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	..	....	..	....	128	Aug., 96	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	110½	Jul 8, 97	115	..
Cleve. & Pitts. con. sink. fd. 7s, 1900	109	Apr 19	107	May 25	107	May 25	108	..
Do., gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	..	....	..	....	113½	April, 96	..	..
Gd. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	..	....	..	....	110	Jun 27,96	..	..
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	..	....	..	....	102	No 10, 97	..	..
Penn. RR. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s, 1923	..	....	..	....	108	My 12,97	..	..
U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944	115¼	Feb 14	115½	Feb 14	115½	Feb 14	114½	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1st g. 6s, 1920, t. r.	101½	Aug 12	95	Apr 12	99	Oct 20	..	..
Do., Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100	De 23, 97	..	..
Do., do., en. Trust Co. certs	96	Feb 15	95½	Oct 7	95¾	Oct 7	93	96
Do., Trust Co. cts. for 2d g. 5s, 1926	17	May 23	15	May 19	17	May 23	..	..
Do., do., 1st installment paid	18½	Jun 2	18½	Jun 2	18½	June 2	..	..
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s, 1921	120	Apr 22	120	Apr 22	120	May 11	121	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	90	Sep 22	85½	May 23	90	Sept 22	85	..
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	137	No 17, 97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	107½	Oct 26	107¼	Oct 28	107½	Oct 28	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	124	Mar., 96	..	..
Pitts. & L.E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B,1928	..	....	..	....	114	Mar., 93	..	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	117	Mar., 89	..	..
Pitts., Painv. & Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916	90	Oct 10	90	Oct 10	90	Oct 10	..	..
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	111	Oct 28	104	Apr 2	111	Oct 28	111	..
Do., 1st cons. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	98	Jul 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	95¼	Oct 13	76½	Apr 28	93½	Oct 29	93½	94
Do., g. 5s, 1891-1941	57	Oct 6	39	Jun 15	56¾	Oct 6	..	..
Do., do., trust receipts	57⅞	Oct 8	57⅞	Oct 8	57⅞	Oct 8	..	..

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	87⅛	Feb 3	77¾	Apr 28	81¼	Oct 29	80¾	81½
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	91	Aug 19	78½	Apr 25	88¼	Oct 29	..	..
Rio Grande Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	94¾	Feb 16	91	Jun 16	91	June 16	..	..
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 3-4s, 1940	71½	Sep 28	54	Feb 2	71½	Sept 28	..	72
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	81	Aug 26	68¼	Apr 29	81	Oct 28	..	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Class A,1906	116¼	Feb 15	111	May 2	114	July 20	116	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906	116¼	Feb 17	111¾	May 6	116½	Oct 26	116	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906	116¼	Feb 23	113	May 24	116	Oct 27	116	..
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pieree C. & O., 1919	..	....	..	....	113¾	July, 96	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931	120¾	Aug 24	114	Apr 20	120½	Oct 29	120½	121
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1931	106¾	Jun 30	98½	Apr 25	105¾	Oct 29	..	..
Do., 1st trust g. 5s, 1987	100	Jun 23	92½	Apr 14	100	Oct 4	..	..
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	105	Oct 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & San Fran. RR. g. 4s, 1996	82¾	Aug 18	60	Apr 28	78¾	Oct 27	..	..
St. L. & S. F., S. W. Div. 5s, 1947	97½	Aug 19	90	Apr 6	96¼	Oct 13	..	..
St. Louis Southwest. 4s, cts., 1989	81½	Oct 27	70	Apr 26	81	Oct 29	81	81¼
Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts., 1989	35	Aug 22	25	Mar 25	34½	Oct 29	33½	34½
St. Paul City Ry Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	90	No 8, 97	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	117	Mar 7	115	Mar 12	117	Mar 14	113	120
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	109	Feb 16	105	Jun 27	105	Oct 20	105¼	..
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1909	122¾	Jan 28	120	Jun 21	121¼	Oct 11	121	..
Do., Dakota exten. g. 6s, 1910	124½	Oct 21	118½	Mar 25	124½	Oct 21	123	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	133	Oct 14	128	Jan 5	133	Oct 14	132	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	119¾	Sep., 96	..	..
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	111	Oct 27	105½	May 10	111	Oct 28	111	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	106½	May 29,97	..	..
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	102¼	Oct 21	94½	Jan 10	102¼	Oct 21	..	..
Do., do., registered	96	Feb 19	96	Feb 19	96	Feb 19	..	..
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	122½	Jan 13	122½	Jan 13	122½	Jan 13	..	..
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	132	Jun 11	118½	Apr 19	130	Oct 27	130	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	112¼	Sep 22	107	Apr 29	112½	Sept 22	113	..
Eastern Minn. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	110¾	Aug 18	105½	Apr 12	110¾	Sept 7	..	..
Wilmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	113	Aug 26	113	Aug 26	113	Aug 26	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24,96	..	..
San F. & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	100½	Oct 20,97	..	..
Sav., Flor. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	..	....	..	....	114	Jan,97	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	104½	Oct 18,97	..	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	..	..
Seat., L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1931,ass.pd.	80	Jan 21	42	Jan 6	80	Jan 25	..	..
South Carolina & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	99½	Aug 18	92	Apr 29	98¼	Oct 29	..	..
Southern Pacific Co.—								
Gal., Harris. & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	107	Jan 20	107	Jan 20	107	Jan 20	..	..
Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905	105½	May 17	100	Jan 17	103⅜	Sept 29	..	..
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g. 5s,1931	99¾	Oct 8	92	Jan 4	99	Oct 29	98	..
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s,1903	..	....	..	....	102	Nov., 94	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937	112	Sep 14	107½	May 25	111⅜	Oct 27	..	..
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	112	Sep 30	105	May 11	112	Sept 30	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921	85½	Oct 19	76¾	Apr 2	85½	Oct 20	82	85
Morgan's La. & Tex. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	114	No 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st 7s, 1918	127	Feb 26	127	Feb 26	127	Apr 30	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	75	Jan 6	75	Jan 6	75	Jan 6	..	..
San An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	71	Aug 1	55½	Apr 25	69½	Oct 29	69	69½
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	110	Mar 17	110	Mar 17	110	Mar 17	..	..
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	106¼	No 17, 97	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	103	Oct 27	96½	Jan 3	103	Oct 27	101	..
So. Pac. of Ari. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	109¾	Oct 12	100¼	Jan 4	109¾	Oct 27	108	..
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12	109½	Aug 10	106¾	May 20	109¾	Oct 27	..	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	102¾	Sep 20	92½	Jan 6	102¾	Sept 20	104	..
Austin & Northw. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	88	Sep 16	81¼	Jul 25	87⅜	Sept 20	85	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	110¼	Jun 28	105½	Jan 5	109¾	Oct 28	109	..
Southern Rway 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	99	Oct 28	87	Apr 28	98¾	Oct 29	98½	98¾
East Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	101	Sep 29	96	Jan 19	101	Sept 29	..	..
Alabama Cent. R. 1st g. 6s, 1918	..	....	..	....	112¼	Au 17, 97	..	..
Colum. & Greenville 1st g. 5-6s, 1916	118	Sep 30	118	Sep 30	118	Sept 30	..	..
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900	108	Jun 13	105½	Jul 14	107¼	Oct 28	107	107½
Do., divisional g. 5s, 1930	115	Feb 10	112½	Feb 28	115	Sept 22	..	..
Do., con. 1st g. 5s, 1956	114½	Oct 20	107	Apr 16	114½	Oct 29	..	..
Georgia Pac. Ry 1st g. 5-6s, 1922	125	Jun 6	118	Apr 13	120⅞	Oct 12	121	..
Knoxville & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	117½	Feb 18	112	Apr 28	117	Oct 14	..	..
Richmond & Danville con. g. 6s, 1

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
C., C., C. & St. L.—			
Mileage	1,848	1,848	1,848
3d week Oct.	$247,111	$248,111	$222,023
From July 1	6,751,372	6,467,088	6,116,453
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,480	4,350	4,367
3d week Oct.	$667,530	$618,995	$544,504
From July 1	8,993,980	8,026,734	6,894,150
BUF., ROCH. & PITTS. for September—			
Gross earnings	338,221	313,023	294,113
Op. expenses	221,305	191,348	199,988
Net earnings	116,909	121,675	94,125
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	1,039,245	927,242	894,405
Net earnings	367,421	336,887	301,941
CANADIAN PACIFIC for September—			
Gross earnings	2,396,365	2,244,529	1,836,690
Op. expenses	1,393,877	1,254,637	1,048,352
Net earnings	1,002,514	1,059,891	788,338
Prop. exp. to gross	54½	54%	58½
From Jan. 1 to Sept. 30—			
Gross earnings	18,254,632	16,396,540	14,669,329
Net earnings	6,859,907	6,046,851	5,381,361
CHI., BUR. & QUINCY for September—			
Gross earnings	3,029,353	2,414,242	3,184,549
Op. expenses	2,293,986	2,581,649	1,794,885
Net earnings	1,695,587	2,032,596	1,389,664
Prop. exp. to gross	56%	53%	56%
Charges	886,000	870,480	876,202
Surplus	815,567	1,162,163	493,462
From July 1 to Sept. 30—			
Gross earnings	11,070,347	11,311,316	9,032,166
Net earnings	4,369,935	4,797,754	3,663,637
Surplus	1,729,935	2,186,466	1,035,031
CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING, for the year ended June 30, shows:			
Gross	1,501,431	1,205,150	1,586,917
Op. exp. & taxes	1,062,507	880,295	1,146,745
Net earnings	438,924	324,865	440,172
All income	442,668	329,790	442,752
Interest	297,874	300,875	297,274
Balance	144,794	28,915	145,478
Dividends	.....	50,000	100,000
Surplus	144,794	*21,085	45,478
*Deficit.			
LEHIGH VALLEY railroad system for September:			
Gross	1,979,512	1,742,675	1,817,569
Expenses	1,246,110	1,219,827	1,261,937
Net	733,461	522,848	555,632
Proportion ex. to gross	62	70	69
From Jan. 1 to Sept. 30—			
Gross	15,424,904	15,054,881	15,450,629
Net	4,125,837	3,416,512	3,228,927
Lehigh Valley Coal Co. for September—			
Gross	1,552,050	1,716,109	1,583,532
Expenses	1,741,314	1,751,722	1,542,437
Deficit	109,267	35,613	*41,095
From Jan. 1 to Sept. 30—			
Gross	12,480,235	12,590,744	12,536,760
Deficit	925,206	332,859	540,502
Both companies for September—			
Net	624,137	487,284	596,727
From Jan. 11 to Sept. 30—			
Net	3,200,630	3,083,652	2,688,425
*Surplus.			
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD for September—			
	1898.	1897.	1896.
Gross	$5,790,139	$5,859,639	$5,176,339
Op. expenses	3,567,428	3,709,723	3,371,728
Net	2,222,711	2,149,911	1,804,611
Prop. exp. to gross	61%	63¼	65½
For nine months:			
Gross	48,039,073	46,788,773	46,061,173
Net	14,727,916	14,731,116	12,711,716
Western lines in September:			
	1898.		1897.
Gross	Inc. $188,100	Inc.	$659,200
Net	Inc. 14,300	Inc.	389,700
For nine months:			
Gross	Inc. 2,453,800	Dec.	357,500
Net	Dec. 335,800	Inc.	726,800
PHILA., READ. & NEW ENG. for September—			
	1898.	1897.	1896.
Gross	$55,461	$66,469	$65,455
Op. expenses	35,109	38,007	41,691
Net	20,352	28,462	23,774
From Jan. 1 to Sept. 30:			
Gross	465,401	469,634	513,466
Net	130,380	170,549	150,914
PITTSBURG & WESTERN for August—			
	1898.	1897.	Changes.
Gross	$298,252	$271,585	*$27,667
Op. exp.	215,811	212,787	*$3,024
Net	82,441	58,798	*$24,643
From July 1 to Aug. 31:			
Gross	563,908	549,252	*14,650
Net	155,116	155,750	†634
*Increase. †Decrease.			
SOUTH CAROLINA & GEORGIA for the year ended June 30—			
	1898.	1897.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$1,354,835	$1,216,484	$138,351
Op. exp.	869,948	777,490	92,458
Net earnings, including rents	484,887	438,994	45,893
Int., taxes, and rentals	352,691	326,787	25,904
Net income	132,196	112,207	19,989

Report of Specie Imported Into the District of New York Oct. 22 to Oct. 28, 1898, Inclusive.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Navahoe	Gonaives	$1,500
Abydos	Pto. Cabello	7,090
Abydos	Curacao	3,113
Abydos	Guayra	38
Altai	Limon	2,000
Alianca	Colon	20
Normandie	Havre	100,000
American Silver Coin—		
Adirondack	Kingston	540
Abydos	Curacao	38
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Adirondack	Kingston	8,301
Abydos	Curacao	18,710
Abydos	Guayra	1,072
Normandie	Havre	260,910
Yucatan	Havana	5,000
Abydos	Curacao	583
Abydos	Pto. Cabello	600
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Adirondack	Kingston	451
Alianca	Colon	1,595
Alianca	Corinto	400
Altai	Greytown	1,436
Alianca	Colon	20,928
Alianca	Corinto	93
Abydos	Curacao	150
Gold Bullion—		
Lucania	Liverpool	313,889
Alianca	Panama	1,325
Alianca	Colon	3,616
Altai	Greytown	1,650
Manitou	London	1,813
Pr. Maurits	Pt. au Prince	328
Alianca	Corinto	500
Abydos	Guayra	900
Port Melbourne	London	1,840
Lucania	Liverpool	184,027
Silver Bullion—		
Port Melbourne	London	760
Manitou	London	753
Foreign Silver Coin—		
New York	Pto. Plato	2,000
New York	Sanchez	1,920
New York	St. Domingo	237
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Lucania	Liverpool	97,330
Total		$1,048,451

Specie Exports from the Port of New York from Oct. 24 to Oct. 29, Inclusive.

Date.	Steamer.	Destination.	Character.	Amount.
25.	Camelense	Manaos,	S. C. (Peru)	$11,300
25.	Paris	London,	S. C. (Peru)	20,200
25.	Paris	London,	S. C. (Br.)	4,300
25.	Paris	London,	S. B.	506,856
26.	Seneca	Havana,	G. C. (Fr.)	223,500
27.	Santiago	Santiago,	S.C. (U. S.)	1,800
28.	La Normandie	Havre,	S. B.	19,777
28.	Lucania	London,	S. B.	422,890
28.	Lucania	London,	S. S. (Mex.)	5,958
Total				$1,216,581

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Date.	Steamer.	Destination.	Character.	Amount.
21.	Alleghany	Cartegena,	S. C., (Col.)	$1,053
21.	Prins Maurits	Haiti,	G. C., (U. S.)	8,000
22.	Seguranca	Progreso,	G. C., (U. S.)	2,000
22.	Caracas	Laguayra,	G. C.	36,000
22.	Caracas	La Guayra,	G. C., (Span.)	4,082
Total				$1,267,698

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to The New York Times by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	109½	111
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 6s	108	110
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	90	..
Bleecker St. & F. F'y stock	33	..
Bleecker St. & F. F'y 1st 7s	105	106
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	105	106
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	116	119
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	88	93
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	114	117
Brooklyn City R. R.	225	230
B'klyn City & Newtown stock	210	..
B'klyn City & Newtown 1st 5s	114	117
Brooklyn El., when issued	26	27
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	56	58
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Ry. 1st consols	112¾	114
Central Cross-Town	255	..
Central Cross-Town 1st 6s	119	..
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	111	113
Christopher & Tenth Street	160	165
Citizens' Ry. (Indianapolis) 5s	80	81
Cleveland City Railway	70	74
Cleveland Cable 1st 5s	102	103
Cleveland Electric Railway	79	81
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	104	106
Coney Island & Brook. stock	230	..
Coney Island & B'lyn 1st 5s	103	107
C. I. & B'lyn 5 per cent. ctfs.	101	..
Columbus (Ohio) stock	56	57
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 5s	98	101
Columbus Cross-Town 1st 5s	101	102
D. D., E. B'way & B. stock	180	200
D. D., E. B'way & B. 1st 5s	115½	117
D. D., E. B'y & B. 5 p. c. scrip	101	103
Eighth Avenue	350	370
Eighth Avenue 6 p. c. scrip	108	112
42d St. & Grand Street	360	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	69	73
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	99	101
Kings County Elevated	2¾	4
Kings County incomes	8	10
Louisville St. Ry. com.	35	40
Louisville St. Ry pf.	101	103
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'lyn)	105	106
New Orleans Traction com.	1½	3½
New Orleans Traction pf.	8	11
New Orleans Traction notes	..	75
North Shore Traction com.	8	12
North Shore Traction pf.	73	77
Ninth Avenue	183	190
Providence & Pawtucket 1st	108	110
Rochester Ry.	14	16
Rochester Ry. con. 5s	..	101
Second Avenue stock	178	183
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consol. 5s	114½	116
Scranton Traction	12	14
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	200	..
South Ferry 1st 5s	107	112
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	112	114
Third Avenue Railroad	157	162
Twenty-third Street	310	..
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	103	107
Twin City R. Transit Co. com.	30	32
Twin City R. Transit Co. pf.	102	104
Union Railway	175	190
Union Railway 1st 5s	113	114
West Chicago Street	95¼	95½
West End, (Boston)	87	87¼
West End (Boston) pf.	109	110
Worcester Traction common	11	13
Worcester Traction pf.	95	98

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	127	129
Hoboken Ferry 5s	109½	111½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry	40½	41
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry pf.	95	95½
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry 5s	99	101
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	78	81
Union Ferry	43	44½
Union Ferry bonds	102	104

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	160	170
Atlantic	150	160
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co.	195	..
Brooklyn	370	390
Central	1400	..
Colonial	245	255
Continental	190	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	900	950
Fifth Avenue	..	355
Franklin	235	240
German-American R. E.	15	30
Guaranty	400	..
Hamilton	230	240
Kings County	285	..
Knickerbocker	275	..
Lawyers' Surety	100	105
Lawyers' Title Insurance	150	158
Long Island Loan & Trust	225	..
Manhattan	175	..
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	235	..
Mercantile	400	..
Metropolitan	300	..
Nassau	155	..
National Surety	..	200
N. Y. Security & Trust	400	..
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	1200	..
People's	245	255
Produce Exchange	205	215
Real Estate Trust Co.	200	..
Standard	115	..
State	190	..
Title Guarantee & Trust	285	290
Union	1150	..
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	280	290
United States	1225	..
Washington	240	..

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Commonwealth	95	100
Continental	440	..
Citizens'	110	115
Eagle	235	245
Empire City	90	95
Farragut	..	100
German-American	440	..
Germania	255	260
Greenwich	160	170
Hamilton	105	110
Hanover	160	..
Home	195	200
Kings County	170	180
Nassau, Brooklyn	150	..
New York	110	115
Niagara	165	170
North River	130	135

Insurance Companies—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Pacific	150	..
Phenix, Brooklyn	170	175
Peter Cooper	110	115
Rutgers	100	115
Stuyvesant	73	80
United States	110	116
Westchester	220	..
Williamsburg City	370	..

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	365	..
American Exchange	168	..
Astor National	300	..
Astor Place	225	..
Bowery	295	295
Broadway	220	230
Butchers & Drovers'	67½	72½
Central	160	170
Chase	275	..
Chatham	280	292
Chemical	3800	4100
Citizens'	..	130
City	1050	..
Colonial	150	..
Columbia	..	155
Commerce	207	209
Continental	128	130
Corn Exchange	270	285
East River	130	..
Eleventh Ward	225	..
Fifth Avenue	2750	..
Fifth National	225	..
First National	2750	..
First Nat. of Staten Island	..	160
Fourth National	165	..
Fourteenth Street	..	168
Gallatin	310	320
Gansevoort	..	100
Garfield	1050	..
German-American	112	117
Germania	350	..
German Exchange	285	..
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	110	..
Hanover	400	..
Hide & Leather	85	95
Home	..	145
Hudson River	140	..
Importers & Traders'	..	480
Irving	150	160
Leather Manufacturers'	175	185
Liberty	150	..
Lincoln	750	..
Manhattan	220	230
Market & Fulton	220	235
Mechanics'	170	180
Mechanics & Traders'	..	110
Mercantile	167½	..
Merchants' Exchange	115	..
Merchants'	148	..
Metropolis	..	400
Mount Morris	100	..
Mutual	100	120
Nassau	150	..
National Union	230	..
New Amsterdam	250	..
New York	225	235
New York County	1200	..
New York National Exchange	95	..
Nineteenth Ward	..	110
Ninth National	..	85
North America	130	..
Oriental	140	..
Pacific	175	185
Park	345	350
People's	200	..
Phenix	90	95
Plaza	300	..
Produce Exchange	115	..
Republic	156	..
Riverside	190	..
Seaboard	176	..
Second National	450	..
Seventh National	125	..
Shoe & Leather	93	..
Sixth National	275	..
State of New York	108	..
Twelfth Ward	125	..
Twenty-third Ward	100	..
Union Square	175	..
Western	150	160
West Side	275	..
Yorkville	185	..

Guaranteed Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bald Eagle Valley	195	205
Beech Creek	99½	102½
Boston & Providence	281	282
Cayuga & Sus	190	..
Columbus & Xenia	200	..
*Delaware & Bound Brook	175	185
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W.	99½	..
Erie & Pittsburg	138	142
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf.	130	..
Gold & Stock Tel. Co.	112	..
Kal., Allegan & G. Rapids	140	..
Kan. City, St. L. & C. pf.	140	145
Little Miami	191	..
Louisiana & Mo. R. pf.	165	..
Mahoning Coal	120	..
Mahoning Coal pf.	105	..
Naugatuck	245¼	..
New York & Harlem	353	360
N. Y., Lack. & West	124	125¼
Norwich & Worcester pf.	205	208
Old Colony	193	194
Oswego & Syracuse	202	..
Pacific & Atlantic Tel.	70	..
Peoria & Bureau Valley	182	..
P., Ft. W., & Chi. special	165	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough	137	140
Providence & Worcester	260	..
Rome & Clinton	125	..
Troy & Greenbush	140	..
Utica & Black River	165	..
United N. J. R. R. C. Co.	258	259
Valley of New York	112	113
Warren	170	..

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	98	101
American Bank Note Co.	39	40
American Brake	95	100
American Caramel	35	..
American Caramel pf.	98	101
American Grocery 1st pf.	..	9
American Press Association	100	105
American Soda Fountain Co.	4	7
American Soda Fountain 1st pf.	40	47
American Soda Fountain 2d pf.	..	15
Am. Typefounders, new stock	48	51
American Graphophone	137½	142½
American Graphophone pf.	145	155
Anderson Tobacco	11	15
Automatic Vending	25	..
Barney & Smith Car	13	16
Barney & Smith Car pf.	..	55
Barney & Smith Car 6s	97	100
Bliss, E. W.	110	125
Bliss, E. W., pf.	112½	125
Carter-Crume pf.	53½	..
Celluloid Company	77	81
Central & South Amer. Tel.	108	111
Ches. & Potomac Tel. stock	50	..
Claflin (H. B.) 1st pf.	92	97
Claflin (H. B.) 2d pf.	90	95
Commercial Cable	175	185
Consolidated Car Heating	32½	37½
Consolidated Fireworks com.	..	10
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	40	..
Cramps' Ship & Eng. Bldg.	70	74
Diamond Match Company	139	139¾
Electro-Pneumatic, as. pd.	⅝	1
Empire & Bay State Tel.	68	78
Eastman Kodak Company	98½	..
Erie & Western Trans.	..	80
Electric Vehicle	10	13
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Glucose Sugar Refining com.	64	64¾
Glucose Sugar Refining pf.	107½	108
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	114	118
Great Falls Ice	115	..
Hecker-Jones-Jewel Milling pf.	50	55
Hecker-Jones-Jewel M. bonds	89	93
Herring-Hall-Marvin com.	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	3½	4½
Hoboken Land & Imp.	100	..
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s	105	..
Hudson River Telephone	70	74
International Paper 6s	108	110
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
J. B. Stetson com.	45	..
J. B. Stetson pf.	105	115
Journeay & Burnham com.	..	20
Journeay & Burnham pf.	60	70
Lanston Monotype	65	75
Lorillard pf.	116	118
Madison Square Garden stock	..	5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s	25	35
Mechanical Rubber com.	20	30
Mechanical Rubber pf.	50	60
Mergenthaler Linotype	184½	185½
Michigan Pen. Car com.	14	15
Michigan Pen. Car pf.	61½	63½
Mosier Safe Co. pf.	..	100
National Sew pf.	..	25
National Casket Co.	60	80
National Wall Paper deb. stock	55	75
N. Y. Loan & Imp.	50	..
N. Y. Biscuit bonds 6s	114	..
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	154	..
Nicaragua Construction	9	11½
Northwestern Telegraph	115	..
Old Dominion Steamship	85	95
Penn. Salt Manufacturing	104	..
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	130	142½
Pittsburg Bessemer	21	21½
Pneumatic Gun Carriage	1¾	2
Pratt & Whitney com.	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Procter & Gamble	250	..
Procter & Gamble pf.	160	165
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe pf.	30	40
Safety Car Heating & Light	100	104
Simmons Hardware com.	122	125
Simmons Hardware pf	110	113
Singer Mfg. Co.	400	420
Standard Distilling	19¼	20
Standard Distilling pf	68	68¾
Standard Oil	418½	419½
Susquehanna Coal 6s	115	..
Swift & Co.	98½	101½
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	106	108
Texas & Pacific Coal	55	62½
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st	102½	..
Trenton Potteries com.	6	9
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Trow Directory	30	..
Union Switch & Signal	72	74
Union Switch & Signal pf.	112	115
Union Typewriter com.	12	14
Union Typewriter, 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	90	95
United States Envelope pf.	95	99
United States Envelope 1st 6s	105	107½
U. S. Glass common	24½	25½
United States Glass pf.	..	75
Wagner Palace Car	169½	170½
Westinghouse Air Brake	315	325
Worthington Pump	34	40
Worthington Pump pf.	97	100

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Consolidated	64	64¾
Baltimore Con. 1st 5s	110	110¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, w. i.	93¼	94
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	20½	21
Central Union Gas bonds	104½	105½
Central Union Gas con. deb., 5s	107½	110
Chicago Consumers' 1st 6s	104½	106
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 6s	105	106½
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s	109	112
Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s	106½	109
Chi. P. Gas & C. con. 6s	116	117
Chicago P. Gas refunding 5s	101	103½
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.)	38	38
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s	98	105
Columbus (Ohio) Gas stock	85	87
Columbus (Ohio) 1st 5s	101	103
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City)	80	85
Con. Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Detroit Inc. 5s	93½	96½
Equitable 1st 6s	100½	101½
Equitable 1st con. 5s	116	117½
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s	85½	87½
Grand Rapids stock	86	87½
Grand Rapids bonds	99½	101½
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	53	57
Indiana Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s	72	75
Indianapolis stock	115	125
Indianapolis 1st 6s	104¾	106½
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	83	86
Lafayette 1st 6s	85	87¾
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	52	56
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	72	73
Madison (Wis.) Gas	60	64
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s	98½	101½
Mutual of New York	300	315
New Amsterdam	28½	29
New Amsterdam pf.	68¾	69½
New Amsterdam 1st 5s	100¾	101½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	103	104
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana bonds	70	71
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	50	52
St. Paul Gas bonds	82	85
Standard Gas, New York	129	134
Standard Gas, New York 1st	115	118
Standard Gas, New York pf.	147	150
Syracuse Gas stock	15¾	16¾
Syracuse Gas 5s	85	89
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	88	90
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee	103	104
Williamsburg 1st 6s	104	103¾

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows an increase in the reserve of $2,679,225. The banks now hold $26,091,550 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $10,221,300, an increase in specie of $5,295,700, an increase in legal tenders of $1,328,800, an increase in deposits of $15,781,100, and an increase in circulation of $22,900.

The following is a comparison of the average of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	Oct. 29,'98.	Oct. 22,'98.	Oct. 30,'97.
Loans	$687,232,600	$657,011,300	$567,200,500
Specie	161,346,500	156,050,800	101,611,300
Legal tenders.	55,138,600	53,809,800	78,995,300
Net deposits.	761,574,200	745,793,100	625,339,200
Circulation ..	15,538,500	15,515,600	16,071,300

The following shows the amounts of reserve held above the legal requirements:

Specie	$161,346,500	$156,050,800	$101,611,300
Legal tenders.	55,138,600	53,809,800	78,995,300
Total reserve	$216,485,100	$209,860,600	$180,606,600
Reserve required ag'st deposits	190,393,550	186,448,275	156,334,800
Excess of reserve above legal req'rements	$26,091,550	$23,412,325	$24,271,800

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding week in 1897 and 1896:

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Jan. 8	$22,261,575	$43,991,450	$27,183,100
Jan. 15	25,988,775	52,172,525	32,345,550
Jan. 22	31,275,200	57,067,800	37,678,500
Jan. 29	35,609,450	59,148,250	39,623,400
Feb. 5	34,781,625	54,540,050	40,182,825
Feb. 11	32,437,050	51,678,225	36,818,875
Feb. 19	25,688,450	55,065,850	28,627,050
Feb. 26	22,728,125	57,520,975	24,422,150
March 5	20,833,500	55,556,825	23,234,500
March 12	22,721,425	52,863,550	21,448,825
March 19	28,060,050	48,168,975	19,042,675
March 26	33,851,475	48,895,750	18,147,425
April 2	35,720,800	47,666,575	17,005,975
April 9	35,036,475	46,170,050	17,931,250
April 16	37,346,075	46,966,900	18,139,350
April 23	43,525,100	49,257,900	20,678,675
April 30	44,504,675	48,917,625	22,944,275
May 7	43,916,475	44,095,975	20,243,125
May 14	46,997,225	44,490,500	18,577,975
May 21	50,715,250	45,998,950	21,701,500
May 28	53,704,900	46,616,100	22,230,675
June 4	52,249,700	45,320,825	18,486,300
June 11	53,841,100	47,601,475	20,677,050
June 18	59,272,800	48,399,950	19,918,250
June 25	62,206,250	49,239,150	21,917,325
July 2	62,013,550	41,384,875	20,328,250
July 9	53,345,300	41,361,375	22,237,275
July 16	49,365,825	46,038,900	21,773,025
July 23	43,012,000	47,361,575	18,499,550
July 30	41,904,475	45,720,150	17,728,000
Aug 6	39,893,000	41,042,125	13,815,575
Aug. 13	33,111,850	38,882,725	9,400,175
Aug. 20	28,839,250	39,753,450	9,270,150
Aug. 27	21,343,300	39,517,700	8,836,200
Sept. 3	14,991,050	34,114,150	8,248,550
Sept. 10	7,076,775	26,668,825	8,787,825
Sept. 17	4,240,400	19,893,375	10,454,375
Sept. 24	8,252,875	15,997,500	14,216,025
Oct. 1	15,327,150	15,550,400	16,526,025
Oct. 8	18,743,600	13,485,500	15,550,200
Oct. 15	19,661,550	14,614,500	11,911,100
Oct. 22	23,412,325	22,904,700	14,960,900
Oct. 29	26,091,550	24,271,800	17,463,225

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1898	$26,091,550	1893	$48,787,475
1897	24,271,800	1892	3,889,675
1896	17,463,225	1891	12,338,525
1895	17,594,400	1890	701,975
1894	63,864,900	1889	1,120,475

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce for the week ended Friday last, compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise, the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Oct. 28, 1898	$7,886,802
Week ended Oct. 29, 1897	6,429,948
From Jan. 1, 1898	350,294,495
From Jan. 1, 1897	409,871,281

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Oct. 25, 1898	$8,612,107
Week ended Oct. 26, 1897	10,105,089
From Jan. 1, 1898	373,502,329
From Jan. 1, 1897	326,691,185

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Oct. 28, 1898	$1,017,060
Week ended Oct 29, 1897	199,829
From Jan. 1, 1898	93,230,802
From Jan. 1, 1897	13,215,530

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Oct. 28, 1898	$273,582
Week ended Oct. 29, 1897	30,624
From Jan. 1, 1898	8,843,742
From Jan. 1, 1897	29,745,546

Net Exports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1897	$16,530,016

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Oct. 28, 1898	$743,478
Week ended Oct. 29, 1897	169,205
From Jan. 1, 1898	84,387,060

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Oct. 28, 1898	$31,391
Week ended Oct. 29, 1897	70,068
From Jan. 1, 1898	2,054,122
From Jan. 1, 1897	2,475,744

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Oct. 28, 1898	$804,708
Week ended Oct. 29, 1897	965,789
From Jan. 1, 1898	38,702,709
From Jan. 1, 1897	38,910,473

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Oct. 28, 1898	$773,317
Week ended Oct. 29, 1897	895,121
From Jan. 1, 1898	36,648,587
From Jan. 1, 1897	36,434,729

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Oct. 28 1898	$1,048,451
Week ended Oct. 29, 1897	270,497
From Jan. 1, 1898	97,294,924
From Jan. 1, 1897	15,691,274

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Oct. 28, 1898	$1,078,290
Week ended Oct. 29, 1897	996,413
From Jan. 1, 1898	47,525,913
From Jan. 1, 1897	68,656,019

Total Net Imports of Specie.

From Jan. 1, 1898	$49,769,011

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Oct. 28, 1898	$29,839
Week ended Oct. 29, 1897	925,916
From Jan. 1, 1897	52,964,745

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 2 per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½@3¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3½@4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5 per cent. and upward for others.

The Bank of England gained £464,687 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 49, became 48.65 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 4 per cent. The Bank of France lost 550,000f. gold and gained 25,000f. silver.

Foreign exchange market strong. Posted rates were $4.83 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.82¼@$4.82½ for sixty-day bills, $4.85⅝@$4.85½ for demand, $4.86⅝@$4.86½ for cable transfers, and $4.81¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.24⅜@5.24¾, less 1-16, for long and 5.21⅞@5.21⅞ less 1-16, for short, reichsmarks at 94⅛ and 94 13-16, and guilders at 39⅞@39 15-16 and 40⅛.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—Par. Boston—5@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Oct. 29	$791,118,985	$46,883,441
Oct. 22	793,330,565	50,873,324
Oct. 15	819,890,109	56,355,370
Oct. 8	889,055,649	49,631,052
Oct. 1	774,094,931	41,009,208
Sept. 24	814,737,560	50,621,265
Sept. 17	851,162,633	48,805,401
*Sept. 10	670,077,648	38,000,001
Sept. 3	838,054,779	43,586,208
Aug. 27	762,047,004	40,032,328
Aug. 20	843,316,542	44,082,503
Aug. 13	778,612,686	46,768,251
Aug. 6	741,168,272	56,354,966
July 30	844,528,396	39,372,795
July 23	639,290,415	46,140,432
July 16	720,893,050	47,100,838
*July 9	617,814,853	44,564,178
July 2	826,868,622	62,080,979
June 25	685,280,867	43,167,523
June 18	763,488,281	47,170,993
June 11	747,874,044	37,216,335
*June 4	719,788,431	41,451,405
May 28	706,878,300	40,488,231
May 21	756,408,491	44,270,081
May 14	819,660,982	46,890,109
*May 7	778,748,624	42,742,660
April 30	681,653,506	41,233,796
April 23	628,188,250	35,903,111
April 16	630,947,708	35,834,274
April 9	635,828,308	36,560,229
April 2	762,961,674	58,580,842
March 26	611,338,204	38,966,193
March 19	785,078,395	48,968,653
March 12	732,221,310	39,548,544
March 5	904,787,877	56,181,172
*Feb. 26	805,511,548	47,630,433
Feb. 19	966,600,610	48,220,390
Feb. 12	725,796,643	37,429,764
Feb. 5	928,220,938	54,212,451
Jan. 29	935,018,146	51,574,574
Jan. 22	852,827,085	46,661,532
Jan. 15	991,167,231	44,965,003
Jan. 8	1,042,897,394	63,870,869

*Five days.

INACTIVE STOCKS, LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1898 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given.

Closing Oct. 29. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
180	..	**Albany & Susquehanna**	$3,520,000	July 1898 3½	*186	Feb. 3	*183	Jan. 4	*188	Feb. 5, 1898
..	..	American Bank Note	Sept. 30, 1898	50c.	*43	Mar. 5	*43	Mar. 5	*43	Mar. 5, 1898
32	40	American District Telegraph	38,450,000	May 16, 1898 1	*40	Sept. 12	22	May 13	*40	Sept. 12, 1898
*35½	36	Ann Arbor pf	4,000,000	..	40¼	Feb. 7	34	Jan. 4	*35	Oct. 22, 1898
5	6	**B. & O. Southwestern** pf	9,670,700	..	7⅞	Feb. 3	*5	Aug. 30	5¾	Oct. 14, 1898
106	..	Boston Air Line pf	1,426,000	July, 1898 2	106¾	Oct. 19	*105	Mar. 9	106¾	Oct. 19, 1898
..	..	Brooklyn Elevated, all in. paid	13,283,600	..	28	Aug. 22	24¼	Sept. 28	24¼	Sept. 28, 1898
..	75	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg pf	6,000,000	Aug. 15, 1898 1	76½	Sept. 7	*61	May 3	72½	Oct. 6, 1898
78	..	Bur., C. R. & Northern	5,500,000	Aug. 1, 1898 2	*78	Oct. 19	*65	Mar. 10	*78	Oct. 19, 1898
..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Oct. 1, 1898 75c.	70	Jan. 25	62	Jan. 4	70	Jan. 25, 1898
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	..	..	..	..	..	20¾	Oct. 13, 1897
170	..	Chicago & Alton pf	3,479,500	June 1, 1898 1¾	*166	Mar. 24	*166	Mar. 24	*166	Mar. 24, 1898
104½	106	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	5,830,700	Oct. 1, 1898 1½	113½	Feb. 1	102	Jan. 7	*104	Oct. 21, 1898
26¼	28½	Chicago Great Western pf., B	7,444,100	..	30⅜	Aug. 26	20	Apr. 21	*26	Oct. 14, 1898
70	72	Chicago Great Western deb	13,300,000	July, 1898 2	73½	Sept. 2	*71	Aug. 4	73¼	Sept. 2, 1898
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	July 1, 1898 4	..	..	..	..	102½	May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	6,500,000	Oct. 1, 1898 1½	120	June 4	120	June 4	120	June 4, 1898
170	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,736	Sept. 1, 1898 1¾	*174	Aug. 8	*160½	June 24	*172	Aug. 11, 1898
⅝	⅝	Col. Coal & Iron Dev	5,500,000	..	⅞	Jan. 28	¼	Apr. 7	⅛	Aug. 17, 1898
..	..	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	2,000,000	Feb. 20, 1897 4	75	Aug. 19	65	Aug. 8	75	Aug. 19, 1898
..	23	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. pf	2,500,000	Jan. 2, 1897 2½	27½	Feb. 10	17	Jan. 17	23	Aug. 18, 1898
4	5	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron	4,700,000	..	7	Aug. 22	4½	July 5	5	Oct. 18, 1898
180	..	Commercial Cable	10,000,000	Oct. 1, 1898 1¾	180	July 12	180	July 12	*180	July 15, 1898
..	..	Consol. K. C. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	978,325	July 15, 1898 1¾	99½	May 24	99½	May 24	99½	May 24, 1898
14½	16	**Des Moines & Ft. Dodge**	4,283,100	..	20	June 10	8⅞	Apr. 21	14½	Oct. 10, 1898
80	..	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf	763,500	Aug. 2, 1898 6	..	..	..	..	*70	Dec. 31, 1897
..	..	Detroit Gas	1,645,700	..	67	Sept. 16	45	Apr. 20	67	Sept. 16, 1898
2¼	3½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000	..	3	Sept. 20	2⅝	Aug. 5	3	Sept. 20, 1898
6	7	Duluth, South Shore & Atl. pf	10,000,000	..	8¾	Aug. 23	5	Apr. 4	7¼	Sept. 24, 1898
..	..	**Eastern Elevator**	1,000,000	..	66	Mar. 11	†57	July 23	†57	July 23, 1898
360	..	Eighth Avenue	1,000,000	July, 1898 3¾	*362½	Oct. 3	*335	June 16	*362½	Oct. 3, 1898
..	..	Erie Telegraph & Telephone	4,800,000	May 16, 1898 1	*76⅛	Oct. 18	*76¼	Oct. 18	*76¼	Oct. 18, 1898
11	15	**Flint & Pere Marquette**	3,288,200	..	15	Aug. 22	*9⅛	Apr. 15	14½	Aug. 26, 1898
33	38	Flint & Pere Marquette pf	6,500,000	Feb. 15, 1893 2	43	Jan. 28	*27	Mar. 26	37	Oct. 17, 1898
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel**	5,000,000	October, 1898 1½	..	..	..	..	*168½	Dec. 14, 1897
30	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	..	*32½	Feb. 24	*30	Jan. 7	*30	Oct. 1, 1898
89½	98	**H. B. Claflin Co**	3,829,100	Oct. 15, 1898 1½	94	Aug. 26	*87¾	June 20	*90	Oct. 15, 1898
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf	2,000,300	Aug. 1, 1898 1¼	..	..	..	..	*94½	Dec. 30, 1897
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf	2,570,600	Aug. 1, 1898 1½	..	..	..	..	*94	Dec. 11, 1897
353	..	Harlem	8,646,050	Oct. 1, 1898 2	*352	Oct. 14	*320	Jan. 5	*352	Oct. 14, 1898
55	..	Homestake Mining	12,500,000	Oct. 25, 1898 50c.	*60	Oct. 19	43	Apr. 2	*60	Oct. 19, 1898
98½	100	**Illinois Central,** leased line	10,000,000	July, 1898 2	*99	Oct. 11	*94	Feb. 2	*99	Oct. 11, 1898
5	6	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000	..	6¾	Jan. 2	5⅞	Oct. 11	5⅞	Oct. 11, 1898
..	..	Keely Motor	..	..	..	..	..	..	4½	Mar. 9, 1897
3	4	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,000,000	..	5½	June 11	*2½	Jan. 26	4½	Aug. 23, 1898
13	15	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	1,524,600	Jan. 15, 1895 90c.	18½	June 14	15	May 12	15	Sept. 27, 1898
29	32	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Apr. 1, 1898 1	34½	Mar. 1	30	June 2	30	July 11, 1898
3	5	Kingston & Pembroke	4,500,000	..	4½	Aug. 10	2	May 19	4½	Aug. 10, 1898
..	..	**Lake Shore** certificates	..	..	190	May 27	*180	May 2	*188	July 7, 1898
45	52	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, 1896 1	59½	Aug. 10	40	Jan. 10	*52	Oct. 18, 1898
45	52	**Maryland Coal** pf	1,876,000	July 1, 1898 2	*53	June 10	45	Mar. 28	*52½	Aug. 15, 1898
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Sept. 30, 1898 5	*152	May 31	*140	Mar. 9	*152	May 31, 1898
4¾	5	Mexican Central	47,841,100	..	6¼	Jan. 8	4½	June 15	5½	Sept. 19, 1898
½	1	Mexican National certificates	33,350,000	..	1½	May 2	1	Feb. 10	1¼	June 7, 1898
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car	2,000,000	Oct. 1, 1893 2	..	..	..	..	14	Sept. 9, 1897
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car pf	5,000,000	Sept. 30, 1898 2	*60	Aug. 25	*50	Jan. 20	*60	Sept. 23, 1898
5	10	Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie	14,000,000	..	‡10	Oct. 19	6½	Mar. 11	‡10	Oct. 19, 1898
..	..	Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie pf	7,000,000	..	‡23	Oct. 19	23	Oct. 19	‡23	Oct. 19, 1898
25	28	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,600	Feb. 28, 1898 1	32½	Feb. 4	24¾	Apr. 19	*27½	Oct. 11, 1898
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. Louis**	10,000,000	Aug. 1, 1898 1	60	June 1	60	June 1	60	June 1, 1898
4	7	National Starch Mfg. Co	5,000,000	..	9	Feb. 10	5	Apr. 25	8	Aug. 26, 1898
..	65	National Starch 1st pf	3,000,000	May 1, 1898 2	*81	Jan. 24	60	Mar. 23	65	Oct. 17, 1898
10	20	National Starch 2d pf	2,500,000	January, 1893 6	30	Jan. 27	15	June 29	27	Aug. 11, 1898
35	43	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Oct. 3, 1898 2	43	Sept. 13	40	Oct. 18	40	Oct. 19, 1898
60	80	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st pf	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1898 2	76	Jan. 31	*65	May 10	76	Aug. 9, 1898
31	34½	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf	11,000,000	..	40¼	Jan. 29	28	Mar. 25	34¼	Sept. 7, 1898
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	July 11, 1898 5	..	..	..	..	*350	Nov. 16, 1897
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel	5,000,000	Oct. 15, 1898 1½	..	..	..	..	*124	Jan. 28, 1897
..	15	Norfolk & Western	66,000,000	..	17	Feb. 7	*11	Oct. 19	*14	Oct. 20, 1898
5	..	**Ontario Mining**	15,000,000	Dec. 1, 1897 75c.	*5	June 11	*3	Mar. 8	*4¼	Oct. 13, 1898
..	..	**Panama**	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1896 2	..	..	..	..	*95	Sept. 22, 1897
340	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	May 1, 1898 4	*350	Feb. 25	*325	Mar. 23	*240	Oct. 8, 1898
1	1¼	Peo., Dec. & Evansville	8,400,000	..	2¼	May 23	⅞	Jan. 7	*⅞	Oct. 11, 1898
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	Oct. 1, 1898 2	*116	July 27	*116	July 27	*116	July 27, 1898
42¾	43½	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	24,347,100	..	47½	May 2	38⅞	Jan. 5	43	Oct. 19, 1898
65	67¼	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf	22,649,200	Jan. 27, 1896 2	71	Feb. 7	57	Mar. 23	66	Oct. 21, 1898
..	2	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	..	2¼	Jan. 27	1⅝	Sept. 30	1¾	Oct. 6, 1898
185	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	1,000,000	July, 1898 4	*186	Oct. 13	*182	Jan. 20	*186	Oct. 13, 1898
..	..	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	‡Sept. 30, 1898 2	32	Aug. 23	*21¼	Jan. 11	*27½	Oct. 7, 1898
..	..	Rio Grande Western pf	6,500,000	Aug. 1, 1898 1⅝	69¼	Aug. 27	50½	Mar. 15	*67½	Oct. 7, 1898
126	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	10,000,000	Aug. 15, 1898 1¼	*126¼	Oct. 20	*116¼	Mar. 26	*126¾	Oct. 20, 1898
6	7	**St. Jo. & Grand Island**	4,600,000	..	8¾	Feb. 11	5½	Mar. 7	*5¾	Oct. 22, 1898
20	23	St. Paul & Duluth	4,660,200	July 5, 1887 3	27	Aug. 11	*17½	July 9	21	Oct. 22, 1898
61	62	Silver Bullion certificates	..	..	60¾	Sept. 8	56	May 5	60¾	Sept. 8, 1898
200	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 1, 1898 3½	..	..	..	..	195	July 19, 1897
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	Oct 1, 1898 1½	*147	Jan. 24	143½	Jan. 21	*147	Jan. 22, 1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf	3,721,100	July 1, 1898 5	*144½	Jan. 3	*144½	Jan. 22	*144½	Jan. 24, 1898
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel	559,525	October, 1898 2½	100	Feb. 17	100	Feb. 17	100	Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,649,400	..	..	..	..	..	10	July 13, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	Jan. 15, 1898 3	..	..	..	..	*40½	Feb. 5, 1897
6	7½	Texas Pacific Land Trust	10,370,000	..	9½	Aug. 19	5	May 27	7	Sept. 22, 1898
28	..	Toledo & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 25, 1893 1	25	Sept. 21	*12	Aug. 26	25	Sept. 21, 1898
..	45	Toledo & Ohio Central pf	3,705,000	July 25, 1896 1¼	48	Oct. 19	*27	Aug. 26	48	Oct. 19, 1898
26	30	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	..	30¼	Sept. 2	19¾	Apr. 14	30	Sept. 26, 1898
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf	1,137,200	Oct. 1, 1898 1¾	..	..	..	..	*95	Dec. 23, 1897
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	Oct. 1, 1898 ½	..	..	..	..	64	July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	July, 1898 2½	..	..	..	..	*215½	Mar. 15, 1897
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Sept. 30, 1898 3½	..	..	..	..	165	Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	July, 1898 3½	..	..	..	..	167	Aug. 24, 1897
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20, 1898 3	86	Jan. 17	86	Jan. 17	86	Jan. 17, 1898
..	..	Western Union Beef	13,600,000	Nov. 23, 1897 2	8	Jan. 13	7½	Jan. 5	8	Apr. 18, 1898
..	..	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg	8,813,096	..	*83¾	Sept. 23	63¾	Sept. 22	*88	Sept. 23, 1898
..	..	Wisconsin Central	12,000,000	..	3⅞	Jan. 17	1¼	Sept. 8	2	Sept. 17, 1898
..	..	Wisconsin Central pf	3,000,000	..	8	Jan. 17	5	Feb. 15	7¼	Sept. 29, 1898

*Sales of less than 100 shares. †Sale buyer 10 days. ‡In preferred stock at par. §Seller 20.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the last day of October, 1898:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$143,985,815.75	
Gold bullion	132,195,294.57	
		$276,181,110.32
Outstanding gold certificates	$38,950,149.00	
Less gold certificates in Treasury	1,608,050.00	
		35,342,099.00
		*$240,839,011.32
Standard silver dollars		$399,377,149.00
Outstanding silver certificates	$398,798,504.00	
Less silver certificates in Treasury	7,437,230.00	
		391,361,274.00
		8,015,875.00
Silver bullion		843,016.53
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$3,775,347.00	
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	94,097,933.00	
		$97,873,280.00
Less outstanding Treasury notes		97,873,280.00
United States notes		$41,623,550.00
Outstanding currency certificates	$22,725,000.00	
Less currency certificates in Treasury	2,680,000.00	
		20,065,000.00
		21,558,550.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$1,130,320.00	
National bank notes	4,469,277.98	
Fractional silver coin	7,837,036.62	
Fractional currency	43.06	
Minor coin	843,839.85	
Deposits in National banks	94,656,814.45	
Bonds and interest paid	5,048,972.46	
		$113,986,304.42
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$9,019,437.69	
Outstanding checks and drafts	9,513,579.13	
Disbursing officers' balances	58,695,941.63	
Post Office Department account	3,000,839.54	
Miscellaneous items	2,135,745.82	
		82,935,534.73
		31,050,769.67
Available cash balance, including gold reserve		$392,397,234.32

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Y'r.
Customs	$610,446.05	$15,100,055.63	$63,279,000.65
Internal revenue	742,549.84	20,935,882.11	92,677,802.92
Miscellaneous	35,974.85	1,218,858.06	6,705,870.54
Total receipts	$1,388,970.74	$37,254,795.79	$162,662,683.11
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	234,000.00	10,785,000.00	37,002,666.28
War	10,000.00	22,537,000.00	107,117,764.20
Navy	150,000.00	4,865,000.00	26,906,778.90
Indians	61,000.00	881,000.00	3,479,462.78
Pensions	4,000.00	9,770,000.00	40,450,299.86
Interest	300,000.00	2,400,000.00	14,919,144.34
Total expenditures	$750,000.00	$53,218,000.00	$235,903,114.45
Excess of receipts over expenditures	629,970.74	†13,963,203.30	†73,303,431.34
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	49,500.00	404,992.50	4,332,184.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	.....	949,943.50	5,297,951.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$321,956,736.00	$92,977,339.00	$414,934,075.00
This fiscal year	5,135,229.00	402,721.00	5,537,950.00
This month	332,492.00	35,951.00	368,443.00
This day	14,286.00	100.00	14,386.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882. †Excess of expenditures over receipts.

High Grade Investment Securities

Suitable for Trustees, Institutions, and Private Investors.

FOR SALE BY

REDMOND, KERR & CO.,

BANKERS AND BOND DEALERS.

MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

LIST OF CURRENT OFFERINGS SENT UPON APPLICATION.

41 Wall Street, New York.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NASSAU AND PINE STREETS, NEW YORK CITY.

27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities.

Deposits Received and Interest Allowed on Balances.

Spencer Trask & Co.,

BANKERS.

Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

DEALERS IN

Investment Securities.

27 AND 29 PINE ST., NEW YORK.

State and James Sts., Albany.

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Central of New Jersey (quarter)....	1	Nov. 1	Oct. 4	Oct. 21
Chi., R. I. & Pacific (quarter).....	1¼	Nov. 1	Sep. 30	Oct. 10
C., H. & D. pf. (quarter).....	1¼	Nov. 8	Oct. 28	Nov. 9
Cin., Sand. & Cleve. pf.....	3	Nov. 1	Oct. 20	Nov. 2
Geo. South. & Florida 1st pf.....	5	Nov. 1	.....	.....
Geo. South. & Florida 2d pf.....	3	Nov. 1	.....	.....
Great Northern pf. (quarter).....	1¾	Nov. 1	Oct. 20	Nov. 2
L. E. & W. pf. (quarter).....	1¼	Nov 15	Oct. 29	Nov. 16
Nash., Chat. & St. L.....	1	Nov. 1	Oct. 22	Nov. 2
North & West Branch.....	3	Nov. 1	.....	.....
North & West Branch (extra).....	1	Nov. 1	.....	.....
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter).....	1	Dec. 6	Nov. 10	Nov. 25
Pitts., Va. & Charleston.....	2½	Nov. 1	.....	.....
Rio Grande Western (quarter).....	¾	Nov. 5	Oct. 31	Nov. 5
Rome, Watertown & Og. (quarter)..	1¼	Nov. 15	Oct. 31	Nov. 15
St. P., Minn. & Man. (quarter).....	1½	Nov. 1	Oct. 15	Nov. 3
Seaboard & Roanoke.....	2½	Nov. 1	.....	.....
Sunbury, Hazleton & Wilkesbarre..	4	Nov. 1	.....	.....

STREET RAILWAY STOCKS.

Albany, N. Y., (quarter).....	1½	Nov. 1	Oct. 22	Nov. 2
Columbus (Ohio) St. Ry.....	1	Nov. 1	Oct. 21	Nov. 1
Consol. Traction, Pittsburg, pf.....	3	Nov. 15	Nov. 7	Nov. 15
D. D., E. B. & B. (quarter).....	1½	Nov. 1	Oct. 20	Nov. 2
Duquesne Traction, Pittsburg.....	2	Nov. 14	Nov. 7	Nov. 15
G. F., Sandy Hill & Ed. (quarter)...	1¼	Nov. 1	Oct. 11	Nov. 1
Met. Street Ry., Kan. City (quarter).	1	Nov. 1	.....	.....
Pittsburg Traction.....	3½	Nov. 14	Nov. 7	Nov. 15

BANK STOCKS.

American Exchange National.....	3½	Nov. 1	Oct. 21	Nov. 2
Bank of Montreal (semi-annual)...	5	Dec. 1	Nov. 15	Dec. 1
Bank of State of New York.....	3	Nov. 10	Oct. 25	Nov. 11
Fourteenth St. (semi-annual).....	3	Nov. 1	Oct. 25	Nov. 2
Germania (semi-annual).....	5	Nov. 1	Oct. 18	Nov. 1
Greenwich (semi-annual).....	3	Nov. 1	Oct. 24	Nov. 2
Nassau (semi-annual).....	4	Nov. 1	Oct. 26	Nov. 2
National City.....	5	Nov. 1	.....	.....
Pacific (quarter)	2	Nov. 1	.....	.....

TRUST COMPANY STOCK.

Central (bi-monthly).....	5	Nov. 1	.....	.....
Farmers' Loan & Trust (quarter)...	10	Nov. 1	Oct. 2	Nov. 2
Hamilton, Brooklyn, (quarter).....	2	Nov. 1	Oct. 25	Nov. 1
Kings County, Brooklyn, (quarter)..	2	Nov. 1	Oct. 2	Nov. 2
N. Y. Security & Trust.....	5	Nov. 1	Oct. 27	Nov. 2

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

American District Tel.....	1	Nov. 15	Nov. 7	Nov. 15
American Steel Casting.....	3	Nov. 7	Oct. 26	Nov. 7
American Steel & Wire Co. pf.....	1¾	Nov. 1	Oct. 20	Nov. 2
American Tobacco.....	2	Nov. 1	Oct. 17	Nov. 2
American Tobacco pf.....	2	Nov. 1	Oct. 17	Nov. 2
Anaconda Copper Mining.....	5	Nov. 1	Oct. 22	Nov. 2
Bergner & Engel B'g (semi-annual).	$2	Nov. 1	Oct. 28	Nov. 2
B. & E. Brewing pf. (semi-annual)..	$4	Nov. 1	Oct. 28	Nov. 2
Boston & Montana Copper Mining..	$4	Nov. 21	Oct. 20	Oct. 31
Boston & Montana Copper Mining (extra)	$1	Nov. 21	Oct. 20	Oct. 31
Breece Mining	5c	Dec. 1	Nov. 15	Dec. 5
Canton Company.....	50c	Nov. 7	Oct. 28	Nov. 8
Chicago Edison (quarter).....	2	Nov. 1	.....	.....
Consolidated Ice.....	1	Nov. 15	Nov. 4	Nov. 16
Ed. El. Ill. of Boston (quarter).....	2	Nov. 1	Oct. 19	Nov. 2
Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y. (quarter).....	1½	Nov. 1	.....	.....
General Electric pf.....	11.66 2-3	Nov. 15	Nov. 5	Nov. 16
G. Rapids Gas Light (semi-annual)..	3	Nov. 21	.....	.....
H. B. Claflin 1st pf. (quarter).....	1¼	Nov. 1	Oct. 22	Nov. 2
H. B. Claflin 2d pf. (quarter).....	1½	Nov. 1	Oct. 22	Nov. 2
Hudson River Tel. (quarter).....	1	Nov. 1	.....	.....
Mu'pal Gas L., Albany, (quarter)....	2	Nov. 1	Oct. 25	Nov. 1
Mu'pal Gas L., Albany, (extra).....	½	Nov. 1	Oct. 25	Nov. 1
New England Tel. & Tel.....	$1.50	Nov. 15	Oct. 31	Nov. 16
Pennsylvania Coal (quarter).....	4	Nov. 1	Oct. 20	Nov. 2
People's G. L. & Coke (quarter)....	1½	Nov. 25	Nov. 14	Nov. 26
Pullman Palace Car Co. (quarter)..	2	Nov. 15	Nov. 1	Nov. 16
Railway Equipment Co. of Minnesota (semi-annual)	3	Nov. 1	Oct. 19	Nov. 1
St. Paul Gas Light (quarter).....	1	Nov. 15	Nov. 1	Nov. 16
Sprague Electric Co. pf.....	3	Nov. 1	Oct. 22	Nov. 2
Standard Distillery & Distributing Company pf. (quarter).....	1¾	Nov. 8	Oct. 29	Nov. 9
United Electric Securities pf.....	$7	Nov. 1	Oct. 25	Nov. 2
United States Envelope pf.....	$2	Dec. 1	.....	.....
U. S. Express (semi-annual).....	1½	Nov. 15	Nov. 1	Nov. 16
Welsbach of Canada.....	1	Nov. 20	.....	.....
Worthington Pump pf.....	3½	Nov. 1	Oct. 22	Nov. 2

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
[redacted] & Vicksburg.....	Oct. 7	Nov. 8	Nov. 7	Annual
American Malting	Oct. 21	Nov. 11	Nov. 10	Annual
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé.....	Nov. 5	Dec. 9	Dec. 8	Annual
Baltimore & Ohio.....	Nov. 5	Nov. 22	Nov. 21	Annual
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.....	Oct. 31	Nov. 22	Nov. 21	Annual
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....	Sep. 30	Nov. 3	Nov. 2	Annual
Ft. George & 11th Ave. R. R.....	.....	.....	Nov. 7	Annual
Home Bank.....	.....	.....	Nov. 7	Annual
Houston & Texas Central.....	.....	.....	Nov. 15	Special
Kingston & Pembroke.....	.....	.....	Nov. 21	Special
Knickerbocker Trust.....	.....	.....	Nov. 10	Annual
Manhattan	Oct. 8	Nov. 10	Nov. 9	Annual
Nassau Bank.....	.....	.....	Nov. 8	Annual
New Orleans & Northwestern.....	.....	.....	Nov. 2	Annual
North End Street Railway.....	.....	.....	Nov. 7	Annual
Third Avenue Railroad.....	Nov. 2	Nov. 17	Nov. 16	Annual

SALES OF MINING STOCKS.

The following sales of mining stocks were made during the past week:

ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Breece	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	600
Brunswick	.15	.15	.15	.15	3,000
Phenix	.14	.19	.14	.19	7,120
Standard	1.80	1.90	1.75	1.85	1,650
Total sales.....					12,370

ON THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alamo	.05	.05	.05	.05	3,200
Anaconda	.53	.55	.55	.55	500
Best & Belcher.	.15	.17	.15	.17	300
Brunswick	.15	.15	.15	.15	300
Con. Cal. & Va.	.60	.90	.60	.90	980
C. & C. Creek..	.06	.06	.06	.06	1,000
Hale & Norcross	.80	1.00	.80	1.00	700
Little Chief....	.22	.22	.22	.22	725
Mollie Gibson...	.24	.24	.24	.24	400
Mt. Rosa.....	.20	.20	.20	.20	300
Mexican	.17	.17	.17	.17	400
Ophir	.37	.55	.37	.55	1,350
Pharmacist	.05	.05	.05	.05	500
Phenix	.15	.18	.15	.16	3,000
Potosi	.15	.15	.15	.15	400
Small Hopes....	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	500
Sierra Nevada..	.66	.70	.66	.70	700
Syndicate	.05	.05	.05	.05	1,000
Union	.20	.20	.20	.20	1,000
Total sales.....					17,175

ON THE MINING EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Cannon Ball.	.005⅓	.05½	.005	.007¼	30,000
G. Magnet...	.002	.002	.001¼	.001½	6,400
Justine	.03	.03½	.01¾	.03¼	30,300
Old Gold.....	.006¼	.008	.005½	.007	193,000
Pilgrim	.003½	.004	.003⅜	.003⅝	29,000
Rocky Mt..	.08¼	.16	.03	.03½	154,800
Sentinel	.002⅛	.002¼	.001⅝	.001	249,000
Work	.08	.08½	.08	.08½	400
Total sales.....					762,900

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
Oct. 27, 1898.....	£31,608,431	.....
Oct. 28, 1897.....	31,928,171	.....

BANK OF FRANCE.

Oct. 27, 1898.....	73,656,191	£49,120,128
Oct. 28, 1897.....	78,382,287	48,261,142

BANK OF GERMANY.

Oct. 27, 1898.....	24,780,000	12,765,000
Oct. 28, 1897.....	26,507,000	13,664,000

RUSSIA.

Oct. 27, 1898.....	100,357,000	3,668,000
Oct. 28, 1897.....	115,221,000	4,148,000

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Oct. 27, 1898.....	35,382,000	12,501,000
Oct. 28, 1897.....	37,970,000	12,414,000

SPAIN.

Oct. 27, 1898.....	11,051,000	5,350,000
Oct. 28, 1897.....	9,228,000	10,520,000

ITALY.

Oct. 27, 1898.....	14,708,000	2,234,000
Oct. 28, 1897.....	15,632,000	2,340,000

NETHERLANDS.

Oct. 27, 1898.....	4,315,000	6,671,000
Oct. 28, 1897.....	2,630,000	6,702,000

BELGIUM.

Oct. 27, 1898.....	2,845,000	1,422,000
Oct. 28, 1897.....	2,753,333	1,376,667
Total for the week..	£298,792,622	£93,731,128
Total preceding week.	298,549,280	93,225,964
Corresponding date last year	320,251,791	99,425,809

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC

OF NEW YORK.

Capital and Surplus, $2,000,000.

OLIVER S. CARTER, Pres't.
E. H. PULLEN, Vice Pres't.
CHARLES H. STOUT, Cashier.
W. E. T. KEYSER, Ass't Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW AMSTERDAM

BROADWAY AND 39TH ST., N. Y.

CAPITAL, $250,000; SURPLUS, $250,000.

FRANK TILFORD, *President.*
R. R. MOORE, *Vice-Pres.* G. J. BAUMANN, *Cashier.*

Chas. T. Wing & Co.

BONDS,

18 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Frank E. Wing. Henry A. Glassford.
Edward N. Gibbs, Special.

HATCH & FOOTE,

Bankers and Brokers,

Investment Securities, Stocks & Bonds

Bought and Sold on Commission.

No. 3 Nassau & 18 Wall St., N. Y.

Established 1867. Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

$50,000

5% 30 Year Gold Bonds.

SECURITY LOCAL. FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

Price and particulars on application.

BOODY, McLELLAN & CO.,

57 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Members New York Stock Exchange.

TRANSACTIONS AND CHANGES.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 29, total transactions included 1,993,871 shares of stock, $18,076,600 bonds, with $1,283,300 Government and $2,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared as follows with those of the corresponding week last year, are:

STOCKS.

	Oct. 30, '97.	Oct. 29, '98.	Changes.
R. R. & M.....	1,457,999	1,993,871	*535,872
Banks	72	222	*150
Mining	950	16,250	*15,300

BONDS.

	Oct. 30, '97.	Oct. 29, '98.	Changes.
R. R. & M.....	$7,862,700	$18,076,600	*$10,213,900
State	6,000	2,000	†4,000
Government	254,000	1,283,300	*1,029,300

*Increase. †Decrease.

***

Net changes in stocks for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malting Co....	2¼	Federal Steel	2
Am. Malting Co. pf.	1¼	Federal Steel pf....	3½
Am. Cotton Oil....	1⅜	General Electric ..	3½
Am. Cot. Oil pf....	1½	Gt. Northern pf....	1½
Am. Express	3¾	Hawaiian Sugar	1
Am. Tobacco	14¾	Louis. & Nash.....	1
Am. Tobacco pf.....	2	Minn. Iron tr. r., sta.	7
Brook. R. T.	1	Mo., K. & Tex. pf..	1⅜
Brook. Un. Gas.....	1⅝	National Lead	1⅜
Central Pacific	2	Nat. Linseed Oil....	2
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A..	2	N. J. Central.....	1¼
Chi., Mil. & St. P..	1	Pacific Mail	1
Chi., M. & St. P. pf..	1	Pullman Car	2
Chi., R. I. & Pac..	1	Reading 2d pf.....	1½
Cleve., L. & W. pf..	2	St. L. S. W.....	1⅜
Col. Mid. pf.....	1⅜	Tenn. Coal & Iron...	1¼
Consolidated Gas	9	Third Avenue	10
Den. & Rio Grande..	1	U. S. Rubber	1¾
Den. & R. G. pf....	1¼	West Chi. St.....	2
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	14½	West. Union Tel....	1⅛

Stocks Declined.

Am. Steel & W. pf..	3¼	Del., Lack. & W....	1¼
Chi., Ind. & L. pf....	2¼	Manhattan	1⅜
Col., H. V. & Tol....	1	N. Y. Air Brake.....	5½
Del. & Hudson.....	1	Pacific Coast	1¾

***

Net changes in bond quotations for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ches. & Ohio. 4½s...	1	O. & M., Sp. Div 7s.	3
C., B. & Q. conv. 5s.	1⅜	P., Shen. & L. E. 5s..	2
Erie genl. lien.....	1½	Rio Gr. West. 4s....	1¼
Ft. & P. M., Pt. H. Div. 5s	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st....	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st..	1	St. L. & I. M. 5s....	1⅜
Long Is. gen. 4s....	1⅜	St. L. Southw. 1st ..	1¼
Mo., K. & T. 1st....	1⅜	St. L. Southw. 2d..	3½
Mo., K. & T. 2d....	1½	St. P., M. & M. 4½s.	1
M. & O., Mont. Div. 4s	1	San A. & A. P. 4s..	1⅜
N. Y. C. L. S., col. 5½s	1½	Southern Ry. 5s.....	1¼
N. Y. S. & W. gen..	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s....	1
Nor. Ry. of Cal. 5s.	1⅜	Tenn. C. & I., 1st Bir.	1½
Norf. & W. con. 4s..	1¼	U. P. col. t. r. 4½s.	2¼
Or. Sh. Line con. 5s.	1¾	U. P., D. & G. 1st tr. r.	1⅜
Or. Sh. Line inc. A..	1	Wabash 2d	1
Or. Sh. Line inc. B..	2¾	Wabash deb., B.....	1
		West Shore 4s.....	1
		W. C. 1st tr. r.....	1¼

Bonds Declined.

Col. Mid. 1st 2-3-4s.	1	K. C., P. & G. 1st...	2

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 61@62c per ounce.

Silver was quoted in London at 28 3-16d per ounce, and in New York at 61 3-16c.

Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 47½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 321,021.13 ounces of silver bullion.

The Mercantile Trust Co.

NO. 120 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000

Interest allowed upon Deposits.

OFFICERS:

LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
JOHN T. TERRY, HENRY B. HYDE, HENRY C. DEMING, } Vice Presidents
GEO. H. SQUIRE, Treasurer.
ERNEST R. ADEE, Secretary.
CLINTON HUNTER, Assistant Secretary.
WM. C. POILLON, Assistant Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

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John Jacob Astor,	Clement A. Griscom,
Marcellus Hartley,	John T. Terry,
Henry B. Hyde,	George J. Gould,
Eugene Delano,	A. J. Cassatt,
J. Roosevelt Roosevelt,	Thomas T. Eckert,
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William H. Slocum,	Sidney Dillon Ripley,
George Coppell,	Henry C. Deming,
John J. McCook,	L. C. Weir,
Oliver Ames,	Henry B. Ely.

THE STATE TRUST CO.

100 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000.

Acts as Trustee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent of Corporations, and as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, and Committee of Estates. Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds. Takes full charge of Real and Personal Estates. Interest allowed on deposits.

FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vice President.
MAURICE S. DECKER, Secretary.
H. M. FRANCIS, Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

TRUSTEES.

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Henry H. Cook,	Charles Scribner,
Walter S. Johnston,	Charles L. Tiffany,
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Andrew Mills,	Francis S. Bangs,
William A. Nash,	Francis Lynde Stetson,
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METROPOLITAN TRUST COM'Y

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Capital, $1,000,000 } 37 and 39 Wall St.
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Designated by order of the Supreme Court as a legal depository. Will receive deposits of money on interest, act as fiscal or transfer agent, or trustee for corporations, and accept and execute any legal trust from persons or corporations on as favorable terms as other similar companies:

BRAYTON IVES, *President.*
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